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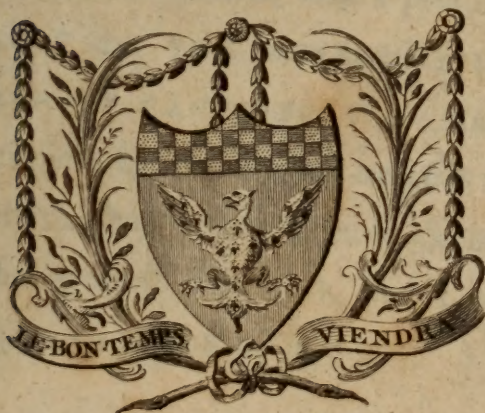


M. Thomas Del.

T. Mearns

South View of the City of Canterbury

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
ANTIEN AND METROPOLITICAL
CITY OF CANTERBURY,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;
OF THE
CATHEDRAL AND PRIORY OF CHRIST-CHURCH,
AND OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC;
WITH THE
LIVES OF THE SEVERAL ARCHBISHOPS, ARCHDEACONS,
AND DIGNITARIES OF THAT CHURCH,
COLLECTED FROM
PUBLIC RECORDS AND OTHER AUTHORITIES,
AND ILLUSTRATED
WITH MAPS, VIEWS, AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.
THE SECOND EDITION,
IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO
THE PRESENT TIME
By EDWARD HASTED, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.
LATE OF CANTERBURY.
*Nos quoque Tempia Juvant, quamvis antiqua probamus,
Aurea Majestas Convenit ista Deo.*
VOLUME I.



CANTERBURY:
PRINTED BY W. BRISTOW, ON THE PARADE,
M.DCCCL.

HISTORY
CITY OF CANBURY
CATHEDRAL AND BROTHERHOOD OF CHRISTIANITY
AND OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

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TO
THE MOST REVEREND HIS GRACE
THE
LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
METROPOLITAN OF ALL ENGLAND,
AND ONE OF HIS
MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,
&c. &c. &c.



MY LORD,

IT is with much diffidence, that I presume to offer THIS HISTORY OF THE METROPOLITICAL CITY AND CHURCH OF CANTERBURY to your notice; but it is a subject in which your GRACE is so materially interested, that I should have deemed myself guilty of the greatest disrespect, had I omitted to solicit YOUR PATRONAGE of it.

That

That it may meet with your Grace's approbation, and that you may long continue to preside over the church of Canterbury, to its prosperity and happiness, is the sincere wish of,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's most respectful,

and most obliged

humble servant,

LONDON,
DEC. 1, 1800.

EDWARD HASTED.

P R E F A C E.



THE GREAT LENGTH of time, since the last Edition of Mr. Somner's History of the City, and Church of Canterbury was published by Mr. Battely, now near an hundred years, induced the Editor, especially as some account of them was necessary to compleat his History of the County of Kent, to attempt to continue that of both city and church, in a full and ample manner to the present time; in the pursuit of which, he soon found, among the records and authorities, which he had occasion to search on that account, materials fully sufficient for the purpose of the latter, insomuch as to enable him to give the Public a compleat History of them, of which the labours of Mr. Somner and Mr. Battely should be the foundation, and indeed the principal part, as far as the times in which they respectively wrote.

For that part of it, which relates to the city itself, and its civil jurisdiction, he had been favoured with two manuscript volumes collected by Mr. Jekin, the late town-clerk, containing transcripts of the several charters, perambulations of bounds, charitable benefactions, extracts from the book of burghmote, and many other valuable articles relating to the franchises and privileges of the city, most of which are

deposited in the city chamber and with the chamberlain of it; a valuable acquisition, which has greatly contributed to this part of the History. The ecclesiastical part of it, as far as relates to the parochial churches, received copious additions from the manuscript collections of the late Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Margate, now in the Lambeth library; and the patrons and incumbents of the churches have been continued down to the present time from the books of presentation, induction, &c. in both the prerogative and archdeacon's offices within the precincts of Christ-church, and the several wills proved from time to time in those offices have likewise furnished much valuable information.

The Editor's long residence as well in the city as in the cathedral precincts gained him much local knowledge, and from his friendships formed there during that period and his intercourse with the inhabitants, he acquired from time to time continued useful information, which is dispersed throughout the History.

There have been since Mr. Battely's time several accounts published of the cathedral and priory of Christ-church. Mr. Dart published one in 1726, in a thin folio, taken in a great measure from Mr. Battely's, to which he added several extracts from the manuscripts in the Cotton library, and he embellished it with many beautiful plates of the building and monuments

numents in it, which are indeed the chief merit of the book. Mr. Gostling's Walk in and about Canterbury was published soon after the author's death in 1777; a work of much merit, as well as entertainment; but it is written congenial to the author's peculiar strain of humour, rather a criticism on the opinions of others, and a book of pleasurable reading for travellers, than one comprehending the antient and civil history of the city, drawn up, and authenticated from records and other documents of authority; nor indeed was such ever his design, and therefore he has not entered into it. His local knowledge was great, for he had been a resident within the precincts of the cathedral full fifty years, as one of the minor canons of it, during the whole of which time he had been an indefatigable and curious observer of whatever was worthy of notice in the cathedral and the precincts of it, as well as in the city and its environs, whatever therefore could be made use of from his book, consistent with the nature of this History, the reader will find interperfed throughout the contents.

Since the above there has been published by Simmons and Kirkby, printers, of Canterbury, in 1783, an octavo pamphlet, containing a concise description of the cathedral, and the inscriptions on the several monuments in it, together with the lives and characters of the archbishops down to that time, being a new and much enlarged edition of a smaller and

more confined pamphlet before published by Mr. J. Burnby, on the same subject; of the latter part of this publication the Reader will find some use has been made in the like account of the archbishops in this History.—Lastly, Mr. Todd, a reverend and learned member of this church, published in 1793, a well written authenticated account of the lives of the deans of it to that period, from which the account of them in this History has been chiefly selected; and the Editor cannot but embrace this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to Mr. Todd, for his continued liberal assistance throughout this History, but more especially in that part of it which relates to the church of Canterbury; his acknowledgments are likewise due to Mr. Alderman Bunce, for his valuable information relating to the civil jurisdiction of the city, and the several charters granted to it.

Many curious particulars relating to the state of the cathedral and precincts of it, as well as of the revenues of the dean and chapter, and the members of it, after their dissolution in the year 1648 to the time of the Restoration, are inserted from a folio manuscript of Captain Monins, who was the treasurer and manager of them, during that time, appointed by the ruling parliamentary powers. It was kindly communicated to the Editor by John Monins, esq. of Canterbury, in whose possession it now remains.

The description, inserted in this History, of the several seals of the archbishops and priors of the priory of Christ-church, and other religious houses, annexed to deeds and muniments among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, deposited in the cabinet within the treasury of the dean and chapter, were lately selected from them by the late Dr. Beauvoir and the Editor jointly.

The Reader will no doubt observe, how much he is indebted for his knowledge of the state of the priory of Christ-church and the precincts of it, at the time of the dissolution, and the distribution of the several buildings among the members of the new community of the dean and chapter, to the manuscript account of the orders of chapter made in the year 1546, with Mr. Somner's valuable explanations and observations on them; by which not only the situation, but the use of the several buildings of the priory can be, with much certainty, pointed out at this time. This book was in the most friendly manner communicated to the Editor by the hon. dean North, now lord bishop of Winchester, for the use of this History, of which he has been a continued and liberal patron.

Besides the assistance mentioned above, the Editor is indebted to many other most respectable friends, whose communications, though too numerous to be particularly noticed here, are inserted throughout these Volumes, to all whom he is equally obliged for the favour of them.

He has only to notice further, that the History of the Church of Canterbury is so connected with the events of public affairs, that the greatest difficulty has been, not to find materials for the compiling of it, but to select and abridge those only, which were found most interesting for that purpose, and such as related more particularly to the prelates, who presided over it, whose high and superior station, as metropolitans, entitled them to the royal confidence, and a participation in all public affairs of government, and occasioned their being placed in the highest and most important offices of the state. The chronicles and histories of former times abound with occurrences relating to both, and mention them with the highest encomiums of praise, honor and commendation.— May THIS CHURCH long continue to flourish, an ornament to religion, and an example to others, with a series of worthy prelates to preside over it; and may the present most reverend and worthy Metropolitan long continue to govern it, to the prosperity and welfare of it, as well as of the Protestant church in general!

London, Dec. 13, 1800.

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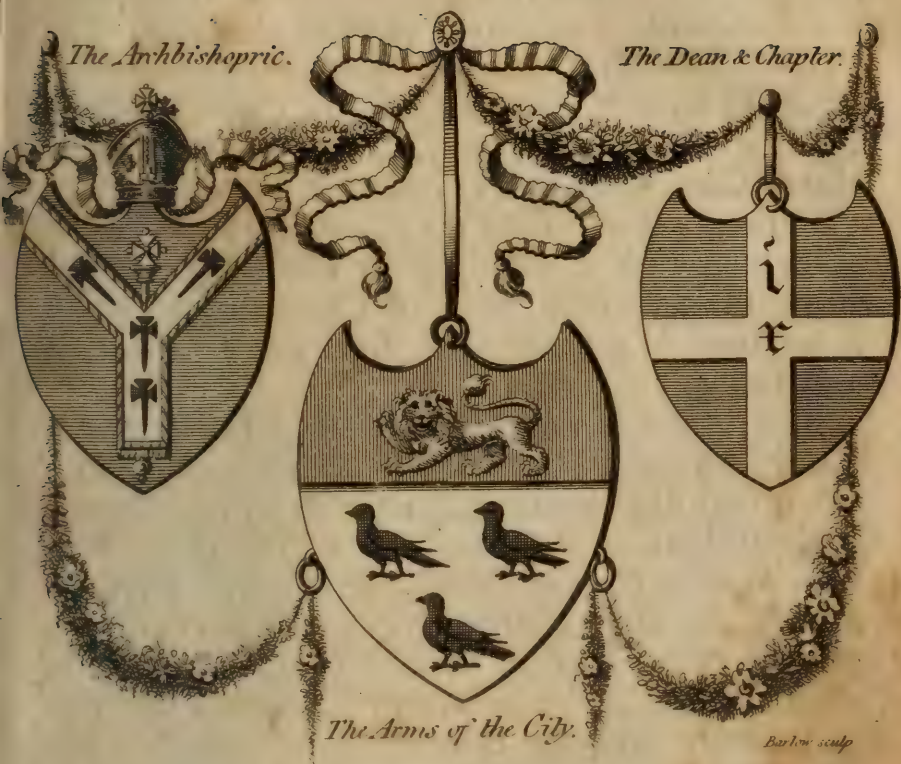
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THE CITY OF CANTERBURY

IS situated in the eastern part of the county of Kent, fifty-six miles distant from London, south-eastward, and sixteen miles from Dover and the sea-shore,^a the great high-road from London leading through it. Its geographical situation is in latitude 51 degrees, 17 minutes north, longitude 1 degree, 15 minutes east, from Greenwich observatory. It adjoins westward to the hundred of Westgate, northward to the jurisdiction of Fordwich, and towards the south and east, to the hundred of Bridge and Petham.

It was called by the Romans, *Durovernum*, either from the British word *Dour*, which signifies water, or as Camden supposes, from the British *Durwhern*, a rapid river; both words, however, well adapted to the

^a The sea at Whitstable comes within six miles of Canterbury.

situation of it.^b Bede, and others, call it *Dorovernia*, and *Dorobernia*, which is said to be its old name. The Saxons called Kent, *Cant-guar-landt*, that is, the country of the Kentish men; and this city, *Cant-wara byrg*, i. e. the Kentish men's city,^c a name agreeing with that of Caer, Kent, (the city of Kent) as Nennius and the Britons called it from the Saxon name. The Latinists afterwards modelled it to *Cantuaria*, and the English to its present name of Canterbury, by which it has been in general called, from about the time of the Norman conquest.^d

The origin of the city is said by Jeffry of Monmouth, the author of the British History, to be much older, even than Rome itself; for he writes, that one Rud-hudibras, or Lud-hudibras, a king of the Britons, founded this city almost nine hundred years before our Saviour's incarnation;^e but as this writer is exploded, and his story deemed fabulous by most of our antiquaries, and especially by Camden, I shall pass on to more probable evidence, that Canterbury existed at the time the Roman empire first extended itself into Britain, which appears by their continuing the name by which they found it called by the Britons, the Roman *Durovernum* being, seemingly, no other than the Latin rendering of the British *Durwbern*; that it existed in the time of the Roman empire here, is plain

^b Lhuyd, a natural Briton, says, that Durywhern in his language was plainly *aqua ex alneto fluens*; but Talbot writes that a Welshman rendered Darvernum to him *Dour arguern, quasi aquæ juxta paludem aut Mariscum*, and thence he deduces it. See Burton on Antoninus, p. 185. Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii. append. p. 144, conjectures that the river Stour was in the Britons' time called Avona, and that the Romans called this city corruptly *Duravennum*, for of Dor and Avona, it should rather be called Doravona or Doravonum; of which see more hereafter.

^c Cantwarenaburge Bede. p. 117, edit. Wheeloc. Richard of Cirencester, calls this city, *Cantiopolis*. See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 2.

^e Lambarde Per. p. 313. Camden, p. 238. Bat. Somn. p. 1.

^d See Higden's Polychron. p. 198, 213.

from the mention of it in the Itinerary of Antoninus, now more than 1500 years old, corroborated by the present remains of those roads leading from two of their noted havens, Dover and Limne, to this city; by their workmanship and materials in the churches, walls, and gates of it; and the number of coins, earthen ware, utensils and tessellated pavements, found from time to time within the city and the near neighbourhood of it. What the general state or condition of it was in the times of either the Britons or Romans, is not known; as there is no history or record to shew it; but no doubt it was then of considerable account; for even at the beginning of the Saxon heptarchy, it was esteemed the head or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the king's residence;^f thus Venerable Bede calls it the chief city of king Ethelbert.^g Another writer styles it the head of the empire;^h and in the close of a charter of Kenulph, king of Mercia, in the year 810, it is dated in the famous city, which of antient name was called *Dorovernia*.ⁱ Canterbury continued the royal residence of king Ethelbert, till about the year 596, when having embraced Christianity by the persuasions of St. Augustine, he gave him his palace here, as a residence for him and his successors, and retired himself to Reculver, where he built another palace for that purpose; but the king continued possessed of the city in demesne, excepting as to that part, and certain privileges, which he had granted to St. Augustine, in which manner the crown afterwards continued possessed of it;^k and in king Edward the Confessor's time, though in divers other parts of it, several privileges had been granted to religious as well as lay persons, yet the royalty and chief seignory of it continued in the crown, and did so at the Norman conquest, as appears

^f Battely's Somner, p. 1.

^g Eccl. Hist. l. i. c. 25.

^h Matth. Westm. ad an. 596

ⁱ Somner, p. 1.

^k See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14.

by the following entry of it in the survey of Domesday, taken in the year 1080, being the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which the state of it, as well in the reign of king Edward as at that time, is thus accurately described :

In Civitate Cantuariæ habuit Rex Edward, 50 & 1 burgens reddentes gablu' & alios 200 & 12. sup' quos habebat saca' & foca' & 3 molend de 40 sol. modo burgens' gablu' reddentes sunt 19. De 32^{obs}. aliis qui fuerant, sunt vastati 11 in fossato Civitatis. & Archieps ht. ex eis 7. & abb S. Augustini alios 14 p exabio Castelli. & adhunc sunt 200 & 12 burgs. sup quos ht rex saca' & foca' & 3 molend reddit 100 & 8 sol. & theolonium' redd 68. sol. Ibi 8 acrae pti qua solebant e'e. legator; regis. mo. reddit de Censu 15 sol. & mille acre silva infructuosæ. de qua exeunt 24. solidi' Int totu. T. R. E. valuit 51 lib. & intd qdo Haimo Vicec. recep & mo' 50 lib. appciat'. Tam' qui ten' hc' reddit 30. lib. arsas & pensatas. & 24. lib ad numeru' Sup h' oma' ht vicecom' 100 & 10 sol.

Duos dom' duor; burgsu' una' foris alia' int' civitate. qda monachus ecclie cantuar abstulit. Hæ erant positæ in calle regis.

Burgses habuer' 45. mansur' ext' civitate' de' qbs ipsi habet' gablu' & csuetud, rex aut' hab saca & foca. Ipsi qque' burg'ses habebant de rege 33. acs træ in gilda' sua' Has dom' & hanc tra' ten' Rannulf de Colubels. Habet etiam qt. 20. acs træ sup' hæc. quas tenebant burgens' in alodia de rege. Tenet quoq; 5. acs træ' quæ juste ptinent uni ecclie. De his omibz revocat isde Rannulf ad ptectore' epm. Baiocensem.

Radulf de Curbespine ht. 4. mansuras in Civitate quas tenuit quæda' ccubina Heraldi, de quibz' est saca & foca regis. sed usq; ne' non habuit.

Isde Radulf ten alias 11. masuras de epo baioc in ipsa civitate quæ fuer Sbern biga & reddit 11. solid & 2 den & 1 oboiu.

Per

Per tota civitate cantuariæ ht. rex saca & foca, excepta tra æclliæ S. Trin & S. Augustini, & Eddevæ reginæ & Alnod Cild & Esber Biga & Siret de Cilleba.

Concordatu est de reëtis Callibz quæ habent p. civitate introitu' & exitu' quicunq; in illis forisfecerit, regi emdabit. Similit' de Callibz' reëtis extra civitate' usq; ad una leuga' & 3 partrias & 3 pedes. Si qs ergo infra has publicas vias intus civitate, vel' ext' foderit vel palu' fixerit, sequit' illu' pposit regis ubicunq; abierit & emenda' accipiet ad opus regis.

Archieps. calu' niat' forisfactura' in vijs ext civitate' ex utq; parte ubi terra sua e'. Quidam pposit Brumann' noe T. R. E. capit c'suetudines de extraneis mercatorib; in tra S. Trinitatis & S. Augustini, Qui postea T. R. W. ante archiepm Lanfranc & epm. Baiocense' recognovit se injuste accepisse & sacramto facto' juravit qd ipsæ æcllæ suas co' suetudines qetas habuer R. E. tepore. Et exinde utraq; æclliæ in sua tra habuer' cosuetud' suas, judicio baronu regis qi placitu tenuer.

Which is: *In the city of Canterbury, king Edward has 51 burgesse¹, yielding rent; and other two hundred and twelve, on which he had sac and soc; and three mills of forty shillings; now the burgesse^s yielding rent are nineteen. Of thirty-two others, which were, eleven are destroyed in the ditch of the city, and the archbishop has of them seven, and the abbot of St. Augustine other fourteen, by exchange of the castle, and as yet there are two hundred and twelve burgesse^s, on which the king has sac and soc, and three mills yielding one hundred and eight shillings, and toll yielding sixty eight shillings. There are eight acres of meadow,^m which used to be of the king's officers, now yielding of rent fifteen shillings, and a thou-*

¹ These burgesse^s seem to have been such as exercised free trade, according to the liberties and privileges granted to them by the king, for which they paid him a *gablum*, or yearly rent of tribute money, which in process of time became a fee-farm rent, or an annual composition in a stated sum of money.

^m This meadow is now the property of the corporation, and is called the king's mead.

land acres of wood yielding no pannage, from which there is payable twenty-four shillings. In the whole, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth fifty one pounds, and as much when Hamo the sheriff received it, and now it is valued at fifty pounds, yet he who now has it pays thirty pounds, tried and weighed, and twenty four pounds numbered; of all these the sheriff has one hundred and ten shillings.

Two houses of two burgesses, one without, the other within the city, a certain monk of the church of Canterbury took away. These were placed in the king's highway.

The burgesses had forty-five mansions without the city, of which they had rent and custom; but the king had sac and soc. Those burgesses also had of the king thirty-three acres of land in his guild. These houses and this land Ranulf de Columbels holds. He has also four times twenty acres of land more than these, which the burgesses held in fee simple of the king. He holds likewise five acres of land, which of right belong to a certain church; of all these the same Rannulf vouches the bishop of Baieux as his protector.

Radulf de Curbespine has four mansions in the city, which a certain concubine of Herald held, from which there is sac and soc of the king, but to this time he had it not.

The same Radulf holds other eleven mansions of the bishop of Baieux in the city itself, which were Sbern Biga's,ⁿ and yield eleven shillings and two-pence and one halfpenny.

Through the whole city of Canterbury the king has sac and soc, except the land of the church of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Augustine, and of queen Eddeve, and of Alnod Cilt, and Esber Biga, and Siret de Cilleba.

It is agreed concerning the highways which have entrance and exit through the city, whoever shall commit an

ⁿ Biga, that is, the provider of the king's carriages.

offence in them, shall make a fine to the king; in like manner of the highways without the city, as far as one league, and three perches, and three feet. If any one therefore, within these public ways within the city or without, shall dig or put down a post, the king's reeve shall follow him wherever he shall go, and receive the fine to the king's use.

The archbishop claims forfeitures in the ways without the city on both sides, where the land is his; a certain reeve, named Bruman, in the time of king Edward, took the customs of the foreign merchants in the land of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Augustine, who afterwards, in the time of king William, before archbishop Lanfranc and the bishop of Baieux, acknowledged that he had received them unjustly, and swore upon his oath, that those churches possessed them quietly in the time of king Edward, and from that time both churches had those customs by judgment of the king's barons, who held pleas.

At this time, it appears by the same book, the archbishop had possessions in Canterbury, which are thus entered in it, under the general title of his lands.

In civitate Cantuariæ habet Archieps. 12. burgenses, & 32 mansuras, quas tenent clerici de villa in gilda sua, & reddunt 35. sol. & un mold de 5 sol.

Which is: In the city of Canterbury, the archbishop has twelve burgesses and thirty two mansions, which the clerks of the ville hold in their guild, and they pay thirty-five shillings, and one mill of five shillings.

It appears by the above record, that the sheriff of the county of Kent was intrusted with and managed the king's interest here, the same as he did the other manors and demesnes of the king, and accounted yearly for the profits of it,° as did afterwards the king's præfects and bailiffs

° When the king was possessed of a city or town in demesne, he had a compleat possession of it, with all its parts and adjuncts. He was lord of the soil, viz. of all the burgage houes, sheds, stalls and buildings erected on it; of the profits, if any, of aldermanries, the herbage and productions of the earth, profits of fairs and markets, pleas and perquisites of courts; in a word, of all

bailiffs of the city, as will be further noticed hereafter; in which state the city continued, till Henry III. in his 18th year, granted it to the citizens,^p to hold to them and their successors for ever, at the yearly rent of sixty pounds in fee ferm;^q by which tenure it has continued to be held ever since.^r

all issues, profits, and appurtenances of the city or town, which had not been aliened by the king, or his ancestors; for sometimes the crown thought fit to grant some part of it, or some of the profits to private persons, or religious houses, by which means it happened, that the property was divided into parts, and became severed from the *corpus civitatis*. See Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 14.

^p Before, as well as after this, I find it paying aid as the king's town, viz. anno 14 Henry II. Madox's *Exchequer*, p. 409 and 1, Johan. p. 507, in king Edward I.'s reign, p. 509.

^q That is to say, rendering a yearly rent for ever and the succeeding kings of England and their grantees have been from time to time possessed of it in inheritance, in right of the crown, by the hands of the townsmen for the time being; from the time of such a grant in fee ferm, the crown was esteemed to be possessed of it by way of feignory, and the tenure of the town itself, as well as the particular burgage tenements in it so put to fee ferm, was that of burgage. See Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 15, 21.—Anno 4 Ed. I. it appears by the Pat. Rolls, that the liberties of this city, which had been seized into the king's hands, were restored anno 18 Edward I. The king's officers of the exchequer seized the liberties of this town of Canterbury, for not accounting for their rent at the exchequer; *ibid.* p. 161; and again anno 34 Edward I. See Madox's *Excheq.* p. 701, 702, 703. In the first year of king Edward I. the citizens of Canterbury were grievously amerced by the justices itin. for the escape of felons out of the churches of Canterbury, during the vacancy of the archbishopric, contrary to former custom. Pat. 1 Ed. I. ps. 2, m. 18. Prynne, p. 125.

^r King Edward III. in the 29th year of his reign granted 30l. a year, part of this rent to William Condy, for his good services, &c. whereof the corporation bought of John Hales, esq. 7l. 10s. in 1532, and the remaining 22l. 10s. they purchased of Thomas Wootton, esq. in 1535. King Edward IV. in the 1st year of his reign, by charter released the city from 16l. 13s. 4d. more of this rent, so that the corporation are now charged in respect of their fee ferm rent with 13l. 6s. 8d. only, which their chamberlain pays to the poor of the hospital of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and the sheriff is annually allowed in the exchequer.

THIS CITY being thus part of the king's demesnes, was, from the earliest accounts, under the government and direction of an officer appointed by him, stiled at different periods the king's præfect, provost, and keeper of the city, and this both before the Norman conquest and some time afterwards, though at that time, as appears by the former extract from Domesday, the sheriff of the county had the custody of it; but this seems to have been only temporary; for in after times, the king appointed one or more bailiffs for the custody of it, who not only presided over the civil jurisdiction of it, but in the manner of stewards accounted yearly to the king, for the several profits and issues arising from it.^s

Somner has shewn, that at least from the last year of king John, two bailiffs were yearly appointed by the king for the above purpose,^t and continued so to be, till king Henry III. by his charter in his 18th year, granted the town to the citizens in fee-farm as above-mentioned, and infranchised them with licence and power yearly to chuse in it bailiffs for themselves; and in his 40th year he granted to them several other charters of divers liberties and franchises,^u all which were allowed

^s Anno 780, in certain charters of Christ-church, in Canterbury, mention is made of one Aldhunc, the king's præfect of this city. In 956, in a subscription to a deed, among the witnesses, mention is made of one Hlothewig Portgerefa. In the Danish massacre here under king Ethelred, anno 1011, Allwerd, or Alfred, stiled *Præpositus Regis*, was one of the personages of note then taken prisoner. Afterwards one Brunannus is mentioned in Domesday as præpositus of the city. In succeeding times, about king Henry I.'s reign, being in the time of archbishop Anselm, one Calveal is mentioned as a witness in a deed by the name and title of Portgreva or Portreve. Bat. Somn. p. 178.

^t See Battely's Somner, p. 179, where there is a list of the names of several bailiffs, extracted from the charters in the archives of Christ-church, to which charters they were witnesses.

^u These charters are all in the city chest, in the chamber of it. Anno 27 Ed. I. Adam de Vauxs, and Thomas de Beaveys, two citizens of Canterbury, came into the exchequer, and for themselves and the whole community of the city made fine to the king

lowed in the iters of J. de Berewyk and his sociates, justices itinerant, in the 21st year of king Edward I. and in that of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant likewise at Canterbury, in the 6th year of king Edward II. all which was proved on a *quo warranto*, in the 19th year of king Richard II. who confirmed the same by his letters of *inspeximus* that year, and granted his exemplification of them accordingly.

By this exemplification it appears, that in the pleas of the crown, anno 21 Edward I. before J. de Berewyk and his sociates, justices itinerant at Canterbury, upon a *quo warranto* issuing, in respect of these liberties, the citizens pleaded, that king Henry, the king's father, granted and confirmed to them by his charter, that they and their heirs should have and hold of him and his heirs for ever, the said city of Canterbury in *ferma*, for sixty pounds sterling yearly to be paid; and as to the return of writs, affize of bread and ale, pillory, tumbrel, and gallows, they pleaded that the said king Henry granted to them, that they and their heirs for ever, should have return of the king's writs, touching the city and the liberties of the same, as well within the suburb, as within the city; and as to the liberties of holding pleas of the crown, and having market, fair, gallows, and weif, in the city, they pleaded that the said king Henry granted to them all liberties and free customs, which they had in the time of king Henry his grandfather before mentioned, in as ample a manner as they had at any time possessed the same; and they further pleaded, that they and the citizens their

in 1001. to have a confirmation of these charters of liberties granted to them by king Henry III. and they bound themselves *pro se et ceteris civibus* to pay the same. Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 139. Madox's *Exchequer*, p. 290, 291. Rot. Cart. No. 5, *de confirmatione libertatum*. &c. In the city chest is a charter of the same, dated anno 26 Edward I. and two charters likewise, anno 22 Edward III. confirming former liberties, with the addition of some new ones; and a grant anno 10 Edward II. for the mayor to take recognizances of debt.

ancestors

ancestors had fully used the aforesaid liberties, from the time of the aforesaid king Henry, the great-grandfather of the then king (Edward;) all which was found by the jury, and allowed by the justices in their said iter.

In which iter, on a question arising, whether the borough of St. Martin and of Fyſpole, was within the liberties of the city,* the jury found, that the borough of St. Martin should in future be subject and answerable with the rest of the citizens, in all those matters which belong to the crown; and that the coroner of the city should execute his office of coroner within that borough; and they further found, that all resident and dwelling in that borough, ought to come four times in a year to the hundred of Burgate, at the summons of the bailiffs of the city, to present those things which belonged to the view of frank-pledge. And in like manner that they ought to come to the portmote of the city, as often as the citizens should cause a common meeting, to be summoned by the blowing of the horn of the city; and they found that the performing the said suit had been withdrawn for some time to the king's damage; therefore it was adjudged, that the above borough should for the future perform the said suits, and should be distrained to the performance of them, and that the king should recover his arrearages of the same. And as to the tenants of Fyſpole, that they should perform the suit which they had been accustomed to perform.*

After

* In the year 1268, being the 42d year of king Henry III. there had been an agreement made between the citizens and the abbot of St. Augustine's, to put an end to the disputes which had arisen between them concerning the bounds of their respective liberties and franchises in respect to the borough of Longport, which will be mentioned at large under the description of that borough.

* See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 3, No. vi. where these letters of inſpeximus are recited, extracted from the bundle of records and king's writs in the tower of London, of the 19th year

After this, it appears, that the city continued to be governed by bailiffs with little alteration, though the citizens obtained some further addition to, and allowance of their liberties in the first year of Henry IV. in the 2d and 9th years of Henry V. and the 3d and 26th years of Henry VI.^y in the 26th year of which reign, the king granted to them an ample charter of further liberties and privileges, among which were those of chusing a mayor instead of bailiffs, on Holy Cross day, yearly, and to be a corporation, by the name of mayor and commonalty; the mayor to be sworn into his office on the Michaelmas day, to have his serjeants at mace, to have the return of all writs, foreign officers not to intermeddle; the city and court to be governed by the mayor, who with the commonalty, should be capable of purchasing and selling lands,^z and to sue and be sued. The mayor and his successors to take knowledge of all pleas, to be justices of the peace, after the expiration of their mayoralty. And he granted, that no justice of peace of the county should enquire of things done in the city. Mondays and Thursdays to be the courts days; power granted to levy fines before the mayor, were licence of concord; none of the commonalty to be compelled to answer without the city; the mayor, in his absence, might make one of the aldermen his deputy. The mayor and aldermen only, to make and alter rules and constitutions, and to raise taxes on the citizens. The mayor might punish any of the citizens, who came not to his commandment; to have one coroner; no officer of the county to intermeddle

year of king Richard II. and in the city chest is a copy of this exemplification under the great seal, and likewise a charter of liberties granted by king Richard II. in his 3d year.

^y All these charters are in the city chest. That of 9th king Henry V. are letters patent of certain liberties to the marshal and steward and clerk of the market.

^z The charters give no such power, but it is a right inherent in the corporation to sell,

within the city or liberty of it. And the same king, by another charter, also in the city chest, in the 31st year of his reign, granted, of his especial grace, to the mayor and commonalty, a full confirmation of all former charters of liberties granted to them; as well as of his own charter last-mentioned with a special clause, that the liberties granted in such charter should not be any ways subject to the act of resumption then lately passed; and he further by it granted that the citizens should chuse a mayor, who should be a citizen, according to their old custom, or in the same manner as the citizens of London; that the mayor, with the advice of the aldermen, should chuse yearly a bailiff or sheriff, who should be bound to answer at his exchequer for the fee farm, and other issues, profits and revenues of the city, and should make an attorney; conuzance of pleas to be taken before the mayor in the Guildhall; all manner of pleas and actions within the precincts of the hamlet of Staplegate in this city, parcel of the ville of Westgate, without the city, and within the aforesaid liberty of the archbishop of Canterbury, always excepted.

And further, that the mayor, and one learned man, and four, three, or two, of the aldermen, being called to the mayor, jointly and severally should be justices of the peace, to hold the sessions within the city for the same and the liberties thereof; and therein to enquire of the clipping and forging of money, and of all statutes, &c. for the peace and good government of all people within the city; and of all felonies, forestallings, regratings, &c. therein to hear and determine of all matters, which justices of the peace should hear and determine; provided always, that the mayor and the said learned man should be of the *quorum*; that they should have the keeping of the gaol of Westgate for

* Act anno 28 Henry VI. Rot. No. 5. See Davenant's Treatise of Grants and Resumptions, p. 160.

prisoners,

prisoners, and should be justices of the gaol delivery; the mayor and his successor to be justices for the making of musters, &c. that the said mayor and commonalty should have one fair, to be holden on August 4th, and the two days next following, with all liberties and free customs to them belonging, provided it should not be to the nuisance of the fairs nigh to the same, or to the jurisdictions and liberties of the archbishop of Canterbury, the priory of Christ-church, or the monastery of St. Augustine, by any manner of means.

After which, king Edward IV.^b in his first year, confirmed all the above-mentioned charters by *inspeximus*, reciting especially those of king Henry VI. at full length; and then, He considering that the city of Canterbury being one of the antientest cities of the realm, set in the best place for the prospect of strangers, the metropolitan see of it, in which church the blessed martyr, St. Thomas, and his cousin Edward, late prince of Wales, lay buried; and the fidelity and laudable service, wisdom, industry, and courage of the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, to him and his progenitors, kings of England, especially to himself of late, to their no small charge and jeopardy; therefore for these and many other causes, he granted and confirmed to them all former charters, liberties, and customs, especially those of king Henry IV. and VI. to hold to them and their successors for ever. Moreover, hearing of the grievous and lamentable complaint of the then mayor and citizens, that this city and the inhabitants of it were fallen into great poverty, as well by the great and chargeable payment of the fee farm from it of sixty pounds, as by their great and chargeable costs and expences in resisting his enemies invading the realm in those parts near it, and other necessary charges happening to the city; and that the fewness of the inhabi-

^b The translation of the charter 1st Edward IV. now in use is a very bad one.

tants in it were so much impoverished and wasted, that they must leave the city, though God forbid it, clearly depopulated, except they were graciously succoured; which he, of his abundant grace, being willing to do, and to further this city, releas'd and remitted to the mayor and citizens 16l. 13s. 8d. of the said fee farm, yearly for ever; and that they should have allowance yearly, at the exchequer, for the remaining 43l. 6s. 8d. to be paid yearly, viz. thirty pounds thereof to the heirs of William Cundy, son of John Cundy, and twenty marks to the six brothers and sisters of Herbaldown, to them severally granted and confirmed of old time by his progenitors.

And he further granted to them, in help of the said payment of 43l. 6s. 8d. all fines, issues, and amerciaments at their sessions, held from time to time, and likewise authority to the citizens to levy fines before mayor of the city. And for the greater tranquility, profit, and increase of the citizens, he of his better grace, granted and confirmed to the mayor and citizens, that in future, the city, with the suburbs without Northgate, and the suburbs without Riding-gate, Burgate, Newingate, Quiningate, Worgate, and Westgate, of the city; and that parcel, hamlet, or village of Winecheap, with other suburbs; and all the precinct of the city, suburbs, and parcel aforesaid, which were of the liberties, and within the liberty of the city at that time, or of old time had been. (The hamlet of Staplegate within the city, parcel of the village of Westgate without the city, then of the fee of the archbishop, and the castle of Canterbury, always excepted.) Which city and suburbs, parcel and precinct, except before excepted, were then in the county of Kent, but should in future be one whole county by itself corporate, in deed and name, and distinct, and utterly separate from the said county of Kent, and should be named and called the county of the city of Canterbury, for ever.^e

And

^e At the time of the survey of Domesday, this place, like Rochester and many other towns, was accounted a hundred of itself,

And he also granted that the bailiff of the city should be sheriff of it, and take the oath of sheriff accordingly; that the mayor should certify such nomination under his seal into chancery; the sheriff should hold monthly courts on a Thursday; that all writs should be directed to him, and he should have the return thereof as such, and should make up his account before the barons of the exchequer yearly. The coroner should have jurisdiction over the county of the city; none dwelling within the city should be compellable to be a collector or assessor of any tax or subsidy but within the city, and that upon shewing the charter in any court, they should allow thereof, &c. And he granted that the mayor should be escheator, and to take the oath before the mayor, his predecessor, and two of the aldermen at the least; and that the mayor and commonalty should have in help towards the said payment of 43l. 6s. 8d. all the issues and profits of the above office; and likewise the goods of all felons, fugitives, outlawries, &c. without any count whatsoever, the lands then being in the king's hands, and so coming in future always excepted; and further, that the sheriff dying or removing, the mayor, with the advice of the aldermen, should make a new choice. To which charter were witnesses, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and legate of the apostolic see, and many others. It is dated on August 2d, in the

self, by the name of the hundred of Canterbury, and it probably continued so till this charter of king Edw. IV. made it a county of itself, exclusive from the jurisdiction of the county of Kent, in which it was before comprehended; but although the hamlet of Staplegate within the city, parcel of the ville of Westgate, without the city and the castle of Canterbury only were excepted from this new county, yet the archbishop's palace, the ville of Christ-church, and other religious foundations claimed likewise an exemption from it; all which are mentioned in the succeeding charters and in the further part of this history.

year before-mentioned, and indorsed on the back, by the same king and of the date aforesaid, by authority of parliament, and for 10l. paid in the hanaper.^d

After which, king Henry VII. in his 13th year, and king Henry VIII. in his 3d year, confirmed all the charters, liberties and privileges of the city; and the former king granted to it his letters patent, in his 13th year, usually stiled *Novæ Ordinationes*, for the better government of it,^d made to the mayor and citizens, upon their humble petition to the king, on account of the frequent controversies and contentions within the city, among the indwellers of the city upon the election of a mayor and other officers of it, and many other enormities of long time used within it, by which many inconveniences had arisen and were likely to arise, if good and due remedy was not in time provided and established; and being willing to provide such due remedy for the speedy reformation of these evils, and the better administration of justice within the city, he ordained and established certain ordinances, institutions, and rules, to be observed within it in future; and in the first place, that instead of a mayor and six aldermen, there should be ever after, a mayor and twelve aldermen; and that every one of the said twelve aldermen, and none other, should be eligible to be chosen mayor; and whereas before there had been used to be

^d This and the two following charters are likewise in the city chest. In the 6th year of king Henry VII. the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, made claim of cognizance of an indictment for felony committed within their liberties, before the judge of assize and gaol delivery of the king's castle of Canterbury, Thomas Davers by name; upon which the judge ordered their indictment to be amended, and instead of the felony being averred to have been committed within the liberties of the city, viz. in the parish of Northgate, for it to run thus, and that the felony was made in Westgate-street, in the county of Kent, for that the said felon was there taken *cum manu opere*, and was accordingly so arrested.

thirty six persons of the common council, he ordained that there should be but twenty-four of the common council in future, being freemen of the city; and for the peaceable and quiet election of mayor, the mayor and aldermen should in future nominate at the usual place, two of the said aldermen, to be put in election for that office, and that the common council and other citizens and freemen of the same city *there being*, should chuse one of those two aldermen to be mayor for the year ensuing; and if any alderman should die or depart from his office, the vacancy should be filled up by the mayor and other aldermen remaining; and in like manner the vacancy of a common councilman should be filled up by those of the same body remaining; that all fines, issues, profits, &c. should be received by the chamberlain and applied to the open profit and use of the city; that the mayor should have yearly out of the chamber of the city, for the sustentation of his office of mayoralty, twenty pounds and no more; and that the chamberlain should yearly acquit and discharge the mayor and sheriff, and the city itself of the payment of the fee farm, and of all other charges to the city, mayor, or sheriff for the city, by any manner of means happening; except that the mayor should bear and support the costs and charges in meat and drink for the common clerk, the sergeants to the maces, and the keepers of the prisons of the city, and for every of them.

And he further decreed and ordained, what should be the custom of the court as to sureties, pledges, &c. and that the election of officers, viz. of chamberlain, common clerk, attornies, commonly called common pleaders, serjeants at mace, keepers of the gaol, and tollingers, should be made by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, and that they should be sworn and continue in their respective offices, so that without some reasonable cause they should not be put
away;

away ; and that the chamberlain should yearly make account before the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or such auditors, as should be deputed by them. After which an act passed anno 34 and 35 of Henry VIII. for a confirmation of all liberties, granted by the king or any of his progenitors to the mayor and aldermen of Canterbury, which, nevertheless, the king might resume upon cause. King Edward VI. in his 2d year, and queen Eliz. in her first year, confirmed all former charters, privileges, and liberties to this city ; during the latter reign it became so populous and flourishing, that soon after the accession of James I. the mayor and citizens petitioned the king, that on that, as well as on other accounts, he would be pleased to grant them a new charter, with a confirmation and extention of their freedom and liberties ; on which, in his 6th year, he was graciously pleased to grant them a new charter,^e in which he fully confirmed all their former liberties and privileges ; and he further made new, erected, and created them into one body corporate and politic, by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, which should remain a free city of itself ; and that they should have power to purchase lands and tenements of any sort whatsoever and wheresoever to them and their successors for ever. That all acts and deeds of the city should be done in the name of the mayor and commonalty. That they should have a common seal, which they might break, change, and new make at their pleasure. That there should be one citizen, nominated mayor,^f and twelve citizens, aldermen of the city, one of whom should in due course be chosen chamberlain, who should administer the oath to those admitted to the liberties of the city, as before used ; and that there

^e This charter was drawn by Sir H. Hobart, the attorney general. and with the former preceding charters is in the city chest.

^f Thomas Paramore, then mayor, was continued so by this charter.

should be twenty-four citizens named the common council of it, out of whom the sheriff should be chosen, as before accustomed, which aldermen and common councilmen should be aiding and assisting to the mayor in all matters and business at all times. That the nomination and swearing in of the mayor should be on the days and times, and at the places before used, and the nomination, election and swearing in of the aldermen, chamberlain, sheriff, coroner, twenty four common councilmen, town clerk, and all other officers and ministers of the city, should be from time to time made before the mayor, at the usual times and places; provided, that no alien should bear office in the city, and that the mayor, when out of office, should be one of the aldermen in room of him elected to succeed him. And he ordained, that on the vacancy of an alderman, the mayor should propose to the aldermen then present, one of the common council to be an alderman, who should for such election have the majority of voices of such aldermen, and if he should not have such majority, that then the senior alderman in precedence then present should propose another such person for their choice, to have such majority, and so on, until some one such should be nominated by such majority, to be alderman of the city; and that on the vacancy of a common councilman, the sheriff, the recorder if present, or the senior common-councilman then present, should in turn propose to the rest of the common council then present, one other citizen or freeman, to be elected such common-councilman by the majority of voices, in like manner as on the vacancy of an alderman as above-mentioned, and at the usual times and places. And that the mayor and aldermen, of which the mayor should be always one, should make laws, decrees, statutes, &c. for the public good and common profit of the city, and should have power to enforce them by imprisonment, fines, and amerciaments, or
by

by both, on the breakers of them; which fines and amerçiements should belong to the mayor and commonalty and their successors, provided that such laws, &c. were not repugnant to those of the realm. And that the mayor, aldermen, sheriff, chamberlain, &c. of the city, should hold and enjoy respectively, in their severall offices, places and wards, view of frankpledge and all belonging to it, and all other exemptions and releasements, as they had before used and enjoyed; and that every citizen should have and enjoy his antient privilege and custom, as had been before time lawfully used and accustomed; that the mayor and aldermen, of which the mayor should be one, should have power to elect a recorder,² who should be sworn in before the mayor, and should hold his office during pleasure; and he further granted, that the mayor, the recorder, and all such aldermen as had served the office of mayor, should be justices of the peace, and conservators and keepers of it; and that they, or any four or more of them, whereof the mayor and recorder to be two, should hold the quarter session, and make a general gaol delivery, and that the recorder and aldermen so acting as justices, should take an oath for the due execution of such offices before the mayor for the time being. And whereas by the charter granted by king Henry VI. in his 26th year, the mayor and aldermen had power to assess and tax the goods, &c. of the inhabitants of this city for the necessities and profits of it, the king confirmed the same power, so that the mayor be always one, and that they might levy the same by distress; and he further granted, that no stranger should keep a shop, or sell any goods whatsoever by retail within the city, unless it be in the times of fairs or markets holden in it, without the licence of the majority of the mayor and aldermen, of which the

* Sir John Boys was the first *legis peritus*, who was stiled recorder of the city in the city's charters.

mayor to be one, in writing under their seal, under pain of such penalties and forfeitures as they, by the statutes of the realm, might inflict and impose; and that no citizen should be compelled to appear on any juries, before any court holden without the city, cases of high treason alone excepted; and that the mayor and town clerk might take recognizances for debts, &c. and that the mayor and aldermen, of which the mayor should always be one, might elect a town-clerk,^b who should hold his office during pleasure, and might be removed by them accordingly; and that the mayor and commonalty should have power to purchase lands and tenements, not holden in chief, or by knight's service, to the clear amount of forty pounds yearly, beyond reprises, the statute of mortmain, &c. notwithstanding; and that any one might sell the same to them from time to time; and that the mayor should appoint and have within the city a sword-bearer, who should be attendant on him, and carry or bear before him, one sword or blade covered, every where within it, and the liberties and precincts of the same. And he granted and confirmed to the mayor and commonalty, and their successors, all their lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, wastes, void places, waters, ways, commodities, &c. and hereditaments whatsoever, which they had used or enjoyed at any time by inheritance, or by any letters patent or charters whatsoever, or by any right, title, or custom, use or presumption, although the same or any of them had been forfeited, or lost, or had been evilly used, or not used, or discontinued, to hold by the like services and tenures as heretofore; and yielding and paying to him, his heirs and successors, such fee farms, rents, and services, as they had been accustomed and ought to be paid for the same; and he further confirmed to

^b Robert Skelton, then town clerk, was appointed town clerk in the charter.

them all liberties, jurisdictions, &c. and that they should hold and enjoy all the same, without molestation, or interruption, within this city, the liberties and precincts of the same.

Provided always, that this his present grant or confirmation should not in any wise extend to the palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, or to the hamlet of Staplegate, or to the scite and precinct of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury, nor to any other place whatsoever, being without the liberties of the city of Canterbury, or give place to, or any way be extended to the prejudice or diminution of any right or title of any liberties, franchises, exemptions, or jurisdictions of the archbishop, or his successors, or the archbishopric, or of his hon. chancellor Edward, lord Wotton, his lieutenant of the county of Kent, the city of Canterbury, and the county of the same, or of the lieutenant of him, his heirs, and successors, within the county of Kent, the city of Canterbury; and the county of the same, for the time being, or of the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury, or of the late dissolved monastery of St. Augustine, near Canterbury, or of his cinque ports, any thing contained in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

And he granted, that the mayor and commonalty should have these his letters patent, under his great seal of England, in due form, without fine or fee to him in his hanaper, or otherwise, &c. In witness whereof, he had caused his letters to be made patent; witness himself at Alheridge, the 8th day of September, in the year of his reign of England, &c. the 6th, and of Scotland the 42dⁱ

ⁱ The expences of obtaining this charter were to the city, 269l. 7s. 8d.

Signed, Cartwright, and underneath,

Taxat : finis pro Confirmacoe prior : Libtat ad xv lib.

T. ELLESMERE, *Canc.*

The above charter of king James I. continued in force for the government of this city till the 36th year of king Charles II.'s reign, anno 1684, two years before which, that king had issued his proclamation for the resumption into his hands of all corporation charters throughout the kingdom; in consequence of which many were surrendered, and others were taken away, under various pretences. The mayor and commonalty not making such a surrender as was acceptable to the king were served with a *quo warranto*, as appears by an entry in the burghmote book of a meeting held on Dec. 11, 1683, of the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, to consult what return they should make to it, which it seems they did not then determine on; but that in another meeting, held in January 1684, being intimidated, they declared both their inability and unwillingness to contest the *quo warranto* brought against the city. And in April following, at another meeting, a more ample surrender of the franchises and liberties of the city to the king's use, was sealed by an order of burghmote for that purpose; and in the August following the charter of James I. was also surrendered by the mayor, *ex officio*, with the consent of the majority of the court of burghmote. On the 8th of Nov. following, being the 36th year of the same reign, anno 1684, king Charles II. granted the city his charter, in which the chief alterations seem to have been the grant of a fair on March 1, yearly, in the field called Le Dane John Field, or in some other convenient place within the liberties, for the buying and selling of cattle, with a court of pye powder to it; the liberty of chusing a mayor, aldermen, and common council, or any other officer dwelling in any privileged place, within or near the liberties or precincts of the city; for the recorder to chuse a deputy, to remain

remain during his pleasure, and then, what it appears this new charter was chiefly granted for, a proviso, that the king and his successors, at his and their pleasure, might remove the mayor, recorder, sheriff, town clerk, and any of the aldermen, or common council from their offices, by any order under the seal of the privy council, as often as he or they should think fit; and that then, in convenient time, others should be chosen and appointed in their room, according to the tenor of this charter; in which William Rooke, esq. was nominated mayor, and several of the aldermen and common councilmen, and other officers belonging to the corporation, were removed and others nominated in it;^k they being severally displaced, as having opposed his measures.

This charter was received at Canterbury on Nov. 12th, that year, with much apparent solemnity and demonstration of joy; and being read at the court-hall, the mayor and aldermen named in it were sworn, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions.¹ But

^k Thomas, earl of Thanet, was nominated recorder; Sir Anthony Aucher, knt. and bart. Sir William Honywood, bart. the aforesaid William Rooke, Henry Lee, William Kingsley, esqrs. John Eliot, M. D. Joseph Roberts, esq. Thomas Endfield, gent. and others therein named, were appointed aldermen; Sir Paul Barrett, serjeant-at-law; Herbert Randolph, jun. esq. Leonard Lovelace, gent. and others therein mentioned, common councilmen; and the above-mentioned Leonard Lovelace, town-clerk and coroner.

¹ In an entry made concerning the bringing down of this charter, it is said that on the day above-mentioned, the charter was met upon Boughton-hill, about five miles from Canterbury, (being brought down by Col. Rooke, who succeeded as mayor) by between 5 and 600 horsemen and 40 coaches of the principal gentry of the country, and the most eminent persons of the corporation, and so conducted to the Westgate of the city, where they were received by six companies of foot, who made a guard for them to the town-hall; and after the charter had been read, and the mayor and aldermen sworn, the mayor entertained the whole company with a collation in the afternoon; and all manner of demonstrations were shewed of a dutiful and loyal acknowledgment of the king's most gracious favour to the city.

upon

upon the death of king Charles II. which happened on Feb. 6th, following, 1685, king James II. in his 2d year, anno 1687, caused this charter likewise to be surrendered up to him, and by his royal proclamation and orders made in council, he removed Henry Lee, esq. from the office of mayor, and several of the aldermen, and appointed John Kingsford to be mayor, who acquitted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he was, at his nomination, continued in the office for the next year. But the king finding the danger he was in from such arbitrary proceedings, in the month of October following issued a proclamation, by which he restored all those corporations which had had new charters granted to them, since the year 1679, to their former charters preceding that time, and to all their liberties, free customs, &c. By virtue of which the charter of king James I. was restored to this city, and the citizens elected Mr. Henry Gibbs, to the office of mayor for the remainder of the year; and the aldermen and common council took their places as they stood at the time of the surrender, and according to their former elections, and according to the tenor of that charter, by which and the charters preceding it, this city has continued to be governed to the present time.^m

In Trinity term, in the 8th year of king George III.ⁿ the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury made a claim in the court of exchequer, of their liberties, immunities, and franchises, granted to them by charter, in the proceedings of which, it is recited as follows:—And William de Grey, esq. attorney-ge-

^m The charter of king Charles II. when surrendered was no longer acted under, or considered as one of the city's charters.

ⁿ His present Majesty king George III. in the 6th year of his reign granted to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and their successors, liberty of a market, toll-free, within the city, to be held on Wednesday in every week for ever, for the buying and selling of hops, wholesale and retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwise. This charter is likewise in the city chest.

neral of the said lord the king, that now is, who for the same lord, the now king, prosecuteth in this behalf, present here in court, in the same day, in his own proper person and by the barons here, being asked and demanded, whether he would say any thing for the same lord, the now king, in the premises; having seen and inspected the aforesaid claim of the said mayor and commonalty, and having also seen and inspected, as well the inrolment of the said charter of the aforesaid late Henry IV. late king of England, made to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, concerning the

Inspeximus of charters, viz.

- 1 Henry IV.
- 26 Henry VI.
- 31 Henry VI.
- 1 Edw. IV.
- 13 Henry VII.
- 6 Jac. I.

liberties aforesaid and the inrolment of the charters of the aforesaid king Henry VI. late king of England, granted to the said mayor and commonalty; and also the inrolment of the charter of the aforesaid Edward IV. made to the said mayor and commonalty, concerning the donations, grants, liberties, franchises, privileges, immunities, customs, confirmations, and acquittances aforesaid; and also the inrolments of the letters patent of the late king Henry VII. king of Eng-

land, whereby he granted to the said mayor and commonalty, all issues, fines, amerciaments, and other profits arising within the said city; and also the inrolment of the charter of king James I. late king of England, concerning the authorities and liberties therein contained, and in the court here to them allowed.— Therefore the same attorney-general doth not deny, but confesseth the claim of the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, to be in all things true, in manner and form as the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, in their claim have alledged and claimed. WM. DE GREY.

The record then recites the usual forms of recital in the court of exchequer on such claims; after which it concludes thus :

Therefore the same attorney-general doth not deny, but confesseth the claim of the aforesaid mayor and commonalty to be in all things true, in manner and form as the same mayor and commonalty in their claim aforesaid have alledged and claimed; and the premises having been seen by the barons, and mature deliberation had thereupon among them, it is considered by the same barons, that all the aforesaid liberties, granted to them by virtue of the aforesaid charters and letters patent, be adjudged and allowed to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and their successors, by virtue of the premises.

In conformity to the above-mentioned charter, granted to this city by king James I. the corporation at present continues to consist of a mayor, chosen on Sept. 14, and sworn in on the day of St. Michael, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, including the sheriff and town clerk. The mayor, recorder,^o and those who have served the office of mayor, are justices of the peace; a chamberlain, coroner, and other inferior officers. It has the privilege of a sword granted at the time of the charter by king James I. in 1607,^p and a mace.^q A court
of

^o Michaelmas term, anno 12 George, B. R. the king, *v.* the mayor, &c. of the city of Canterbury, on a mandamus to restore a recorder, they returned, that he was an officer at pleasure, and that upon due summons to chuse another they did so, and thereby the former was removed; and this was held by the court to be a good return. See Strange's Reports, vol. i. p. 1674.

^p The sword was obtained by Thomas Paramor, who was mayor that year, not without a great expence to the city. Batt. Somn. p. 18.

^q It was ordered in parliament as appears by the rolls of 20 Edward III. that no man within cities or towns or eliewhere, do carry maces of silver, but only the king's serjeants; but that they carry maces of copper only, and of no other metal, except
in

of burghmote for the business of the city, which is held on every fourth Tuesday; and it continues to hold a general court of sessions, with power of life and death, a court of pleas before the mayor, and other liberties, as mentioned in the charter, in like manner as other cities and counties of the like sort — There is also a court of conscience for recovery of debts under 40s. granted by act of parliament.

The arms of the city are, *Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, two and one; on a chief, gules, a lion passant guardant, or.*⁵

The common seal of the city of Canterbury has on one side the above arms of the city, and on the reverse a castle, with this inscription round it: *Istud est Sigillum Comune Civitatis Cantuarie.*

The seal belonging to the office of mayoralty has a castle garnished with three lions passant, with this inscription round it, viz. *Sigillum Majoris Civitatis Cantuarie.* The chamberlain has also a seal of office.

in the city of London, where the sergeants may carry their maces of silver within the liberties of it, before the mayor, in the king's presence. Cotton's Records, p. 46.

⁵ By the charter of king Henry III. the city burghmote may be assembled once in 15 days; but the ordinary business of the city not requiring such frequent meetings, this court is hardly ever convened oftener than once in a month. It has been held immemorably on a Tuesday, and is called by summons and by the blowing of a horn. This custom of assembling burghmotes by the sound of a horn, is very antient, being mentioned in an exemplification of a record now in the city chamber, dated so far back as the 13th century. It is a court of record, and is composed of the mayor for the time being, or of his deputy in his absence, the aldermen and common council, a majority of whom, the mayor being considered as one, is necessary to form a court.

⁶ It appears that this city formerly regarded St. Thomas Becket as its patron and tutelar saint, and therefore borrowed and retains at this day a part of its arms from those borne by him, which were *three Cornish choughs, proper*; and as a farther instance of it, they caused these veries to be cut about the rim of its old common seal:

*Inibus immensis Thomas qui corruiit ensis
Tutor ab offensis urbis sit Cantuariensis.*

THE BOUNDS of the city and county of Canterbury have been at several times perambulated by the chief magistrates and commonalty of it. Thorn^t gives an account of one made in the 46th year of king Edward III. as being made partially and much to the detriment of his monastery and several others. It is as follows :

In the same year, (viz. anno 46 Edward III.) on the Monday next before the feast of St. Augustine, a perambulation was made by Nicholas de Baa and William Cornwaille, then bailiffs of the city of Canterbury, by Nicholas ate Crowche, John Scheldwych, Thomas Everard, William Broune, Henry Lincolle, John Thyece, Edmond Horne, and Richard de Hoo, citizens and aldermen of the city, and by others, very many of the commonalty of the same, claiming the lands and tenements within their perambulation, as being within the liberties of the said city.

First, they passed along the metes and bounds of the same liberties from the cross of Shettyngge, as far as the gate of a certain pasture called Poldreslese, and so they perambulated the whole of that pasture, to the disherison and usurpation made there upon the rights of the lords and other tenants, who were of the foreign of the country. *Item*, they passed along the metes and bounds of the same liberties at Fyspole, over the lordship of the abbot of St. Augustine's, and there fixed and placed a new wooden cross, as one of the metes and bounds of the same liberties, to the disherison and usurpation there made for a great space over the lordship of the abbot and convent, and of all the tenants of the whole hundred of Donhamford, in the hands of the lord abbot in ferme with other hundreds, of the demise and grant of the king, and so there unjustly and without licence they rode over the land of Thomas de Gardewynton, called Lilefdenne,

on the east side of a certain pond called Fispoles-pond, passing along there the metes and bounds by the moiety of the pond. *Item*, in perambulating they passed along their metes and bounds of the same liberties from a certain bound called Wodestake, by perambulating unjustly the whole wood of Gwodrycheswode, wholly without their liberty. *Item*, they perambulated and passed along their bounds and usurped upon the lordship there of Gloucestre, in the hundred del Hwytstaple. They passed along Well, about xx acres of the land of the hospital of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, and of other tenants of the country there at Hwytefeldeshegge, without the limits and precincts of the same liberties, and there they perambulated unjustly the greatest part of the land in the hundred of Bregge, at the nook or corner of Hwytefeldeshegge.

In the reign of king Henry VII. about the year 1497, there was a perambulation taken of the bounds of the liberty of this city, which was recorded as follows,

First, the libertie and franchise of the citie begynith at the end of the bridge of Westgate, to the breedth or wideness of the king's Stowere,^u and beyond,

^u To prove the Stour or king's river to be included in the city's liberty, there is a record in the council chamber of a suit commenced by the bailiffs against archbishop Peckham and his tenants, for encroaching on the city's ditch, without Westgate, and building on it; by which the current of the water was impeded, the adjacent meadow overflowed, and the walls of the city damaged by it. To which the archbishop pleaded, that it was not his doing; and the tenants pleaded, that the citizens had built on the archbishop's ground according to antient usage, which was out of the city's libertie. The bailiffs pleaded, that the river was part of the fee ferm which they held from the king, which entitled them to 150 feet in breadth without the walls for the city ditch. Upon issue joined, the jury found for the king, and of course the archbishop was found guilty of the encroachment. Which trial was before the justices itinerant in the reign of king Edward I. at Canterbury.

yond, of old ufage, with the ground under the wall, with a parcel of meadowe land between the Stowere and the caufeweie at the Pofterne, by an old deke unto the bridge there; and from thence beyond the king's highway, leading to the water-lock unto Shafford's mill; and from thence between the meadow and Shafford's mill, and the meadow of St. Auften, next to the water-lock unto the king's Stowere; and fo right by the Stowere unto Hold-mill; and by the fame Stowere unto Sholdforthe; and from Sholdforthe by the Stowere unto Hards-mill;^w and from Hards-mill, by the Stowere unto Chanfell or Chantry; and by the fame Stowere leading towards the fulling-mill of Stourrye, unto a certain deke leading from the faid Stowere unto the king's highway, which leadeth from Canterbury unto Stourrye, unto a certeyne willow-tree there being. And whatfoever is on the right hand of the aforefaide marks and boundes by circuitynge is of and within the libertie of the city of Canterbury, together with all the Stowere, and one meadow per-tayning to the citizens of Canterbury, on the right hand of the Stowere, parcel of the cities fee ferm, be within the libertie of the city of Canterbury.

And furthermore from the faid deke and willow tree, by the faid highway leading from Canterbury to Stourrye, unto a certain aythe ftanding on the left

The river without Weftgate has often been farmed out by the city, and particularly to one Weftland, who paid 6s. 8d. anno 8 Henry VI. for the fishery of it, and in a very old leafe is the following claufe: Saving to the mayor and commonalty the right of coming on the ground and fifhing in the Stour; and the fame claufe is now inferted in the leafe of part of the city ditch granted to Mr. Dean. And in a fuit between the prior of Chrift-church and the city, it was pleaded, that the river adjoining to and without Weftgate, was part of the fee ferm held from the king.

^w The family of Hardres held the manor of Broadoak from the reign of king Henry IV. to that of king Henry VIII. which manor includes that part of the river where the mill ftood, which was near Horfehoe hole.

hand on the said king's highway, upon the bank of a deke called the Polders,^x and so right beyond the Polders unto a certain well by Milfield;^y and from the said well right unto the north end of the wood of Thoroltwood,^z unto the cross and gallows of the libertie of Fordwich;^a and from that cross by the king's highway, leading towards Stodmarthe unto King's-tree;^b and from King's-tree unto Burwarke marke,^c at Hawlinge,^d beyond the Moate, and all the lands of the Moate unto Organ-lane,^e at Fish-poole, and whatsoever is on the right hand of the said markes and bounds be of and within the libertie of the city of Canterbury.

And the circuite of the said libertie goeth from the said Organ lane by the midds of the pond of Fish-poole; and because the walk cannot there be made, but through the water, beyond the midds of the said poole, the said poole is gone about by a way they go to Pyntkin; and from Pyntkin unto Glassincroft; and from thence unto the uttermost part of the field of Homepits, and so going about a certain field called

^x The Polders are proved to be within the city liberty, by a record in the city chamber, anno 1 Henry VI.

^y The well or spring is still to be seen at the end of the field near the stile, by the foot-path leading from the Old Park to Fordwich, where a boundary stone is now placed.

^z Thorolt wood is now grubbed up; it lay to the south-west of the wood called Chequer's wood, and is adjoining to the Old Park; all of which is proved to be in the city libertie by a record in the chamber, which mentions a fine of 40s. being levied on one Thomas Groome, for stealing deer out of the lady Wootton's park, and by an old subsidy book, it appears to have been taxed to Burgate ward.

^a The cross and gallows stood at the upper end of Well-lane, near the Mote park wall, as appears by the map.

^b King's Tree is still standing within the park, about 12 rods from the corner of the wall next to Trendley park.

^c Burwarke is described in the map of Fordwich.

^d Hawling, or Elbery marsh, where a stone is now placed.

^e Organ-lane leads from the south end of Holdridge wood under the park wall unto Fishpoole bottom.

Goodrife field,^f and to a certain marke called King's Markes by Chal-dank Elme,^g unto an elder tree, standing between the lands of John Isaaks without the libertie, and John Diggs within the libertie, and from thence unto a certaine crofs^h or mark on Shegdank, near Gillindank, or Ginny-bottom,ⁱ and then unto Hengrove and Heathen-land, and from thence unto the Heythorne standing in the field behind the manor of Edmond de Staplegate, of Natyndon ;^k and then by the street of Natyndon unto the crofs and a lane nye Winsole, leading towards Moreton or Doddingdale, unto the crab-tree there, circuytinge or going about all the lands of Moreton, or Doddingdale, and then unto Hanne-fielde towards Heppingtone, in which field be . . acres of land appertayning to the manor of the hospital of St. Jacob, and . . acres belonging to the manor of Dungeon ; and from Hanne-fielde by

^f Home-pits and Gooderife-field are still known by the same names, and are described in the city map.

^g Chal-dank is the dank or bottom on the right hand of the road in Goodrife or Gutteredge bottom, and the Elm is in the south-west corner of the field of John Isaaks and John Diggs. In the chamberlain's account is this entry, viz. two men were sent to John Isaaks, of Patriceborne, and John Diggs, of Barham, to request them to agree on a spot where a gallows should be placed at or near Chal-dank Elm ; the reason why such request was made to them was, because it was known that the city boundaries divided their estates.

^h The city boundaries were formerly marked out by wooden crosses, as they are now by stones, thus marked $\begin{matrix} C \\ C \end{matrix}$ and numbered.

ⁱ Gillin-dank is in the same bottom or valley as Chal-dank.— In a subsidy roll for Riding-gate ward, made in the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, 10 acres of Gillin-dank and 64 acres of Shegdank are rated.

^k Edmond de Staplegate served the office of bailiff in 1346, and then resided at Natyndon, now called Nackington ; and by a court roll 17 Henry VIII. it appears that a fine was levied in the mayor's court, of certain lands in the parishes of St. George and *Natyndon infra Libertates Civ.*

Stoupington,^l unto Holloway-lane,^m and then by the said lane or King-streete unto the gate of the hospital of St. Jacob, and whatsoever is on the right hand of the aforesaid markes and bounds be of and within the libertie of the citie aforesaid, and so the circuyte of the libertie of the aforesaid city goeth by the king's highway from the hospital aforesaid back to the end of the stone wall of the said hospitalⁿ towards Tanynton, and from thence back towards Canterbury unto a certaine lane in Wincheape on the west part of the said way of Wincheape; which lane leadeth right over the meadows there, as it is known by the markes and bounds, unto the king's Stowere which cometh from Chartham unto Canterbury; and so by that Stowere unto the island of Brittain; which island pertaineth to the citizens of Canterbury, and a parcel of the king's Stowere; and from Brittain unto the deke of the city without the walls, unto the king's Stowere leading by Westgate-mills unto the bridge where first it began; within which circuyte is contained the libertie of the city of Canterbury, with the parish of Westgate, whatsoever is within the walls, that is to say, of the lands and tenements within; and without the walls, nothing else but the king's Stowere with the ground as is aforesaid.

And also, that there were contained within the markes and bounds of the libertie of the city aforesaid, 3784 acres and an half of land, viz.

^l The parchment book of wills in the city chamber, No. 1, fol. 37, proves Stoupington, near Eldring bank, to be within the libertie.

^m In the chamberlain's account, anno 17 Edward IV. there is an entry of a charge of erecting a gallows at Holloway-street, or lane, to hang a murderer on.

ⁿ In the burghmote book, page 3 and 4, it is recorded that the mayor rode before the queen (Elizabeth) bearing the mace until he came to the end of the stone wall of St. Jacob's hospital, which being the extent of the city libertie, he then resigned his post to the sheriff of Kent.

In the ward of Burgate, -	1520 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres
In the ward of Northgate,	1400
In the ward of Newingate and Ridingate, -	412
And in the ward of Worthgate,	452

Total number of acres 3784 $\frac{1}{2}$

A perambulation of the bounds of the city of Canterbury, made on the 30th of Sept. 1728.

THE LIBERTY of the city of Canterbury beginneth at the end of the bridge of Westgate, for the breadth and wideness of the king's Stoure, and beyond the usage, with the ground under the wall of the said city, with a parcel of meadow between the Stoure and the caufway at the postern, by an old dike unto the bridge there; and from thence beyond the king's highway, unto a water-lock at Shafford's mill, (now Dean's mill) and to the meadow of St. Austen, next to the water-lock, (*Quære, it not being mentioned in the map*) and so, right by the Stoure, we went to the first meadow beyond Shalloak and passed along by what is called the back river till we came to the joining of the back river with the Stoure, and from that joining we kept by the Stoure, till we came opposite to Clackett's-lane, (which is the lane just by Mr. Charles Knowler's half way house to Sturry) which we measured from the joining to this place, and is eighty two rods—ordered a MARK there, as being as nigh the place as we could find where Holle-mill stood; from thence we kept by the Stoure into Shelford land, lying by the Stoure, ordered a MARK there, as being as nigh the place as we could discover where Hardres-mill stood; from thence by the Stoure we went to Chancery-head, ordered a MARK; from thence we crossed the Stoure to a certain dike near a small ozier-ground, and from the aforesaid dike we kept up the road leading to Sturry, to a certain ash there, standing on the left hand of the king's highway,

highway, on a bank called Polder's bank, and so straight from the ash on Polders we went to a certain well, which is now almost filled up, being near Millfield, which field is the broomfield adjoining to Fordwich, and from that certain well to the upper end of Millfield south, right along the hedge, where there is a mark almost decayed, so ordered **A MARK**; from thence we went to Thurholt-down, and leaving a large oak on our left hand, standing on a bank on Thurholt-down, just by a rivulet, which runs between Thurholt-down and Thurholt-wood — (N. B. The wood is down, and only gors grows): we came to a stone just at the entrance of Thurholt wood, by this rivulet, standing on the right hand; and from thence we went straight till we came to another stone at the upper end of Thurholt-wood, adjoining to the road to Stodmarsh; and from thence we went into that road and to what is called the cross and gallows of the liberty of Fordwich, which is at the upper end of a lane leading to Fordwich called Toell-lane; and from thence to a certain stone in the wall in Stodmarsh-road, right against Brethren-close, which we measured, between the cross and the stone, seventeen rods; and from the stone in the wall to a certain large tree standing within the Mote-wall, called King's tree, we measured straight from the stone to the tree eleven rods, and from thence through a certain wood called Mote-rough, and from thence to a rivulet at the furthest part of the Mote adjoining to Eldbridge-marsh — ordered **A MARK**; and from thence straight to a large oak within the wall nigh unto a lane called and from thence straight to Fish-pole, but as it would not permit to walk there, we turned over a gate into a wood adjoining to Fish-pole, and kept to the right hand near unto the Reed pond, we kept turning on the right till we came into Bekeborne road, which we crossed and went to the field called Homepitts, kept by the hedge on the left and came to where there had been a marked tree stood,

between the Homepit field and Godrick alias Guttridge field, that tree being grubbed up—ordered A MARK there; we kept up Godrick-field till we came into Bridge road, and so to Milestone-hole, just by the turning up to Milestone farm, where a mark had been, but was gone, so ordered A MARK there; then we crossed Bridge road and kept on an angle to Shegdowne, where our directions said there was a mark, but we could not find it, so *quere* where to put a mark? from thence we kept on to where there had been an hawthorne, as a mark, standing behind the manor of Staplegate, (which Mr. Fox now occupies) and the hawthorne being gone, ordered A MARK there; then we came into Nackington road, and passed Sir William Willis's house to a hole called Winsole; and from Winsole we turned on the right hand till we came to a certain field called the Hundred Acres, in which stands a stone near the foot path leading to Heppington; and from that stone we turned on the right hand, which brought us into Hollow-lane to a mark tree, and so down that lane to St. Jacob's hospital on our left hand and came into Wincheap coming to Canterbury, at a certain house, which we went through (which now one Jarman useth) which house is about three doors from what is called the Cock and Bull, and came into the meadow joining to the Stoure, called Bingley; then we crossed the Stoure to a certain ozier ground, formerly known by the name of the island of Brittany, and so by that Stoure into the dike of the city, without the walls of the city into the king's Stoure leading by Westgate-mill unto the bridge of Westgate, where we began.

The following is an account of the last survey of the boundaries of the city and liberties of Canterbury, taken in April, 1791, with the assistance of the owners and occupiers of the lands and premises, through which they run, or adjoin to. According to the old custom in describing the marks and bounds of this antient city, they

they begin at Westgate bridge, and include the whole breadth of the river Stour, along the back of North-lane to the bridge above Dean's-mill; and then crossing the river, take a direction by the rails that part the foot-path from Dean's meadow; the meadow being in, and the foot-path out of the liberty; the said rails being placed there in lieu of a dike that formerly was a boundary, but is now filled up; and crossing the said foot-path about twenty feet from the scite of the old postern, where, until this year, there was a wooden foot bridge, which divided the middle branch of the Stour from a garden belonging to the mayor and commonalty, in the occupation of Mr. John Brown, and includes the said garden or island, but leaves out the middle branch of the river, until it comes to the low-ermost point of the said island, it then includes the whole breadth of the main or principal river to Barton-mill; and from thence to Claris's island, and so on, still including the breadth of the river, for upwards of half a mile below the said island, to the corner called Chantry head, where the river divides itself into two branches; and from the said corner across the meadows by a ditch unto the king's highway leading from Canterbury to Sturry, to a large ash tree, and crossing the road from thence along the hedge by the end of Millfield, to a boundary stone at the lower end of a field called the Lower Ten Acres, of the Old Park lands, belonging to Sir Edward Hales, bart. and now in the occupation of Mr. John Austen; and so by the hedge and ditch to the north end of the rough grounds called Scotland hills; and from thence up a hollow that divides Scotland-hills from Chequers-wood, to a stone by the king's highway without the wall of Earl Cowper's park, called the Mote; and then leading along the highway under the said wall towards Stod-marsh, by the Mote farm-house; and by the end of Well-lane, where the cross and gallows of Fordwich formerly stood, to the gate that leadeth into Trenly park;

park ; seventeen rods from which gate, within the Mote park, stands King's tree, an antient boundary ; and from the said gate by the corner of the park, right down the hollow of Mead's-ruff, to a mark stone at the north-east corner of Elbery-marsh, by Holdridge wood ; and along by the brook under Holdridge wood, and enclosing the Mote lands by Organ-lane, unto Fishpole bottom ; and crossing the king's highway that leads from Canterbury to Littlebourn, southward, through the boggy hollow ground, close under the side of Paternoster wood, crossing the Patribourn road, under the garden of Paternoster-house to Homepitfield, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas W. Collar ; and from thence along the eastern extremity of Gutteridge-field unto the mile stone, a few rods eastward up Dover road, beyond Gutteridge bottom ; and from thence to a stone by an elm tree at the north east corner of Shegdowne, and the south-east corner of Dover close, in the occupation of Mr. Fox, of Nackington ; and circuiting through Shegdowne, enclose the Hengrove and Heathen-land, and so on to an elder tree in the land of the said Mr. Fox ; and then to a stone in the garden at the corner of the farm-yard of Nackington ; and through the said farm-yard into the high road leading from Canterbury to Hithe ; and then along the said high road to the south-east corner of and including the gardens and pleasure grounds of Richard Milles, esq. of Nackington, and from thence by the end of Murton-lane, across the two fields in a south-west direction to Winsole chalk-pit, about eighty rods from Murton farm-house ; and from thence in the same direction to a stone in the hedge adjoining to the foot-path that leads from Murton to Heppington, near the angle of the hedge in Hanne field ; and then right across two fields to the stone in Holloway-lane, which leadeth from Stuppington to Almes-hole ; and then by the said lane to the smith's forge at the corner of St. Jacob's hospital, in Wincheap ; and along the said

wall

wall to the turnpike house; and then back again by the street of Wincheap to Cock and Bull lane; and down the said lane and across the meadow at the end thereof to the end of a ditch, unto the river Stour; and along the said river, including the island of Britain, round the point below Bingley; and from thence across the field to the city ditch, without the city wall; and including the said ditch to the bridge of Westgate, from whence the perambulation began.

IT APPEARS that there were formerly many disputes and controversies between the mayor and commonalty and the prior and convent of Christ-church, concerning the limits and bounds of their respective jurisdictions in and about this city, which occasioned a composition to be entered into between them in the 7th year of king Henry VII. which being made into an indenture, was interchangeably sealed with their respective seals; by which, to put an end to all such quarrels and to promote future tranquility and peace, it was agreed, that the mayor and commonalty, their heirs and successors, should not from thenceforth cause and in no wyse challenge, proclaim or demand any privilege, liberty, franchise, jurisdiction, ministration of justice, or execution thereof within the following limits or bounds.

That is to say, from the church of Northgate by the Ambery wall, as the wall leadeth unto the corner of the same Ambery, nor from the said corner right by a line over the way, unto the wall of the palyce of the archbishop, nor from the church of Northgate aforesaid, as the wall of the said cytie standeth, unto the church of St. Michael, nor from the said church unto the gate called Christ-church gate, otherwise called the Church-gate, nor from thence as the closure of the stone wall leadeth unto the said palace of the archbishop, except in the tenaunties and houses lying from the gate called St. Michael's gate, otherwise called Burgate, unto the said gate called Christ-church gate, and from the said gate unto the palace of the archbishop, of which the
doors

doors and windows then were, or thereafter should be, opening unto the street. And it was likewise covenanted and agreed between the said parties, that the prior and convent and their successors should from thenceforth cease and in no wyse challenge, claim nor demand any privilege, libertie, franchise, jurisdiction, ministration of justice or execution thereof, in the said tenaunties, nor houses lying from the said gate called St. Michael's gate, otherwise called Burgate, unto the said gate called Christ-church gate; nor from thence unto the said palace of the archbishop, of which the doors and windows then be or thereafter should be opening unto the street, nor in any other places within the limits or boundes of the said cytie, other than be conteined within the limits and bounds aforesaid; saving unto the prior and convent and their successors, all the lands and tenements, possessions, rents, reversions and firmes, with the appurtenances, and their lawful ways thereunto within the limits and boundes of the said cytie, to hold, possess and enjoy the same in like manner as they and their predecessors have had theretofore, or ought to have, in right of their church; saving also to them all such franchises, liberties and privileges, as they had or ought to have within the manor of Calcott, and the burrowe of St. Martin's, not hurting the mayor and commonaltie of a fine or rent of 12d. by the year of the said burrowe; nor the said mayor and commonaltie, their heirs nor successors, of any libertie, franchysis, or privilege, which they had or ought to have in the same or any parcel thereof whereunto the mayor and commonaltie might have, and the prior and convent have no title.

And also it was covenanted and agreed between the said parties, that if it should happen hereafter, that any tenaunt or fermour of the prior and convent and their successors within the city, or within the said tenaunts tenements or houses, or any of them, should do or suffer any thing whereby by the law he was or should be

to lose or forfeit his moveable goods, that notwithstanding it should be lawful to the prior and convent and their successors to enter into the same tenants tenements and houses, and in every of them, and every parcel of the same, for all rents and fermes due unto them, to distreine such goods, and them to bear and carry away, reteyne, and keep unto the time that they should be thereof, and every parcel thereof, truly contented and paid; and if any such farmer or tenant of the prior and convent or their successors had, or thereafter should have any of their goods or chattels by the name of a score, it should be also lawful for them from time to time to take and seize the same goods and score, as their own proper goods, and them to reteyne, and keep to their own use and behoof, without lett, interruption, challenge, or claim of the mayor and commonaltie, and their heirs or successors. It was also covenanted and agreed between the parties by these indentures, that the mayor and commonaltie, by the king's licence, should by their deed, sufficient in law, give and grant to the prior and convent, all the lands and tenements, that they had in right of the city, lying in length on the east side within the wall of the said cytie, from the said church, called St. Michael's church, by the said wall toward Northgate, containing in length 38 perches, one fote and 3 inches; and on the other side of the west part, containing in length 37 perches, and 4 fote 3 inches; and in bredth at the south hedde 38 fote 4 inches; and at the north hedde 37 fote and 8 inches; and also all the walls and towers of the mayor and commonaltie from the said church of Northgate unto the said church of St. Michael, to hold to the prior and convent and their successors for evermore. And the prior and convent, for themselves and their successors, covenanted and granted, that they from thenceforth should sufficiently make, maintain, and repair the said walls and towers, from the said church of Northgate unto the said church of St. Michael, for the defence

fence of them and of the said citie, as oft as need should thereto require; and the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and successors, should nothing do nor cause to be done to the hurt, harm, or lett of, or to the same; and of all such reparations the mayor and commonaltie should from that time be clearly discharged. And it was covenanted and agreed between the said parties by these presents, that the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and successors, should nothing challenge, or demand of the prior and convent, nor of their successors, for or toward any making or reparation to be done upon any other walls, gates, or towers in other places of the citye at any time from thence to come; and it was also covenanted and agreed between the parties, that the prior and convent and their successors should have free libertie to make a postern or gate through the said wall between the church of Northgate and St. Michael, and a bridge over the dyke of the cytie adjoining thereto, and the same postern and bridge peaceably to have, use and enjoy to the prior and convent and their successors, making, maintaining, and keeping the same postern and bridge at their proper costs and charges; and it was also covenanted and agreed, that if it happened the prior and convent and their successors thereafter to build any houses or tenaunties, with doors and windows opening into the street between the Northgate and the Ambery corner, or upon the said ground which the mayor and commonaltie should by the king's licence grant unto the pryour and convent, and thereupon let the same house to farme, to any other person, that then the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and successors, should have the like privilege, franchise, libertie, and jurisdiction in the same houles, as they should by this agreement have in the said tenements between the said gate called St. Michael's gate, and the gate called Christ-church gate aforesaid; saving to the prior and convent and their successors such right, title, and interest of and in the
possession

possession and inheritance, rents, and services which they had, or thereafter should have in the same or any part thereof.^o

To this indenture was annexed a schedule, more particularly to explain the clause in it relating to the manor of Caldicot, and the borough of St. Martin; which the reader will find fully noticed under the description of that manor.

SOME ACCOUNT has been given already, in the general History of the County of Kent,^p of the first writs directed to sheriffs for the summoning of knights, burgesses, &c. to parliament. The first of these writs that has been found is of the 49th year of Henry III. and though there were several parliaments in king Edward I.'s time, before the 18th year of his reign, yet there is no testimony left upon record of any writ or summons to them till that year, in which, as may be seen by the writs directed to the sheriff, two or three knights were to be chosen for each county, but no citizens or burgesses are mentioned till the 23d year of that reign,

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD I.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
23d. <i>Parliament at Westminster.</i>	Henry Daniel, Reginald Hurell.
26th. <i>At York.</i>	Henry Daniel, Simon Vertiler.
28th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	<i>Nullum responsum Balivi dederunt.</i>
29th. <i>At Lincoln.</i>	Roger Manniant, Thomas de Maddingley.

^o This indenture is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 1197, 20.

^p See vol. i. p. 234, of this History.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
33d. <i>At Westminster</i>	Stephen le Spicer, John Payable.
34th. <i>Council at Westminster.</i>	Adam de Bishopsgate, John Payable.
35th. <i>Parliament at Carlisle.</i>	Stephen Bishop, John Fierne.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD II.

1st. <i>Parliament at Northampton.</i>	John Payable, Stephen le Spicer.
2d. <i>At Westminster</i>	Stephen Boteler, John Payable.
4th. _____	John de Pickering, Edmond le Spicer.
5th. _____	The same.
6th. _____	Clement Ampellor, John de Uffington.
6th. _____	William Botelure, Thomas Penkell.
7th. _____	Ralph Piffonger, John Maynard.
8th. _____	Simon Bartlet, Bartholomew Hertford.
12th. <i>At York.</i>	John de Ramsfey, John de Uffington.
12th. _____	<i>Cedula amissa.</i>
15th. _____	John de Bishopsgate, Henry Starchy.
16th. _____	Roger de St. Martin, Richard de Hadley.
19th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	Thomas Chiche, Elias de St. Martin.
	20th.

*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*20th. *Parliament at
Westminster.*William Gilenyn,
Thomas Dureham.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD III.

1st. *At Lincoln.*Stephen de Hoo,
Thomas Puilli.1st. *At Westmin.*William Golemyn,
Thomas de Aurcham.1st. *At York.*Theobald Godington,
Thomas Everard.2d. *At New
Sarum.*Lapicius Rogers,
Thomas Pokell.4th. *At Winchester.*Richard de Morton,
William Christmasse.4th. *At Westmin.*Edmund de Pouche,
Thomas Pankell.6th. *At York.*John Pankell,
Richard Spicer.

7th. _____

Lapicius Rogers,
John Harleberg.

8th. _____

Lapicius Rogers,

9th. _____

John de Morton,
William de Waure.9th. *At Westmin.*Thomas Cobeham,
William Waure.10th. *Council at Not-
tingham.*William atte Gayle,
William Distinton.11th. *Parliament at
Westminster.*Geoffry Barsham,
William Barham.

11th. _____

Robert Lappyng,
Richard Chellesfeld.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
11th. Council at Westminster.	Richard de Chellesfeld, William de Dustynton. John Wilde.
12th. At York.	John de Rumsfey, John de Uffington.
12th. At Northamp- ton.	Robert Lappyng, Richard de Morton.
13th. Parliament at Westminster.	Edmund Cokyn, John Ellys.
13th. —————	Richard Frogenall, Robert Chilton.
14th. —————	Richard Morton, John de Hoke.
14th. —————	Simon Bartlet, John Bishopsgate.
15th. —————	Edmund Cockayne, John Ellis.
17th. —————	Thomas Chircke, Elias Mercer.
18th. —————	John de Hoke, Thomas Darent.
20th. —————	Edmund Cockayne, John Ellis.
21st. —————	John Ellis, Elias Everard.
22d. —————	John Ellis, Thomas Everard.
25th. —————	John Sk——k, William de Maydestan.
25th. —————	John de Wye, William de Goldsmyth.
26th. —————	John Monk, William de Maydestan.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
27th. Council at <i>Westminster.</i>	Simon atte Bourne, John de Chaning.
29th. Parliament at <i>Westminster.</i>	John Wyn, Roger Digg.
31st. _____	Thomas Everard, Roger Digg.
34th. _____	The same.
34th. _____	John Ellis, Richard de Morton.
36th. _____	Nicholas Crouch, Thomas Everard.
37th. _____	Thomas Everard, Stephen Hoo.
38th. _____	Thomas Everard, William Broome.
39th. _____	Thomas Seldwich, Thomas Everard.
42d. _____	Thomas Everard, Richard de Hoo.
43d. _____	John Dece, William Broune.
45th. Council at <i>Winchester.</i>	Edmund Horne, _____
46th. Parliament at <i>Westminster.</i>	Thomas Perral, William Brown.
47th. _____	Andrew Ofwell, John Tebbe.
50th. _____	William Welles, John Tebbe.

IN THE TIME OF KING RICHARD II.

1st. _____	William Hardres, John Crekyng.
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*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*

2d. Parliament at Gloucester.	John Crekyng, John Puryton.
3d. At Westmin.	John Tebbe, William Hardres.
7th. At New Sarum.	William Hardres, John Swimme.
8th. At Westmin.	William Ellis, Edmund Horne.
9th. _____	Henry Lincolne, John Crykyng.
10th. _____	Thomas Holt, John Swimme.
11th. _____	John Mendham, William Ellis.
12th. At Cambridge.	John Crykyng, John Winrupole.
13th. At Westmin.	Henry Lincolne, Thomas Ikham.
16th. _____	John Sextayne, Richard Sernaye.
17th. _____	John Proud, Robert Farthing.
18th. _____	William Ellis, William Hickham.
20th. _____	Edmund Horne, John Proud.
21st. _____	Edmund Horne, Robert Farthing.

IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY IV.

1st. _____	John Sheldwich, Thomas Lane.
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CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT.

51

Years of the Reign, &c.

Names of the Citizens in Parliament.

3d. Parliament at Westminster.	John Sheldwich, Thomas Cowper.
5th. _____	Thomas Chute de Borton, John Sextane.
8th. _____	Edmund Horne, Richard Walter.
8th. At Gloucester.	John Sextane, Richard Walter.
12th. At Westminster.	William Ikham, William Rose.

IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY V.

1st. _____	John Lane, William Emery.
2d. _____	Thomas Lane, John Sheldwich.
3d. _____	Henry Lynde, John Sheldwich.
5th. _____	John Sheldwich, Henry Lynde.
7th. At Gloucester.	Edward Horne, Richard Walter.
8th. At Westminster.	William Bennet, William Ikham.
9th. _____	Thomas Langedon, Thomas Norman.

IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY VI.

1st. _____	Robert Bartlet, William Chilton.
2d. _____	John Dykman, Henry Cottenham.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
3d. <i>Parliament at Westminster.</i>	John Sheldwich, William Rose.
4th. _____	John Dunnington, Robert Bartill, esq.
6th. <i>At Leicester.</i>	John Sheldwich, Henry Lyndy.
8th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	John Fowler, Richard Everton.
9th. _____	John Sheldwich, Richard Pratt.
11th. _____	Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop,
11th. _____	John Sheldwich, John Dunnington.
14th. _____	Walter Sergeant, William 'Stirrop.
20th. _____	John Sheldwich, John Dunnington.
25th. <i>At Cambridge.</i>	William Oseburn, William Sey.
27th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	Thomas Walter, William Bold.
28th. _____	John Winter, John Mulling.
29th. _____	William Bennet, John Mulling.
31st. <i>At Reading.</i>	Thomas Walter, William Selowe.
38th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	Roger Ridley, Nicholas Fraunke.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD IV.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
7th. <i>Parliament at Westminster.</i>	John Fogg, Roger Brent.
12th. —————	Roger Brent, John Rotheram.
17th. —————	Richard Haute, Roger Brent.

All the writs, indentures, and returns from the 17th year of king Edward IV. to the 1st year of king Edward VI. are lost, except one imperfect bundle, No. 33 Henry VIII. in which Colchester, Canterbury, and Rochester, are missing, and those of Canterbury are missing afterwards, till the 7th year of king Edward VI.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD VI.

7th. <i>At Westmin.</i>	John Twine, William Copyn.
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IN THE TIME OF QUEEN MARY.

1st. <i>At Westmin.</i>	The same.
1st. <i>At Oxford.</i>	John Twine, William Copyn.

IN THE TIME OF KING PHILIP AND Q. MARY.

1st and 2d. <i>At Westminster.</i>	Robert Boxton, —————
2d and 3d. —————	William Roper, esq. William Rastal.
4th and 5th. —————	Henry Cryspe, William Roper, esq.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
1st. <i>Parliament at Westminster.</i>	William Lovelace, esq. —————
5th. —————	William Lovelace, esq. Robert Alcock, gent.
13th. —————	W. Lovelace, sergt. at law, Robert Alcock, esq.
14th. —————	Anthony Webb, mayor, W. Lovelace, sergt. at law.
27th. —————	John Rose, Simon Browne, aldermen.
28th. —————	Simon Brome, John Rose, aldermen.
31st. —————	Simon Brome, Barth. Brome, aldermen.
35th. —————	Richard Lee, esq. Henry Finch, esq.
39th. —————	John Rowe, esq. Henry Finch, esq.
43d. —————	John Boys, esq. John Rogers, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1st. —————	John Boys, Matthew Hadd, esq.
12th. —————	John Finch, —————
18th. —————	John Finch, esq. recorder, Robert Newington, esq.
21st. —————	Thomas Scot, esq. Thomas Denn, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES I.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
1st. Parliament at <i>Westminster.</i> ^a	John Fisher, esq. Thomas Wilsford.
1st. —————	John Finch, James Palmer, esq.
3d. —————	J. Finch, recorder, <i>speaker</i> , Thomas Scott, esq.
15th. —————	Edward Master, esq. John Nutt, esq.
16th. <i>At Westmin.</i> ^r	Edward Master, ^s John Nutt, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.^s

12th. ——— 1660. ^t	Anthony Aucher, Heneage Finch, esq.
13th. ——— 1661.	F. Lovelace, esq. recorder, ^u Edward Master.
31st. ——— 1678.	Edward Hales, esq. William Jacob, M. D.
31st. ——— 1679.	Thomas Hardres, Edward Hales, esq.

^a This parliament was afterwards adjourned to Oxford.

^r During the usurpation.

Parliaments at 1654. Thomas Scot, esq. Francis Butcher.

Westminster. 1656. Tho. St. Nicholas, Vincent Denne, esq.

1659. T. St. Nicholas, esq. Robt. Gibbon, esq.

^s In 1648, a new writ was ordered for Canterbury in the room of Sir Edward Master, deceased. *Journal of the House of Commons*, vol. vi.

^t Whitworth, in his succession of parliaments, gives different returns, viz. in 1660, Sir Edward Master, Thomas Lovelace.—1666, the same.

^u A new writ ordered in the room of Mr. Lovelace, deceased. *Journals*, vol. viii.

*Years of the Reign, &c.**Names of the Citizens in Parliaments.*32d. *At Oxford,*
1681.Lewis Watfon, esq.^w
Vincent Denn, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1st. *At Westminster,*
1685.William Honynood, bart.
Henry Lee, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

- 1st. — 1688. Sir Wm. Honynood, bart.
Henry Lee, esq.
- 2d. — 1690. The same.
- 7th. — 1695.^x Sir Wm. Honynood, bart.
George Sayer, esq.
- 10th. — 1698. George Sayer, esq.
Henry Lee, esq.
- 12th. — 1700. The same.
- 13th. — 1701. The same.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

- 1st. — 1702. Henry Lee, esq.
George Sayer, esq.
- 4th. — 1705. Henry Lee, esq.
John Hardres, esq.^y
- 7th. — 1708. Hon. Edward Watton,
Thomas D'Aeth, jun. esq.
- 9th. — 1710. John Hardres, esq.
Henry Lee, esq.

^w Whitworth, Sir Thomas Watfon.^x Henry Lee, esq. presented a petition, but had leave to withdraw it. Journals, vol. xi.^y He was a major of the militia, and governor of Sandown castle.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
12th. <i>At Westminster,</i> 1713.	Henry Lee, esq. ^z John Hardres, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

1st. — 1714. ^a	Sir Thomas Hales, bart. John Hardres, esq.
7th. — 1722.	Sir Thomas Hales, bart. Samuel Milles, esq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

1st. — 1727.	Sir Thomas Hales, bart. Sir William Hardres, bart.
7th. — 1734.	Sir William Hardres, bart. ^b Thomas May, esq. ^c
14th. — 1741.	Hon. Thomas Watson, ^d Thomas Best, esq.
21st. — 1747.	Thomas Best, esq. Mathew Robinson, esq.
28th. — 1754.	Sir James Creed, Matthew Robinson, esq.

^a A new writ in 1711, ordered in the room of Henry Lee, made a commissioner of the Victualling-office. See Journals, vol. xvii.

^a 1715, Sir Francis Head presented a petition on this election, referred. Journals, vol. xviii.

^b Sir William Hardres, bart. was returned, but on petition, Sir Thomas Hales was declared duly elected, as was Tho. May. Journals, vol. xxii. The numbers on the poll were,
For Sir William Hardres, 711 Samuel Milles, - - 575
Sir Thomas Hales, 701

^c He afterwards took the name of Knight.

^d On his succeeding to the earldom of Rockingham, on his brother's death in 1745, a new writ ordered, and Sir Thomas Hales, bart. was elected in his room. Journals, vol. xxv.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

<i>Years of the Reign, &c.</i>	<i>Names of the Citizens in Parliament.</i>
1st. Parliament at Westmin. 1761.	Thomas Best, esq. ^e Richard Milles, esq.
7th. — 1768.	Richard Milles, esq. William Lynch, esq. ^f
14th. — 1774.	Richard Milles, esq. Sir William Mayne, bart. ^g
20th. — 1780.	C. Robinson, esq. recorder, Geo. Gipps, esq. alderman. ^h
24th. — 1784.	The same.
30th. — 1790.	Sir John Honeywood, bart. George Gipps, esq.
36th. — 1796.	The same. ⁱ

^e The numbers on the poll were,

For Richard Milles, esq.	806	Sir James Creed	-	691
Thomas Best	- -	788	Sir William Mayne	- 686

^f Afterwards made K. B. and envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin.

^g Afterwards lord Newhaven.

^h The numbers on the poll were,

For George Gipps	- -	634	Sir H. Dashwood	-	150
Charles Robinson	-	617	Michael Lade	- -	28
Lord Newhaven	-	560			

ⁱ The numbers on the poll were,

For John Baker	- -	777	George Gipps	- -	739
Samuel E. Sawbridge	754		Sir John Honeywood		716

But upon a petition from the electors, against Baker and Sawbridge, for bribery, a committee of the house of commons, after eight days investigation, declared the election void. In consequence a new writ was issued; when on a fresh election the numbers at the close of the poll were,

For John Baker	- -	485	Sir John Honeywood		195
S. Elias Sawbridge,	470		George Gipps	- -	185

and the two former again returned; but a protest being delivered against their eligibility under the above declaration of the committee, and another petition to the house of commons from the electors, the second committee confirmed the ineligibility of Baker and Sawbridge, and resolved that Honeywood and Gipps *ought* to have been returned—they accordingly took their seats.

The

The number of freemen is about 1560, viz. resident about 892, non-resident about 662.

THAT THERE WAS A CASTLE HERE before the conquest, appears from the survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is said, that the king had this castle in an exchange made with the archbishop and the abbot of St. Augustine, who had for it, the latter fourteen, the former seven burgages.^k Before this, there is no mention made of any castle here, not even by our antient historians in their relation of the several sieges of this city by the Danes, in which, as to every thing else, they are very particular. The most probable opinion therefore is, that the present building was one of those many castles or fortresses built by William the Conqueror, for his better subduing and bridling of those parts of the kingdom that he most suspected, to several of which it has a very similar appearance.¹ It had a bayle or yard adjoining to it, of upwards of four acres, surrounded by a wall and ditch.^m The passage from the city to it was antiently by a bridge, and beyond that a gate, built at the entrance of the castle-yard,ⁿ and on the opposite side towards the country was the antient gate of the city called Worth-gate, the remains of which were nearly entire till a few years since; the appearance of it carrying a greater shew of antiquity than the castle itself, in the perfect circular arch of long British or Roman bricks of great strength

^k See Domesday before.

¹ Battely's Somner, p. 18.

^m Part of these walls were taken down within these few years, to prevent the mischief threatened by their fall; by the account of the workmen employed on this occasion, these outworks were never so well built as the tower itself, and were become rotten and mouldered to rubbish; whereas those of the castle remain firm, and as solid as the stone itself.

ⁿ Battely's Somn. p. 18. I find this castle gate mentioned in the will of William Bennet, anno 1464.

and

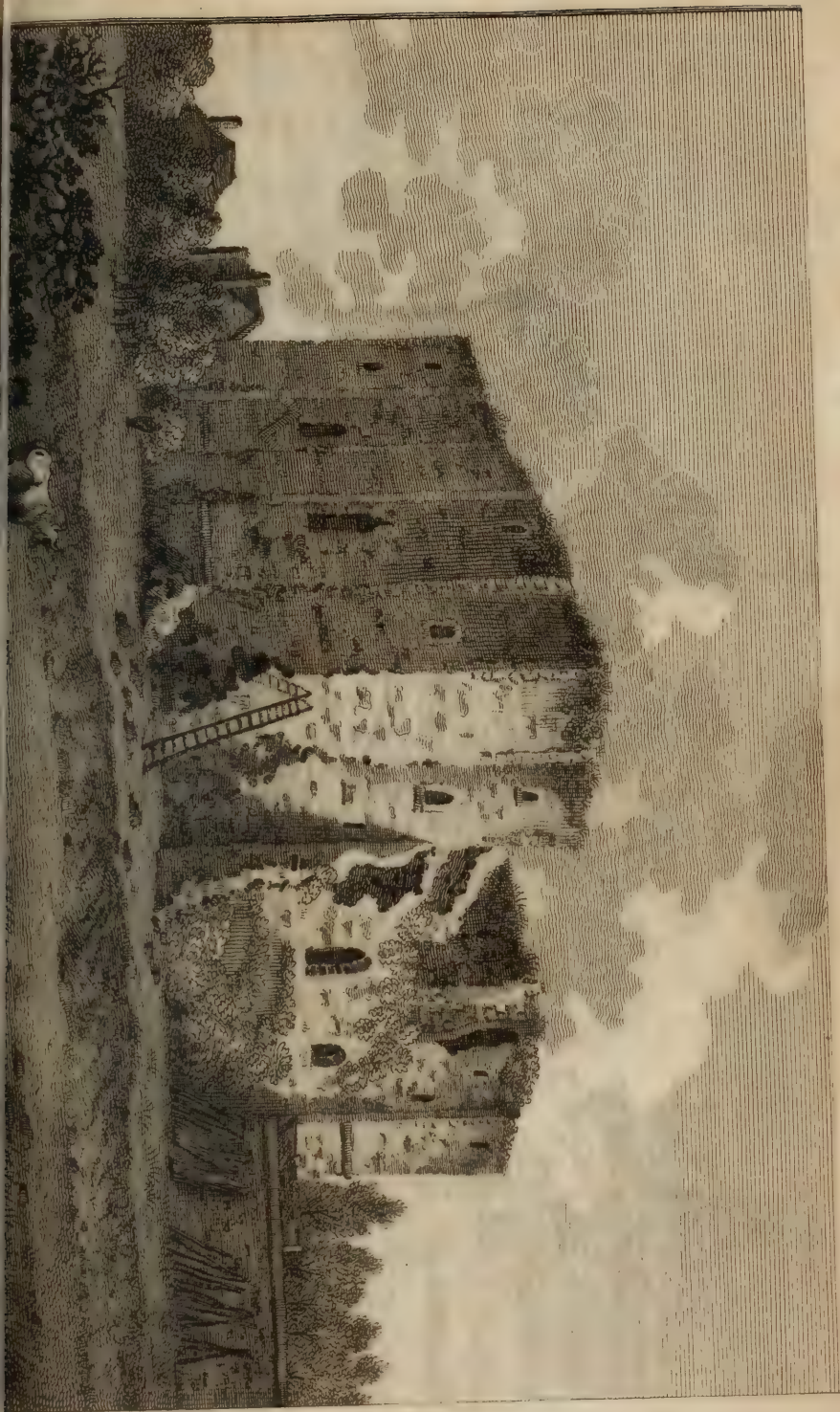
and beauty;° through this gate the passage seems to have led in the time of the Romans over the Stone-street way to the *Portus Lemanis*, and afterwards as the public passage of the city to Ashford and elsewhere, until it was divided by another course, and the gate reserved solely for the use of the castle, and as such it continued till the time of king Edward VI. or, as others say, until Wyatt's insurrection in queen Mary's reign, when it was stopped up, for the better security of the castle from any assaults in those critical and dangerous times.

King Henry II. seems to have increased the extent of this castle and its fortifications, for he caused certain land of one Azelitha, which she held of the prior of Canterbury, to be taken in, to fortify the king's castle here; for which certain lands in Canterbury were assigned to her in exchange, by Richard de Luci, chief justice at that time.^p In king Henry III.'s reign, this castle appears to have continued of some consequence; in the 12th year of which, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, had, by charter, the custody of it committed to his charge; and in the same reign, Lewis, the French dauphin, arriving in the Isle of Thanet, and afterwards at Sandwich, having landed his forces without resistance, came to Canterbury, where he received both castle and city under his subjection.

° This arch has been repaired some years ago, out of veneration to its antiquity, by Dr. Gray, an eminent physician of Canterbury, at his own expence. It was supposed to be one of the most entire Roman arches in the kingdom. The ground had risen to within 8 feet 8 inches of its summit. It was made entirely of British or Roman bricks, set edgeways, each fifteen inches and a half long, and one and an half thick; the diameter was 12 feet 3 inches and a half, and the base within, 12 feet 6 inches.

^p See Madox's Exchequer, p. 138.

There



There was as early as king Edward II.'s time, a common prison or gaol, kept in this castle, which was, according to Lambarde, the principal gaol of the county.⁹ It was removed from hence, probably about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, before which the assizes for this county were held at this castle, in the years 1565, 1569 and 1577.[†]

From the above time this castle seems to have been neglected, and to have fallen to ruin, and no further use was made of it; the remains of it at present are only the outward quadrangular walls, seemingly of not half their former height, built with rubble stones, and a great many Roman bricks interspersed among them; they are of an extraordinary thickness, with quoins and small circular windows and loop-holes, cased with ashlar stone.

⁹ In the 1st year of king Edward, William de la More, master of the knights templars in England, was imprisoned in the castle of Canterbury, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Kent.—*Rym. Fœd.* vol. iii. p. 83.

In the wills in the Prerog. office, there are frequent entries of legacies left to the prisoners of the castle of Canterbury, and of Westgate, from the year 1461 to 1585; soon after which this castle seems to have ceased to be a prison, and about the year 1592, or perhaps a year or two before, the present gaol of St. Dunstan's was substituted in its room; on which account that gaol gained the name of the castle; for Leonard Cotton, gent. in his will anno 1605, gave a legacy to the prisoners in Westgate, Canterbury, and the prison called the Castle, without Westgate; and what confirms this still further is, the will of Tho. Petit, esq. of St. George's, anno 1626, who gave 50s. to be distributed towards the payment of the fees of the poor prisoners which are in the common gaol of the castle of Canterbury, situated in the parish of St. Dunstan's, without the walls of the city.

In former times the Jews were frequently imprisoned in this castle, and during their confinement in it they employed themselves in cutting on the stones numbers of the verses of the psalms in Hebrew, many of which remained on those of the north east staircase in Dr. Plot's time, anno 1672.

[†] Kilburne, p. 400, 402.

Mr.

Mr. King, who accurately surveyed this castle, makes the following observations on it : “ Whoever,” says he, “ looks at this antient structure attentively, will easily perceive, that the present entrances have been forced, and could never have been there originally ; and that there was once indeed a grand entrance similar to that at Rochester, and that the whole of the fortification was in the same stile ;” and this he shews by giving the following short and general description of the present state of it.

“ This castle,” he continues, “ is eighty-eight feet in length and eighty feet in breadth, and the two fronts, which are of the greatest extent, have each four buttresses ; whereas the others have only three ; and the walls are in general about eleven feet thick. But as this tower is so much larger than that at Rochester, there are two partition walls instead of one, and in these are, in like manner as at Rochester, the remains of arches of communication.”

In this castle, as has been mentioned before, is a well, just like that castle too, within the substance of the wall, and descending from the very top of the castle ; and in the pipe of this well also, as it passes down by the several apartments, are open arches for the convenience of drawing water on every floor.— There is also in this castle, as in the other, a gallery in the wall, of which a part is laid open, and visible to the eye ; but the staircases are so much ruined, that one cannot ascend here to examine every thing with the same accuracy, as at Rochester. Nor can one precisely determine whether there were more than two staircases, though I suspect, from the appearance of the walls, that there were ; and that only one went down to the ground floor. In all other respects, the mode of fortification seems to have been precisely the same, for there were only loop holes and not one window under any of the arches in the walls on the first floor,

floor, and only a very few loop-holes on the ground floor. And the state apartments may clearly be seen to have been in the third story, where alone are found large and magnificent windows, as at Rochester; and in the upper apartments next the leads are other smaller windows; but there are no windows lower than the grand apartments.

The present entrances on the east side are most evidently modern breaches, made through the places, where probably were two arches in the wall, leading to small loop holes, and indeed the present modern entrances to most of the old castles have manifestly been obtained merely in the same manner.

But on the north end there appears, at a considerable height, a large old arch, like a door-way or portal, now bricked up; and this, on examination will be found, to have been most unquestionably the original grand entrance; for under it is a very considerable projection of solid stone work, which seems to have been the foundation of some stair case, or strong adjoining building, and there are also on the walls of the castle, marks of the upper part of the stairs descending from this portal; but these must be carefully distinguished from those left by the gabel ends of some houses, that were built against this side of the castle some years ago, and are now pulled down.—These marks however of the remains of steps ascending to this portal, are by no means the only indications of its having been the original entrance; for the whole plan and formation of the structure within proves it. At the back of the arch thus bricked up, is a very large arched door-way of stone within the castle, of very curious workmanship; and directly under it is a steep stair-case leading to a dungeon, the situation of such kind of prisons appearing usually to have been under the entrances to most castles, and it was so at Dover particularly, as well as here and at Rochester; and both these circumstances are farther
proofs

proofs that this was the great portal. The inhabitants of Canterbury indeed have an idea, that this arch was broken through for the use of one of the houses, which, as is mentioned before, was formerly built against this side of the castle; but the largeness of the arch, the regular stone work round it, the symmetry with which it is finished, and the rich stone arched door-way within the castle directly against this arch, shew their mistake in this matter; and that it was, in reality, much more antient than those houses, may also be concluded from the very circumstance of its being bricked up so carefully; for although it seems highly probable, for many reasons, that it might be so stopped up at the time the houses were built, yet it is in the highest degree improbable, that they should have taken the trouble of doing so, when the houses were pulled down, and when so many other breaches and cavities in the castle were left open without any such care being taken. He therefore concludes, that here and here only was the original entrance, approached by means of a flight of steps, and a draw-bridge, as at Rochester; and that the fragment of the foundation of those steps and of the outward entrance, now remaining at the corner, was found too strong to be destroyed, when the adjoining houses were built.*

The southern wall of the bayle, or castle-yard, was the antient wall of the city, in which at the south-east corner of the castle was the antient Worthgate, before-mentioned; the wall and ditch on the east side of the bayle remained till lately, but in 1792 the most considerable parts of the boundary wall of the castle were demolished, and several buildings were erected on the scite, so that a very small portion is now left, and the ditch is mostly filled up, the only part now

* See Mr. King's Observations on Antient Castles, in *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 392; vol. vi. p. 298.

visible being that, which was likewise the city ditch between the new road and St. Mildred's church.

By the late alteration of the public road by Wincheap to Ashford, it is now made to go in a strait line from Castle-street, over the middle of the castle bayle or yard, and so on through the scite of the antient Worthgate, which has been pulled down for the purpose, into Wincheap, being probably made in the same tract that the road went in very antient times before that gate was closed up.^c

Within the castle yard, on the opposite or eastern side of the above road, is the sessions-house for the eastern part of the county of Kent, built partly on the city wall above-mentioned, in 1730; in which all public business for this part of the county is transacted.

I HAVE MET with a few names of THE GOVERNORS or keepers of this castle.

Hubert de Burgh, on June 25, anno 17 John, was made governor of Canterbury castle,^u and anno 12 king Henry III. had a grant of Dover castle, and of these of Canterbury and Rochester, during his life, with the fee of one thousand marcs per annum; and the same year was constituted governor of those castles for the term of his life;^w but in the 16th year of that reign he was, at the instigation of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, removed from the custody of them, and Stephen de Segrave was appointed in his room.^x

^c This new road runs close by the west end of the Sessions-house, between it and the Old Castle, and thence through the scite of the antient Worthgate, across the castle or city ditch, by Barnacle cross into Wincheap-street. With the view of accommodating the public with this passage, the corporation of Canterbury conveyed their piece of land called Colton-field, adjoining the castle, to Mr. Baldérston, in exchange for his land, which now forms the above road. The antient arch of Worthgate was removed as entire as possible into the garden of a neighbouring citizen.

^u Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 693.

^w Ib. p. 695.

^x Ib. p. 696.

Nicholas Moels was made governor of Canterbury and Rochester castles in the 43d year of Henry III.^y

Robert Waleran was made governor of both castles in the 45th year of that reign.^z

William de Elchetesford was warden of this castle in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign.^a

Sir William Peche, of Lullingstone, had a grant in the 2d year of king Edward IV. of the custody of this castle; for as the record informs us, the king granted to him then the whole county of Kent, together with the castle of Canterbury, and appointed him sheriff of Kent; and he granted to him forty pounds yearly, until he should have given him so much in special tail to him and his heirs male.^b

The property of the castle, with its yard and appurtenances, seem to have continued in the crown till about the latter end of king James I.'s reign, when the king granted it in fee, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich in common socage, to Mr. Watson, in whose descendants of the same name it continued for more than one hundred years, and till at length it was sold by one of them in 1732 to Mr. Fremoult, of Canterbury, whose son the Rev. Samuel Fremoult died possessed of it in 1779, upon which it came by his will to his nephew Mr. Samuel Balderston, gent. of this city, who a few years ago alienated a considerable part of the precincts of the castle, which included the eastern wall and ditch, to Messrs. Fenner and Flint, of Canterbury; and then in 1797, conveyed the castle, and the remaining part of the precincts of it, by sale to Mr. Thomas Cooper, who has built a good house within them, on the scite of one before inhabited by the Delastangs.

The whole of the precinct of the castle is within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent.

^y Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 619.

^a Reg. Abb. S. Radig cart. 727.

^z Ibid. p. 672.

^b Pat. ejus an. p. 2.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY is situated in a pleasant valley about two miles wide, surrounded by hills of a moderate height, and easy ascent, with several springs of fine water rising from them. Besides which the river Stour runs through it, the streams of which, by often dividing and meeting again, water it still more plentifully, and forming islands of various sizes, in one of which the western part of the city stands, contribute to purify the air, and make the soil fertile. Such a situation could hardly be destitute of inhabitants, nor was any spot more likely to unite numbers together to form a city, than one so well prepared by nature as well for defence as cultivation.

That the present city stands in great measure on the same spot that the antient one did, may be plainly proved by the druid beads and celts, and the many remains of Roman antiquity, as coins and vessels in great plenty, which have been dug up in it ;^c by their several buildings still remaining, and by the tessellated pavements, of curious workmanship, which have been at times found at the depth of eight or ten feet in the very centre of it, the certain work of that nation. A fine Roman vase, of red earth, of elegant shape and pattern, with the inscription, TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city in 1730, and a brass lacrymatory with it, and a gold pendant with a stone, and two small pearls, were likewise found near it.^d

Whoever would search for the Roman antiquities of this city, must seek for them, says Mr. Somner,

^c The curious and numerous collection of Roman coins in the possession of Mr. Faussett, of Heppington, near this city, was almost all dug up in the close vicinity of it. These were so numerous, that his father, who collected them, sorted out one most capital series of them from the rest ; and the remainder, which would have been esteemed an exceeding good collection in the hands of any one besides, and together filled more than a bushel measure, he caused to be melted into a bell, which now hangs on the roof of his son's house of Heppington.

^d See Gough's Camden, p. 256.

from six to nine feet under ground, where their discoveries will probably abundantly satisfy their labour. Among several other instances of Roman works found under ground within the city, was a strong and well couched arched piece of Roman tile or brick, five or six feet below the floor of a house in Castle-street, which stopped the progress of the workmen in sinking a cellar about the year 1630.

Mr. Somner mentions some pits discovered about the place where the market is now kept, which probably were Roman cisterns. At the beginning of this century, in digging a cellar in St. Alphage parish, the workmen came to an old foundation of Roman bricks, so strongly cemented, that they could not break it without much difficulty. It was indent wise, broad four feet four inches, deep about four feet, and about eight feet under ground. Several of the bricks were taken up whole, seventeen inches and an half long, and eleven inches and three-quarters broad; and a Roman pavement of mosaic work was discovered in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's parish. Several other remains have been found, as far as the depth of nine or ten feet under ground; but as they cannot be ascertained to be Roman, the further mention of them is deferred till I come to treat of the river Stour. However, I shall add to the above, a still later discovery made in 1739, near Jewry-lane; where, in digging a cellar, there was found, not more than three or four feet below the level of the street, a fair mosaic pavement of a carpet pattern, the tessela of burnt earth, red, yellow, black, and white; their shape and sizes different, some near an inch over, others very small, laid on a bed of mortar, of such hardness, and so thick, that with care it might have been preserved entire, but for want of that, it was broken into three or four pieces, some of which were afterwards carried away and joined; what was saved of it was perhaps
three

three feet broad and five long ; but party walls prevented the size of the whole from being ascertained.

WHEN THIS CITY was first inclosed with a wall is nowhere to be found ; but the many British bricks still to be seen in different parts of it are no small token of its antiquity. These bricks were in particular to be seen in the wall on the south side near to where Riding-gate stood ; at the remains of the gate now pulled down called Worthgate, leading from the Castle-yard to Wincheap ; at the place in the city wall, where Queningate once stood, at a few yards distance northward of the present postern opposite to St. Augustine's abbey ; and on the bank on either side of the river behind St. Mildred's church, in the remains of the wall there, where there is a course of these bricks quite through the wall.

That this city was walled in the time of the English Saxons, may be proved from several records, among the archives of the cathedral ;^c that it was walled before the Norman conquest, is evident by the testimony of Roger Hoveden, who, in his account of the siege and surprisal of the city anno 1011, by the Danes, in the time of king Ethelred, mentions many of the English having been cast by them headlong from the wall of the city, which being taken, was, with the cathedral, burnt and utterly wasted ; in the rage of which, the city wall, as being its best security against a like surprisal, was not at all likely to be spared by that destroying enemy.^f However this might be, it seems afterwards to have been again repaired, and archbishop Lanfranc, in the Conqueror's time, was a great benefactor for that purpose ; and William of Malmesbury, who wrote in king Stephen's

^c In king Ethelbert's charter of the scite of St. Augustine's monastery, anno 605, the ground for that purpose is described to lie under the east wall of the city of Canterbury.

^f See Battely's Somner, p. 4.

reign, tells us, that in his time the walls of it were whole and undecayed, inclosing it round about. After which there are several instances of the attention paid towards the support of them. Queen Alianor, on her son's, king Richard I.'s absence, when he was taken a prisoner on his return from the holy land, gave orders in her son's behalf for the better strengthening of this city, in regard to the ditches, walls and other fortresses belonging to it ;^s and king Richard II. gave two hundred and fifty marks for the same purpose ; in which reign archbishop Sudbury, after this royal example, at his own expence, rebuilt the western gate of the city, as well as the wall, called the Long wall, between that and Northgate, and intended, had he lived, to have done the same by the rest of the wall round the city, much of which was at that time in a tottering and decayed state, insomuch, that Sir Simon de Burley, then constable of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports, advised, that the rich jewels of Christ-church and of St. Augustine's, should be removed for more safety to Dover castle.^h

What cost it had in reparation afterwards bestowed on it, was chiefly raised in king Henry IV.'s reign, by the general tax of the whole city, as appears by the book of murage, in the city chamber. Towards the sustaining of this charge, the citizens having begun to strengthen it with a wall of stone, as well as by a ditch, and as an encouragement for them to proceed, as well then as in future, the king in his 10th

^s See queen Ælianor's charter, that the assistance of the monks towards the repair and work of the city's fortification should not be drawn into a precedent, printed in Somner's Append. No. ii. and the letters of Hubert de Burgh, chief justice in the reign of king John, to the same purpose, No. iii.

^h Lamb. Per. p. 316. Weever, p. 225. Battely's Somner, p. 6. In the city chest there is an order, dated in the 19th year of king Richard II.'s reign, issued from the court of chancery to the bailiffs and citizens, for the speedy repair of the walls of this city.

year, considering that the city was situated near the sea, and was a port or entry to all strangers coming into the realm by the same parts, by his writ of privy seal, granted to them a licence to purchase lands and tenements, to the value of twenty pounds within the city, in mortmain, to hold to them and their successors, in help towards the building and making the same wall and ditch, for ever; and he also granted to them, that they might arrent and build up all lands and places voyd and waste within the city, and hold the same to them and their successors in help and relief of the charge, and in maintenance of the premises and other charges to the city happening in the fortifying of it, for ever. The charge of this work may be best judged and estimated by the compass and circuit of the wall, which was measured in the 3d year of the above reign of king Henry IV. by Thomas Ickham, an honorable citizen, and an alderman of this city,ⁱ and a note taken of it, was registered in the records of the city chamber. The total measure of the wall, as cast up at the end of it, being 569 perches, and the 4th part of one.^k But it is miscast, for exclusive of the

ⁱ He was alderman of Burgate ward, and dying in the 3d year of king Henry V. was buried in Christ-church. Others of his name and family were benefactors to St. Peter's church, in this city, where they lie buried.

^k The measurement, as registered in the records of the chamber, is as follows, viz. First from the little gate called Quynningate unto Burgate, xxxviii perches, and the gate Burgate contains one perch.

Then from the said gate Burgate to Newingate xxxvii perches, and the gate Newingate contains one perch.

Then from the said gate Newingate to Ridingate, xlviiii perches, and the gate Ridingate contains one perch.

Then from the said gate Ridingate to Worgate, lxxxiii perches, and the gate Worgate contains one perch.

Then from the gate Worgate to the water which is behind St. Mildred's, lxi perches, and the bank of the river there contains iv perches.

the gates and the bank of the river, the whole is 572 perches and a quarter, to which add the six gates and the bank of the river ten perches, the whole compass of the city is, as Mr. Somner has made the sum total, in his Appendix, as below recited, 582 perches, and the fourth part of one, besides Quynningate, which was a very small one.¹ By this record, it may be perceived, that the whole wall between Westgate and Northgate, was not then built as it was afterwards; for on either side the river, the wall, as appears by the record, clearly breaks off, so that there is an interjected distance of eighteen perches long between the one and the other wall, and indeed it appeared to but a slight observation, that so much of the wall as stood, and was made up in that, then, as it seems, unwalled part, namely, between the postern and the waterlock next Northgate, through which, under three arches with a portcullis, the river, till of late, passed from Abbot's mill, was in the stone work much different from the rest of the wall, and shewed not in any part the least wreck or decay, as the other doth. This, therefore,

Then from the bank of the river to Westgate, cxviii perches and an half, and the gate Westgate contains one perch.

Then from Westgate to the end of the wall, which is called Long Wall, containing lix perches and a quarter of a perch.

Then the water which is called the Stowr, from that wall to the wall which is called Waterlocke, contains xviii perches and an half.

The wall from that place to Northgate contains xl perches, and the gate Northgate contains one perch.

Then from the gate Northgate to Quynningate contains lix perches, which is towards the priory of Christ-church, Canterbury. The total sum is dlxix perche- and a fourth part of a perch.

Mr. Somner has added this measurement in his appendix in Latin, No. iv. but has given a different sum total, viz. dlxxxii perches and the 4th part of a perch; which is the right sum total of it.

¹ Battely's Somner, p. 8.

was an exception to what archbishop Sudbury is said to have built, and was, no doubt, made afterwards.^m

In the city wall there were built twenty-one turrets or small watch towers, orderly placed, though now, as well as the wall, all decayed and in ruins.ⁿ

These walls were of chalk, faced and lined with flint, excepting between Westgate and Northgate, where they are faced with squared stone. They were about six feet thick, the parapets and battlements well coped with mason's work, as were the tops and loopholes of the towers. The walls, except where the river runs at the foot of the wall, are incircled with a ditch, at first 150 feet, though now to all appearance not near so wide, and from the incroachments on it is distinguishable only from Northgate, round the east and south sides of the city, as far as the postern beyond Wincheap-gate; the whole of which is now either built on with tenements, or converted into gardens, under leases from the city, to whom it all belongs.^o The wall on the west part of the city, a little
westward

^m Somner, p. 8. Upon the upper part of the wall, over these arches, was a pathway across the river, being the only dry road communication between the east and western parts of the city, when the river had overflowed its banks both at Kingsbridge and Westgate. This wall, together with the arches, which were pointed and of rather an uncommon construction, were pulled down in 1769, and the materials made use of towards the widening of the passage over Kingsbridge.

ⁿ The walls are in general in a ruinous state, excepting that part of them which extends along the precincts of the cathedral, near the postern gate, opposite Lady Wotton's Green, which has been handsomely repaired at the expence of the dean and chapter. On the tower near the postern above-mentioned, are three shields of arms carved in stone, viz. those of England, of the City, and of the Priory.

^o Somner says, that both the city wall and ditch were even in his days much neglected, little more than half the wall being then inditched, the rest being either swerved or filled up, and in many parts builded upon; the wall itself in some places easily scalable, what with piles and stacks of wood in some, and houses
and

westward of St. Mildred's church-yard, has several large breaches made in it, the work of the Parliamentarians, about the year 1648; in one of which, however, they seem to have been stopped by a course of Roman bricks, quite through the wall, of which notable feat further mention will be made hereafter.— This part of the wall being built on low ground, among the meads at but a small distance from the river, has never had any ditch, nor indeed any occasion for one.

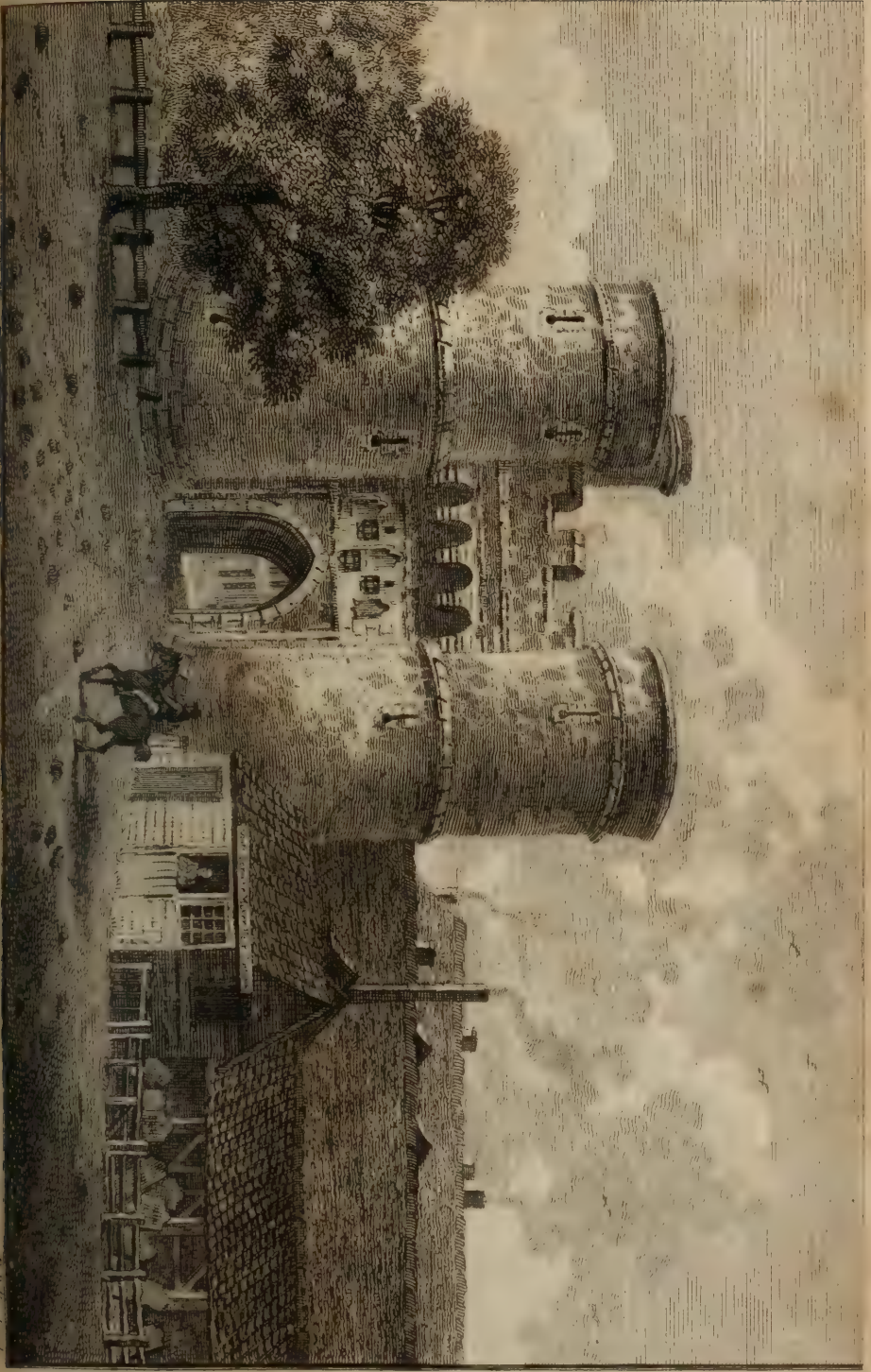
THERE WERE in the above wall, till of late years, SIX GATES, answering to the same number of wards, viz. Burgate, St. George's-gate, Ridingate, Wincheap-gate, built in the room of the antient Worthgate, Westgate, and Northgate.

BURGATE was formerly called St. Michael's-gate, from a church of that name once near it. This gate was rebuilt of brick, with stone quoins, in 1475; the principal benefactors, whose names were on it, being John Franingam,^p John Nethersole and Edmund Minot. It was pulled down a few years ago, to make the passage more commodious; the high road from Sandwich to Deal leading through it.

ST. GEORGE'S-GATE, formerly called Newingate, and before that Ote-hill gate, from its leading to that place, was built for a more direct passage into the heart of the city from Dover, instead of Ridingate, the more strait and antient way. It was built about

and the like in other parts of it. What a shame, he continues, that a little profit should banish all care of this kind, and that the greediness of a small advantage should be a means, as it then was, of betraying the city at once both to danger and deformity; but, he says, he might forbear to censure, for he despaired of its regard in those days. How much more applicable is this remark in these times, in which the private profit of some few is, with too many, more alluring than the common good.

^p John Frenyngham, esq. mayor of this city in 1461, gave by his will, among other benefactions, 2*l.* to the repairing of St. Michael's-gate, or paving the Bull Stake.





the year 1470,^a and is a very handsome structure, seemingly in imitation of Westgate, with two noble towers of squared stones. The large reservoirs which hold the water that supplies the city, being in the upper part of it, has preserved this gate from destruction.

RIDINGATE was antiently written *Radingate*, by which lay the portway or military way of the Romans, between Dover and Canterbury, the street leading along which into the city, being at this time called Watling-street, a name given to one of their four famous ways or streets, which crossed this kingdom. This gate, a very ordinary structure, was pulled down a few years ago, to make the opening more convenient for passengers.^r The antient Roman gate here, appears to have had two contiguous circular arches, turned with British or Roman brick of those times, remains of which were lately to be seen, though the ground had been so much raised, that a stone at the top of one of the piers, from which one of those arches sprung, was but breast high from the road, and the arch itself was in part cut away to give the necessary height to the late gate of much more modern construction.^s

^a A few years before this, Roger Ridley, who was mayor of the city in 1452, gave by his will, now in the register of the archdeacon's office, among other benefactions, five marks towards the new building of St. George's-gate; and Wm. Bigg, who was otherwise a benefactor to this city, and was mayor of it in 1460, gave by his will, remaining in the Prerog. office, 10l. towards the making of this gate as the work went on.

^r In 1790, a very spacious arch was erected and the terrace walk, formed on the rampart of the city wall, continued over it, at the sole expence of Alderman James Simmons.

^s Within about 40 feet westward from Riding-gate, on a square stone in the wall, was the date 1586, and below, the letters I. E. M. for John Easday, mayor, whose public spirit Mr. Somner mentions very honorably for this repair of the city wall at his great cost, though a man of but indifferent estate, in hopes of setting a good example; but the stone has been lately stolen away and his example is by no means likely to be followed.

WINCHEAP-GATE was probably erected for public use, in the stead of the antient Worthgate, when it was found inconvenient, that the public road of the city should lead in a strait line so close by the castle, through the midst of the bayle of it; the antient Worthgate being after this, as it should seem, reserved only for the use of the castle, and the public road changed and made to take a circular course round the outside of the castle wall and ditch, where it continued as such, till within these few years, when Worthgate was again opened for that purpose, as more commodious; but the ward of the city still bears the name of Worthgate ward.

This gate of Wincheap was taken down with the others above-mentioned, a few years ago, for public convenience.

NORTHGATE is no more than a wide square space, through which the road leads to the Isle of Thanet, under the church of Northgate, and named so from its situation in the northern part of the city.

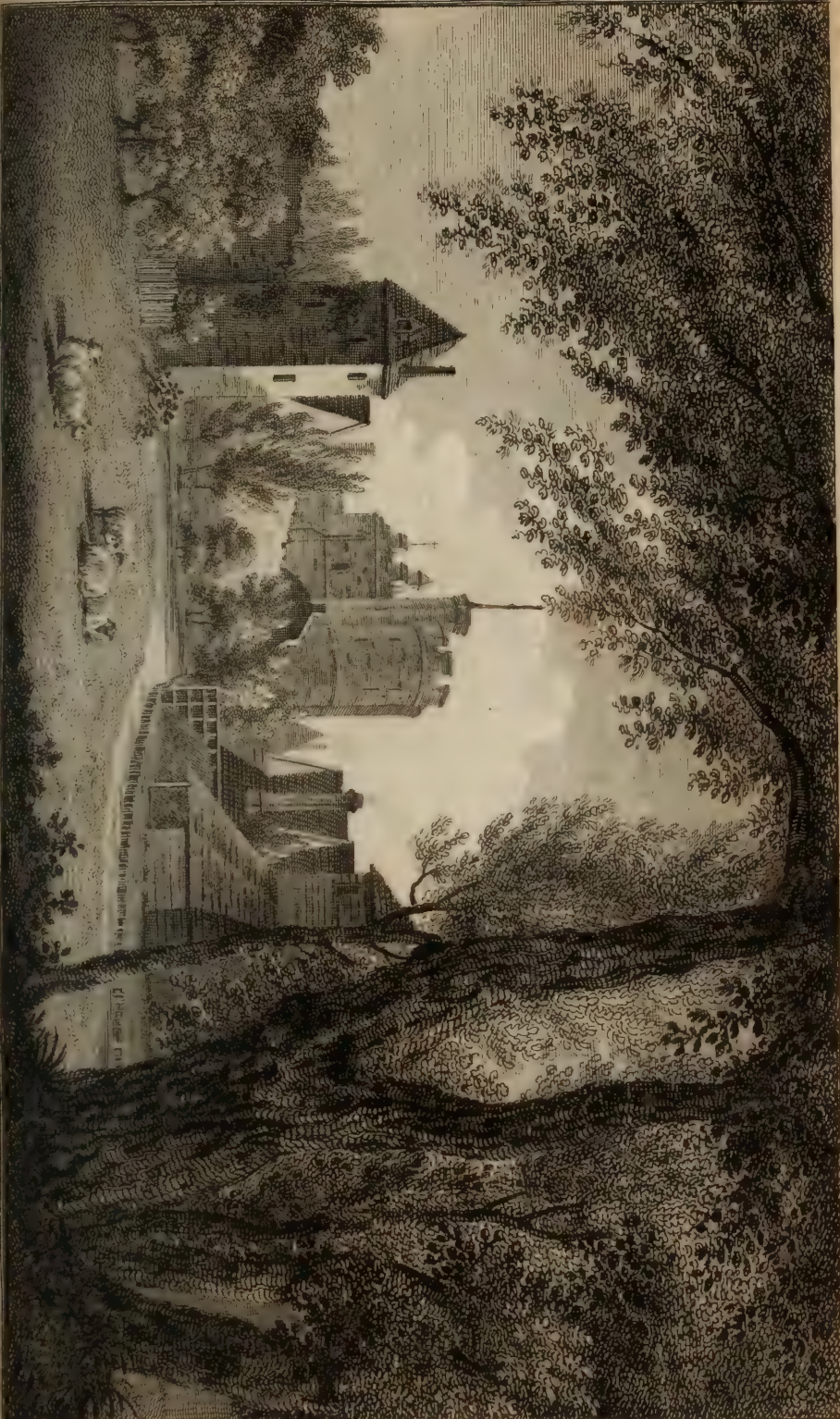
At this gate, the mayor and corporation used to receive the king, in their formalities, when he passed through, after landing at Margate, from the continent, as was frequently the case; and the recorder making his speech of obedience and duty, the mayor presented him with the keys.

WESTGATE was built by archbishop Sudbury, in king Richard II.'s reign, in the room of the antient one, which was become ruinous, over which there was built a church. This gate, situated at the west end of the city, through which the high road passes towards London, is the largest and best built of any the city has, making a very handsome appearance, standing between two lofty and spacious round towers, erected in the river, on the western side of it. It is built of squared stone, and is embattled, portcullised, and machecollated, having a bridge of two arches, belonging to the archbishop, over the western branch of
the

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ANORTHVIEW OF WESTGATE.

R. Peckham sculp



the Stour, adjoining to it. Over this gate is the common gaol or prison, both for malefactors and debtors within the jurisdiction of this city and county of it, and has been so from the time of the building of the present gate, but certainly so from the 31st of king Henry VI. for then, as king Edward IV. in his charter, recites, he granted to the city by his charter, the keeping of his gaol, at the Westgate of his city of Canterbury, for prisoners imprisoned within the city and suburbs, for whatever crime or cause they should be taken, to be detained in it by themselves or their officers.¹ The gates themselves of this, as well as of the other two gates left standing, have been lately taken away by the city, as supposed to be of no further use. The arms of archbishop Juxon, with those of the see of Canterbury, were carved on these gates here, as well as on those of St. George's and Burgate; they having been all new made and set up by that archbishop, at the Restoration, in the room of those destroyed and burnt by the Puritans, in 1648.

Besides the gates above-mentioned, there was another, though not a principal one, called Queningate, which has been stopped up for a great length of time, and was so, as appears by the remains of it, at the time the present city wall was built, probably in archbishop Lanfranc's time, soon after the conquest.² Besides these, there are two posterns in the city wall, one opposite the chief gate of St. Augustine's monastery and

¹ See Battely's Somner, p. 14.

² This gate stood almost, though not quite, opposite the chief gate of St. Augustine's monastery. It was probably so called from queen Bertha, wife of king Ethelbert, who might frequently use it to pass on to St. Pancrase chapel to her devotions. There is a part of the north side of the arch built of British narrow bricks, and the stone from which it sprang mixed in, as part of the materials of the city wall, still very plainly visible on the west side of the garden (once the city ditch) late in the occupation of Mr. Macaree, and a few yards southward of the next tower on the north side of the dean and chapter's postern.

at St. Mildred's church-yard ; and there was a third in Pound-lane, by the river Stour, running by Abbot's mill, which has been lately opened for carriages.

THE CITY is divided, for the civil government of it, into SIX WARDS, each named from one of the six principal gates above-mentioned. The whole city, as appears by the survey of Domesday, as mentioned before, being in the Conqueror's time esteemed but as one hundred, called the hundred of Canterbury.— Each of these wards had an alderman, who presided over it, and kept within his ward, a court, holden every three weeks, called a wardmote. Their office, from their name, was called an aldermanry, which seems was not, as now, elective, but held by persons in fee, as an inheritance,^w and descended by will as to the next heir at law ; some of them continuing in one name and family for several generations ; as that of Burgate, in the Chiche's ; of Northgate, in the same family, and in the Polres and Pollers ; of Ridingate, in the Handloe's ; of Newingate, in the Diggs's ; of Worthgate, in the Cokyn's, and afterwards in the Tierne's ; and of Westgate, in the Browne's.^x In the 2d year of king John, Baldwin de Warewal had a charter for this aldermanry of Westgate,^y but it appears by the pleas of the crown, before the justices itinerant, in the 21st year of king Edward I. anno 1293, in relation to the sergeantrys in this city, that William de Lynstede, rector of the church of Stureye, then held the aldermanry of Westgate of the king *in capite*, by the sergeantry of one Sore sparhawk, and that it was worth ten marcs ; and in like manner John, son of John Handlo, held the aldermanry of Redingate of the king *in capite*, which was worth yearly two shillings, performing nothing further to the king yearly from thence ; and in like manner Ed-

^w See Madox's *Firma Burgi*, p. 14.

^x Battely's *Sommer*, p. 53.

^y Philipott, p. 93.

mund de Tyerne held the aldermanry of Worthgate, worth yearly two shillings, of the king *in capite*, performing nothing further yearly to the king from thence; and in like manner Thomas Chicch held the aldermanry of Burgate, which was worth forty pence yearly; and Stephen Chicch held the aldermanry of Northgate, which was worth two shillings yearly, and John de Holt held the aldermanry of Newingate, which was worth two shillings yearly, performing nothing further to the king from thence yearly; but by what right each of them held the same, was not known; upon which, on writs of *quo warranto*, the said Stephen Chicch, and the others, except master William de Lynstede, pleaded, that the aforesaid aldermanrys were belonging and annexed to the ferme of the city, viz. sixty pounds, which they paid to the king for the city yearly; all which was accordingly found by the jury; and the aforesaid master William de Lynstede pleaded, that he held the aforesaid fergeantry of one William de Godstede, paying to him from thence yearly one hundred shillings, which William, last-mentioned, pleaded, that he held the said fergeantry of the commonaltie of the city, paying from thence yearly forty pence to the ferme of the city, and this from time which was beyond the memory of man.² All which was allowed by the jury before

² This aldermanry of Westgate was the most of consequence of any of them. Thorn tells us, col. 1926, that it was in the above reign, by grant from the crown, in the possession of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, who in the year 1278, being the 6th year of it, gave it to Nicholas Doge, to hold of them for ever, paying yearly into their treasury, 10l. sterling, in lieu of all services, saving the suit of the burghmote of Canterbury, which for that reason he was bound to hold. After this, in the 10th year of king Richard II. one Henry Garnate died possessed of it, and devised it to Sara his wife; after which it came to the Brownes, who were the last that held it before it fell into the possession of the city. See Battely's Somner, p. 53. Anno 1 Richard

before the said justices, J. de Berewyk and his sociates itinerant, at Canterbury as aforesaid.^a

These aldermanries were at first held of the crown *in capite*, and continued so till king Henry III. granted the city to the citizens, to hold in fee ferm, as has been noticed before, to hold *in capite* by burgage; from which time these offices being annexed, and appertaining to the fee ferm above-mentioned, became vested in the citizens, of whom they were held in like manner afterwards, and continued so till these offices were in course of time all bought in, or otherwise became the property of the city; from which time they became eligible by the mayor and commonaltie, with this difference, that in future they were held only by those who were freemen and inhabitants of the franchise; whereas before they were held neither by one, nor the other, to the great inconvenience of the city; but this does not appear to have been until about the time of the new ordination, made by Henry VIII. which appointed two aldermen to every ward, making in number, twelve, as they continue at this time.

The six wards above-mentioned, were divided into twelve parishes, as they remain at present, in which are the several churches of All Saints, St. Alphage, St. Andrew, St. George, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, St. Margaret, Holy Cross Westgate, and St. Peter, by which names the twelve parishes are called. Besides these there were formerly five other churches, within the walls, viz. of St. Edmund, St. John, St. Mary de Castro, St. Mary Queeningate and St. Michael Burgate, all long since demolished, and the profits united to the other churches and there are now in the suburbs the three parishes

Richard III. an act passed for the city of Canterbury, touching the aldermanry lands and aldermanry of Westgate, and other things in the city of Canterbury, &c.

^a Battely's Somner, appendix, No. vi.

and churches of St. Dunstan, St. Paul, and St. Martin; the first of which is not within the bounds of the city; all which will be further mentioned hereafter, under the ecclesiastical account of this place.

THAT THERE were cities or towns in Britain, Cæsar acknowledges in great measure, in his commentaries, by comparing the frequency of their buildings to those of the Gauls, who, it is known, had at that time many towns^b throughout their country;^c and although they might not be such as our writers feign and describe to have been built with strong walls, towers, and gates, yet they were at least such as they might conveniently dwell together within, defend themselves from the incursions of the enemy, and carry on their traffic with advantage; and such as these Cæsar acknowledges to have found here.^d

THE FIRST MENTION we have of this city, by name, is in Ptolemy's Geogriaphy of Britain, who lived in the reigns of the Roman emperors, Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, and wrote it in the Greek language. He says, in the most eastern part of Britain, are the *Cantri*, and among them these towns, *πολεις Λονδίνιον, Δαρούενον, Ρουτέπιαι*, that is, *Londinium, Daruenum*, and *Rutupiæ*. The second of which is certainly meant for this city of Canterbury.^e Antoninus, in his Itinerary of Britain, writes it, *Durovernum*, and places it as one of the Roman stations or forts,^f situated on one of their grand military roads, from the furthest part of Britain, through London hither,^g and so on north-

^b The words *urbs* and *oppidum*, were promiscuously used by Cæsar, Cicero, Varro, and the most approved authors.

^c Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. v and vii.

^d See Battely's *Antiq. Rutup.* p. 77.

^e This is a convincing proof how much those conjecturers dream, who place the city of *Rutupiæ* at Canteburry.

^f Richard of Cirencester mentions it as a stipendiary town.

^g The Watling-street way is said to have gone from Dover by the west of London to St. Albans, and thence having crossed the

north-eastward, *ad Portum Ritupis*, or Richborough, xii miles. From this station of *Durovernum* likewise ran two other military roads, the greatest parts of which are still visible; the one eastward from Ridingate over Barham Downs, *ad Portum Dubris*, or Dover, xvi miles, still called the Watling-street road; and the other from Worthgate, south-south-eastward, over the road, called Stone-street way, *ad Portum Lemanis*, or Limne, xvi miles.^h In Peutinger's Table, written about the time of Theodosius the Great, it is called by the same name, and the mark of a considerable town, as Canterbury was in those times, is set to this station; and this is all the geographical notice taken of this city, in the time of the Romans.

It has been the opinion of some, that after the defeat of the Britons, on their encounter with the Romans, the very morning after Cæsar's arrival on his second expedition into this country, *Durovernum* or Canterbury, was taken (and might possibly be kept till Cæsar's return) by the 7th legion. It might afterwards be converted into a station, as they treated several other towns of the Britons, as *Camulodunum*, *Verulamium*, *Isurium*, and others of the capital ones, of the several states.ⁱ

THE SAXONS accustomed themselves to take their chief residence, or *villa regia*, on the spot where these
Roman

Fosse in a crooked line through Shropshire, by Wraken hill unto Cardigan, by the sea side. See Burton on Anton. p. 95.

^h See Antoninus, iter ii, iii, and iv.

ⁱ Dr. Horsley is of opinion, that Cæsar's first march on his 2d expedition in the very night after his landing, was about 12 miles in quest of the enemy, who retiring to a river, ventured there to engage with the Romans, but were defeated. He thinks it probable, that as this river could by no means be the Thames, for that was too distant and great, and Cæsar called it by its name when he spoke of it; he thinks therefore, that the fight must have been on the banks of the river Stour, to the north of

Duro-

Roman stations had once been; in consequence of which, this place, as has been already observed, was esteemed by them the head, or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the king's residence, *villa regia*; hence it is stiled by Bede, the chief city of king Ethelbert, and by another writer, the head of the empire; and although that monarch about the year 596, quitted his residence in it in favor to St. Augustine, and it remained no longer a royal residence, yet it still retained its consequence of being the chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and became soon afterwards, in preference of all others, the metropolitical city of Britain, to which, and its two superb monasteries, munificently endowed, and held in high reputation for their riches as well as sanctity, it in great measure owed the whole of its future eminence and prosperity. But these circumstances, at the same time, made it the continued object of rapine and plunder, on every foreign invasion and domestic war; besides which, from the more than ordinary quantity of timber in the several buildings, and the closeness with which they were throughout the whole built together, it was continually subject to the calamity of fires.

Being situated at no great distance from the two islands of Thanet and Shepey, the usual places of landing, as well as the usual winter abode of those merciless pirates, the Danes, this city twice felt the misfortune of so near a neighbourhood to them; for in the year 851 they landed with a great army from 350 ships, and wasted it, Ceolnoth being then archbishop;^k and again in 1009, in the time of autumn, another army of the Danes, innumerable, came to Sandwich, and thence to Canterbury, which they

Durovernum, or Canterbury, towards Sturry and Fordwich, where, within a mile of it, strong lines of fortification, thrown up for a considerable length, are still visible. See *Britannia Romana*, p. 14.

^k Simon Dunelm, col. 120.

had taken immediately, had not the citizens, by giving a large sum, in time, obtained their peace, which having done, these plunderers immediately departed and sailed for the Isle of Wight;¹ but in the year 1011, when these banditti having over-run and wasted all Kent again, laid siege to it, and having entirely surrounded it, provisions in it falling short, and great part of the city being burnt, they took it by assault, on the 20th day, when rushing impetuously over every part of it, they set fire to the remainder of the town, and the church and priory of the Holy Trinity, having first plundered them of all their valuables, the abbey of St. Augustine being alone left standing, and then massacred the inhabitants without distinction of age, religion, or sex; for having decimated them, out of the number of near 8000, there remained alive only four monks, and scarce eight hundred of the inferior class of people. But the archbishop Alphege, (whom they afterwards murdered at Greenwich), Godwin, bishop of Rochester, Leofryne, abbess of St. Mildred, and Alward, the king's bailiff, with others both monks and clergy, men as well as women, they carried away prisoners with them. A horrid spectacle, says the antient historian in his relation of this event, to the beholder; the face of an antient and most beautiful city all brought to ashes; the dead bodies of the citizens, who had been either murdered by the sword, cast into the fire, hung up, or thrown headlong from the walls, strewed thick about the streets and roads, dying both soil and river black with blood; to which might be added, the weeping and howling of the captive women and of children, led away with the venerable archbishop in fetters,^m

But

¹ Brompton, col. 887.

^m Henry Hunt, lib. vi. R. Hoveden, p. 431; Matth. Westminster, and Flor. Wigorn. See Simon Dunelm, col. 168; Chron. Brompton, 888; Gervas, col. 1649. Chron. Thorn, col.

Lambarde, whose account is somewhat different,ⁿ says, that there were left alive here, of the monks four, and of the lay-people 4800; by which it appears, that this city and the adjoining country (the people of which had probably fled hither for succour) was at that time very populous, having to lose on this account 43,200 persons; on which account there were some, who affirmed it had then more flore of buildings than London itself; and indeed it seems that they must have been very rich here, for but two years before they had, by the advice of Siricius, then archbishop, bought their peace with the Danes, at the enormous price of 30,000 pounds in ready money.^o Besides these misfortunes, various have been the times in which this place has suffered by the calamity of fires. The first of which that I find noticed, is by the author of the additions to the Chronicle of *Afferus Menevensis*, who says, that about the year 754 it was much wasted by fire. In the year 776 it is said to have been burnt down;^p again in the year 918, Ælfleda, the mighty lady of Mercia, besieging and burning the city itself, spoiled, killed and drove out the Danes, who then possessed it; in revenge for which they afterwards, about the reign of king Ethelred, anno 1011, besieged and burnt the city,^q as has been mentioned above; and yet, notwithstanding these misfortunes, Stow says, that at the time of the conquest, it exceeded London in its buildings.^r

In the time of archbishop Lanfranc, who came to the see in 1070, the church, then dedicated to the

col. 1781, all of whom tell the story of this calamity so much in the same words, that they seem to have copied it from one another. See Osbern's account of it in the life of archbishop Odo, much more copious, inserted hereafter.

ⁿ Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 317.

^o Gervas, of Canterbury, col. 1290.

^p Leland's Col. vol. ii. p. 278, ex chron. Mart. Scotti.

^q Lambarde, *ibid.* ^r Survey, B. iii. p. 215.

Holy Trinity, was consumed by fire, as was almost the whole of the city in king Henry II.'s reign, anno 1161.^s Not long after which, in the year 1174, a dreadful fire broke out here, the rapidity of which was increased by an amazing great storm of wind, by which great part of this city, with most of the churches was destroyed, and at last the church of the Holy Trinity itself was wholly burnt down.^t Again in 1180, another fire happened, by which the city was much damaged ;^u and in the year 1247, St. Mildred's church, with great part of the city, was again destroyed by fire ;^w notwithstanding all which calamities, through favor of the several kings of this realm, particularly in having by the statute of the 27th year of king Edward III. the staple of wool appointed at it,^x and by the patronage of the several archbishops,^y being in general their most frequented residence ; the advantages arising to it from the number of religious houses in it, especially its cathedral, from the shrine of St. Thomas Becket in it, which from its reputation of sanctity, brought hither multitudes of pilgrims and

^s Matth. Paris, p. 82.

^t Hen. Hunt, lib. vi. Chron. Brompton, col. 1100.

^u Eleventh Cal. June, Gerv. col. 1457.

^w Leland's Col. vol. i. p. 266.

^x The Commons prayed the king that the staple might be appointed at Worcester, Nottingham, Hull, St. Buttolphs, Stamford, Lynn, Ipswich, and Canterbury ; but the king answered, " At Canterbury only one, to be in the honor of St. Thomas." Cotton, p. 82.

^y Camden says, Brit. p. 239, that by the bounty of its prelates, especially archbishop Sudbury, it did not only recruit, but on a sudden grew up to such splendor, as even for the beauty of its private buildings to be equal to any city in Britain ; but for the magnificence of its churches, and their number to exceed the best of them. In that reign, viz. of king Richard II. the men of this city seem to have become of good ability, for in the 10th year of it, they contributed to the king's necessities 50l. and again in the 21st year of it, the bailiffs and good men of the city, lent the king 100 marcs. See Rym. Fæd. vol. vii. p. 544, vol. viii. p. 9.

devotees of all ranks, with whom the town was almost daily crowded; the frequent meetings of kings, princes, and noble personages here, as well of our own as of foreign countries, and from its being the great thoroughfare to the continent, it still recovered from time to time from its misfortunes, with still further improvements. The beauty of its situation certainly contributed not a little to this. William of Malmfbury, who wrote in the reign of king Stephen, accordingly describes it as a city, which, though of moderate size, was yet famous for its good situation, the richness of the neighbouring soil, the entireness of the walls inclosing it, although it had so often experienced the mischances of war, its convenience of water and wood, and its abundance of fish, by reason of its nearness to the sea.^z

Besides the magnificent foundations of the priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christ-church, and of St. Augustine, here were five priories, nine hospitals, and other smaller endowments, such as chantries, and the like; all which will be further mentioned in their proper places.

Till king Edward IV.'s reign, this city seems to have remained unpaved; but the bad state, it was then in, was such, that it was become a nuisance, not only to all those who resorted hither, but to the inhabitants themselves; which obliged the mayor and commonalty of it to petition the king, for power to pave the principal streets of it; in consequence of which, an act of parliament passed in the 17th year of of that reign^a to give them a power and authority

^z W. Malmfbury, Prolog. ad Lib. 1^m. de Gest Pontificat, Angliæ.

^a See Cotton's Records, p. 703. In the chest of the chamber of this city is an exemplification, made anno 18 Edward IV. under the great seal, of this act.

to do it, at the expence of the inhabitants residing in them.^b

LELAND, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s reign, gives this description of the city, in his Itinerary, as it remained in his time.

“ The town of *Cantorbyri*,” says he, “ ys waulled, and hath v gates, thus named, *Westgate*, *Northgate*, *Burgate*, now cawled *Mihelsgate*, *St. George's gate*, *Rider's gate*; the which *John Broker*, mayr of the town, did so diminish, that now cartes cannot for lownes passe thorough yt. *Worthegate*, the which leadeth to a streete cawled *Stone street*, and so to *Billirca*, now *Curtopstreet*. In the towne be xiiii paroches chyrches, and the cathedral chyrch of blak monkes. Without the walles ther be iii paroches chyrches. The monastery of *S. Augustine*, blak monkes: *S. Gregories*, blak chanons: *Monasterium S. Sepulchri, ubi olim Templarii, postea sacræ virginis*. The hospital of *S. John*, of men and women of the foundation of the bishops of Canterbury. The hospital

^b This petition sets forth, that the city was one of the eldest cities of this realm, and was most in sight of all strangers of the parts beyond the sea, resorting into the realm, and departing out of it; and because of the glorious saints, that there lay shrined, was greatly named throughout Christiandome; to which city was also great repair of much of the people of the realme. as well of estates, as other, in way of pilgrimage, to visit those saints; and it was so, that the same city was oftentimes full, fowle, noyous and uneasy to all the inhabitants of it, as to all other persons resorting thereunto, whercof oftentimes was spoken much disworship in divers places, as well beyond the sea, as on this side the sea, which could not be remedied in any wise; but if the city might be paved, to which the most part of the inhabitants of the city, having burgesse houses, or tenements in it, were willing and agreeable, so that there might be authority had, to compel others of the like sort to do the same. Please it therefore your wisdoms, the premises considered, and that as the mayor and commonaltie had no lands or tenements, or other yearly revenues in common, of which they might make or sustain any such payment, to pray the king that he, by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, &c. Part of this act is printed from a fragment of it in Batt. Somn. append. No. xxvi.

of *S. Laurence*, for women alone of the fundation of the abbates of *S. Augustine*. An hospital within the town on Kinge's bridge, for poore pylgremes and way faring men. *Zenodochium Pauperum Jacerdotum. Zenodochiolum quoque minorum intra muros fundatoribus urbanis. Cænobia fratrum intra urbem videlicet dominicanorum, Augustinensium Franciscanorum.*

And a little further,

“ *Cantorbiry,*”

“ for the most part of the towne stondeth on the farther side of the river *Sture*, the which by a probable conjecture, I suppose, was cawll'd in the *Britans* tyme, *Avona*. For the *Romayn* cawll'd *Canterbury*, *Duravernum* corruptely. For of *Dor* and *Avona*, we shuld rather say, *Doravona*, or *Doravonum*. The river yn one place runneth thorough the cite walle, the which is made there with ii or iii arches for the curse of the streme. *Canterbury ys v myles fro the se flat north agaynst Heron.*

Lanfranc and *Sudbury*, the which was hedded by *Jakke Strawe*, were great repayrers of the cite. *Sudbury* builded the *Westgate*, and made new and repaired to gither fro thens to the north gate, and wolde have done lykewise about al the town, yf he had lyved. The mayr of the town and aldermen, ons a yere cum solempny to his tumber, to pray for his sowle, yn memory of his good deade. The most auntyent building of the towne appereth yn the castel, and at *Ryder's gate*, wher appere long *Briton* brikes, with out the town at *St. Pancrace's* chapel, and at *St. Martine's*, appere also *Briton* brikes. Ther hath bene sum strong fortres by the castel, wher as now the eminent dungen hill risith.

Many yeres sins men soute for treasor, at a place cauled *the Dungen*, wher *Barnbales* house is now, and ther yn digging, thei found a corse cloed yn leade.

“ The

“ The water of *Stur* breketh a lytle above *Cantor-biri*, into ii armes, of the one cummeth be *West gate*, and the other thorough the cyte, under *S. Thomas* hospitale, and meteth agayne yn the botom ; beneth the cyte, a this side *ford*, being half a^c.

THUS FAR LELAND—who makes no mention of any appearance of decay or poverty in this city, in his time ; and indeed I have been induced to believe from every historian I have met with, that, till the suppression of its religious foundations,^d and the removal of Becket’s shrine from hence, Canterbury continued in wealth and prosperity ; and I know of but one authority to the contrary, which perhaps might have been exaggerated to forward the purpose of it : this is the preamble to the act of parliament, passed in the 6th year of the above reign,^e for the improvement of the river Stour, and rendering it navigable up to the city ; in which it is recited, that this city was one of the antient cities of the realm, and that through it there had been, and then was great recourse of ambassadors and other strangers from the parts of beyond the sea ; where likewise the bodies of the holy confessor, and bishop St. Austin, the apostle of England, and also many other holy saints had been honourably humate and shrined ;^f was then of late in great ruin and decay, and the inhabitants thereof impoverished, and many great mansions in it desolate ; which ruin, decay and desolation, could not of like be reformed, or amended, unless the said river should be so rendered navigable as above-mentioned.

^c Itin. vol. vii. appendix, p. 144.

^d Lambarde, p. 319, 321.

^e Stat. 6 Henry VIII. ch. 17. This being a private act, is not printed in the statute books. See Batt. Somn. p. 21.

^f It is remarkable that the mention of St. Thomas Becket, the favorite and tutelal saint of this place, is wholly omitted, and St. Austin is mentioned in preference to him, contrary to the custom of that time.

This is the only mention I have ever met with of the desolation and impoverishment of this city, so early in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign; for I have, (and I cannot but repeat it) always read, that whilst the beauty of holiness remained here, Canterbury continued in the smiles of prosperity, forgetting the casualties it had so often felt, both by the fire and the sword; but that when the storm of reformation burst on its religious houses, and brought on their dissolution, the source of its high estimation and wealth in great measure fell with them, and from great opulence and reputation, multitude of inhabitants and beautiful buildings, this city fell suddenly to extreme poverty, nakedness and decay, insomuch that to re-edify its decayed houses, it required an act of parliament to be passed almost immediately; but this was not till the 33d year of king Henry VIII.'s reign.^e However, at whatever time this decay happened, the city remained in this forlorn situation for some years, apparently without remedy, till about the end of the reign of king Edward VI. when, strange as it might be, the persecution of the same tenets, which had been so lately in great measure the cause of its ruin, began to give some hopes of its being raised to prosperity again, though by no means equal to its former state. This was occasioned by the persecution of the Protestants, by the duke of Alva, under Philip II. of Spain, in Brabant and Flanders, which began at about this time, and as it was carried forward from time to time in those countries, as well as afterwards in France, continued to give new life and vigour to the trade of this kingdom, by the communication of the paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures, almost

^e Anno 32 and 33 Henry VIII. it was intitled, an act for repairing Canterbury, Rochester, and divers other towns. See Lamb. Per. p. 321.

peculiar at that time to those countries,^b and till then in vain attempted elsewhere. These manufacturers, usually called Walloons, then at first fled to England from the cruelties exercised on them on account of their religion in the Spanish Netherlands, and on the accession of queen Elizabeth to the crown, and the establishment of the Protestant religion, came in bodies up to London, and being received kindly by the queen, who granted them her protection, they dispersed and settled in different parts of the kingdom.ⁱ Those who were weavers in silks and stuffs, made choice of Canterbury for their habitation, where they might have the benefit of the river and an easy communication with the metropolis;^k for this purpose they had the queen's letters of licence, in her 3d year, directed to the mayor, for such of them as should be first approved of by the archbishop, to remain here for the purpose of exercising their trades, so that they did not exceed a certain number therein mentioned, and as many servants as were necessary to carry on their business; and this to be without any pay from them, hindrance or molestation whatever. Those who were permitted to settle in Canterbury, consisted of only eighteen housekeepers, besides children and servants; who on their arrival, joined in a petition to the mayor and aldermen, for the grant of certain privileges for their

^b The Spaniards were the first inventors of knitting silk stockings. In the year 1547, silk knit stockings were first worn in France, by king Henry II. Queen Elizabeth was in 1561 presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk woman, Mrs. Montague, and afterwards she never wore cloth ones again. William Rider, an apprentice on London bridge, was the first who knit worsted stockings in England, a pair of which he presented to William, earl of Pembroke, in 1564.

ⁱ See History of Kent, under Sandwich.

^k The clearness of the air here gives a great advantage over those of Spital-fields, in respect of such colours as suffer most by the thick air and smoke of London.

convenience and protection.¹ And the queen, as a further mark of her favour, in 1561, granted to them the undercroft of the cathedral church, as a place of worship for themselves and their successors.^m After which the persecution for religion still continuing abroad, the number of these refugees multiplied so exceedingly,

¹ It consisted of only four articles; 1st, for the free exercise of their religion, with a church and place of burial; 2d, that to keep out such as might give public offence, none might be admitted to settle among them without sufficient testimonials of their probity; 3d, that their schoolmaster might be permitted to instruct their children, and such others as desired to learn the French language; 4th, enumerated the different branches of the weaving business, by which, they proposed to maintain themselves.

Their congregation then consisted of a minister, a schoolmaster, a director of the manufacturers, twelve housekeepers and three widows, besides children and servants. See Batt. Somn. append. No. xxxi. Gottling's Walk, p. 216.

^m In following their particular mode of religious worship, being the same as was used by the Protestants abroad, they have remained undisturbed, excepting in the attempt made by archbishop Laud for that purpose, as appears by his certificate dated Jan. 2, 1634, on the king's instructions to him on his metropolitical visitation; in which, among other matters, he says, that he conceived, under favor that the Dutch churches in Canterbury and Sandwich were great nurseries of inconformity in these parts, and he desires the king to remember, that he had complained to him and the lords at the council board, and had desired that both the French, Italian, and Dutch congregations, who were born subjects, might not be suffered to live any longer in such a separation as they did, both from church and state: and that he had, according to his judgment for the best, commanded his vicar-general to begin fairly to call them to conform to the English church, &c.—To which the king wrote in the margin, that he desired the archbishop to put him in mind of this when he was in council, and he would redress it. After which, the archbishop wrote in his return to the king's instructions for the year 1636, among other matters, that he had received information that the Walloons and other strangers in his diocese, especially at Canterbury, did come orderly to their parish churches, and there received the sacrament, married, &c. according to his injunctions, with that limitation which the king allowed. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 588, vol. xx. p. 109.

that

that in 1634 the number of communicants in the Walloon church was increased to 900; and there was calculated to be of these refugees in the whole kingdom 5213, who were employed in instructing the English in weaving silk, cotton and woollen goods; in combing, spinning, and making different kind of yarns, worsted, crewels, &c. At the beginning of Charles II.'s reign, anno 1665, there were in Canterbury 126 master weavers, their whole number here amounting to near 1300, and they employed 759 English; so that the king thought proper to grant them a charter in 1676, by which it appears that their number here was then but little short of 2500. By this charter they were enabled to become a company, by the name and description of the master, wardens, assistants and fellowship of weavers;ⁿ not quite ten years after this, Lewis XIV. king of France, having in 1685, revoked the edict of Nants, by which the Protestants in France had enjoyed the toleration and free exercise of their religion, of which denomination it was supposed there were near 300,000 in that kingdom, great numbers of them fled from thence into the different Protestant countries, and, it is said, that 50,000 of them took refuge in Great Britain and Ireland. These manufacturers improved to a much higher degree of perfection, in the places where they settled, the fabricating of the silks called alamodes, lustrings, brocades, satins, padua soys, ducapes, watered tabies, and black and coloured velvets.^o

ⁿ John Six was the first master; John Du Bois and James Six, wardens; John Bout, Gideon Despaigne, Float Paton, Peter Le Houcq, John Leopine, James Manuake, Paul Des Faruacques, Henry Despaigne, and Philip Leper, were the first assistants of this fellowship.

^o Besides these they manufactured watches, cutlery wares, clocks, jacks, locks, surgeons' instruments, hardware, toys, &c. &c.

Great numbers of these came to Canterbury, and joined themselves to the Walloon church, and by their industry, the wealth of this place increased considerably; it became more populous; the poor, even to their children, found a constant employment, and the owners of houses finding sufficient tenants for them, and their rents increased, were induced to rebuild or to add great improvements to them, much to their own emolument and the public welfare of the city.^p But of late years, the silk weaving manufactory here has greatly decayed, the most part of it being removed from hence to Spitalfields, in London, there being now not more than ten master weavers, and about eighty communicants remaining;^q so that there are now only a few looms continued in employment in this city; though there are numbers of the descendants of these first settlers still remaining, most of whose names have been however changed as far as possible to the English pronunciation, and they have for a long time past intermixed with and followed the same promiscuous trades and occupations as the other inhabitants of it; the parishes of St. Alphage and Northgate being still in a great measure inhabited by them.

These descendants of the Walloons maintain their own poor; they still use the undercroft of the cathedral for their place of worship. They have a minister, who is episcopally ordained, but they do not use the liturgy of the church of England, having a prescribed form of prayer and administration of the sa-

^p In 1695, there was a grant made to the French refugees, who resided in England, of 15,000*l.* which was continued yearly towards the maintenance of their poor; but in king George I.'s reign, this was reduced to 7000*l.* which sum is continued to be paid at this time.

^q The names of the present officers of the Weavers company are, John Callaway, master; Thomas De Lafaux and Samuel Lepine, wardens; Peter Delafaux, John Halbet, James Delafaux, and Peter Gambier, assistants.

craments, the same as is used by the Calvinists in Holland; and they receive the communion sitting at a long table.

At first they maintained their own ministers, but after the year 1695 they had an allowance from the crown, which continued so long as the ministers were of the French refugee descendants, but now they are supported wholly by the congregation; besides which, they have some estate in land and money, and their people contribute something towards their support.^r

I cannot quit this subject of the Walloon and refugee manufactory of Canterbury, without paying a due tribute in praise of an ingenious and public spirited manufacturer of this place, John Callaway, the present master of the weavers company here. The modern invention of spinning jennies and mules for worst, and the great improvement of spinning cotton twist for

Abraham Didier, merchant, of Canterbury, by his will in 1688, gave to the elders and deacons of the Walloon congregation, in Canterbury, of which he was a member, one annuity or rent charge of 20s. to be issuing and taken out of a piece of meadow land, containing two or three acres in Ickham, purchased of one Dixon, widow, and others, and before belonged to one Swinford, to hold to them and their successors for ever, payable yearly, and to be laid out in fuel or burning wood by his son Abraham Didier, his heirs or assigns, about Christmas-day yearly, and to be distributed among such deserving poor and needy people of the said congregation as they should think fit, with power of distress, &c. on non-payment; and he gave the said meadow to his said son Abraham and his heirs, subject to the said annuity. Peter de la Pierre, or Peters, M. D. of the Black Friars, in Canterbury, by his will in 1697, gave 20l. to the poor of this congregation.

Mary Lyzy, of All Saints, Canterbury, widow, by her will in 1725, gave to Mr. James Six, the elder, Mr. Nich. Pilow, Mr. Samuel Six, Mr. John Legrand, Mr. Stephen and Mr. W. Six, and others, the elders of the Walloon congregation, of which she was a member, and to their successors and assigns for ever, for and towards the maintenance of the poor of the said congregation, all those her two messuages or tenements, with the gardens and appurtenances in St. Alphage parish.

warps,

warps, by the water machinery of the famous Sir Richard Arkwright, has been the principal means of improving all sorts of cotton goods whatsoever. The beautiful printed muslins and chintz have been brought to such great perfection, as to be worn by women of the first rank in this kingdom; which, together, have been the principal means of reducing the silk manufactory, not only in Canterbury, but in London and in Ireland too, to its present decayed state. During the unhappy American war, such was the falling off of the silk trade, that many skilful workmen were reduced to so low a condition, as to apply for relief at the general workhouse. This distress of the silk trade determined Mr. Callaway to travel into the west and north of England, in search of something new for the employment of these deserving distressed people; and this his ingenuity effected, after a long and expensive journey; for he found the means of mixing Sir Richard Arkwright's level cotton twist to his looms of silk warps, by which contrivance he introduced to the public a new manufacture, which afforded employment, and consequently subsistence, not only to these poor unemployed workmen in Canterbury, but in other parts of England likewise. This beautiful new article of fabric, was called Canterbury muslins, and the manufacture of it spread so rapidly, and the demand for it became so great, that from the time of its invention, which was about the year 1787, it has employed all the weavers in this city, and many hundreds more in London, Manchester and in Scotland, where they still retain their first name of Canterbury muslins.

Nor did his public spirit stop here; for at the expence of upwards of 3000*l.* he afterwards erected a cotton mill, on the river, at Shoal-oak, near this city, which gave employment to fifty women and children. This mill likewise supplied the weavers with the best of cotton twist; but the flourishing hopes of the silk, the cotton and the woollen trade of this city, has felt a

severe check, though perhaps not less than the other manufactures throughout this kingdom, by the present unhappy war with France.^s

The before-mentioned mill was afterwards rented by Mr. Hugh Stirrop, who applied the machinery to the purpose of an improved manufactory of woollen yarn for Canterbury worsted, into which article it converts about 1000 pounds of wool weekly, but this new manufactory is not yet completed.

In the year 1789 I saw in Mr. Callaway's silk looms, the richest and most beautiful piece of silk furniture for the Prince of Wales's palace of Carlton-house, that was ever made in this, or any other kingdom.

Happily for Canterbury, it has felt but little, if any injury from the frequent decays of its manufactures; it has found another, and that a permanent and much greater resource of wealth, in the cultivation of hops, the plantations of which cover many hundred acres of land contiguous to it.^t In them, the labouring poor, both men and women, find a constant employment throughout the year; as the aged and infirm do in the manufacturing of the bagging, in which the hops are put. The lands are continued in a superior state of cultivation, and their annual value raised higher than those for corn or any other produce; the woods of the neighbouring country for many miles round, here find a sale for their growth of poles, at a very advantageous

^s At present the number of men, women, and children, employed here in silk, cotton and wool, such as combers, spinners, weavers and windsters, is about a thousand.

^t The plantation of hops in the eastern division of Kent, pays in general, a 4th part nearly of the produce of the whole kingdom to the hop duty. In the circuit of two miles and an half round Canterbury, it is computed there are between two and three thousand acres of hop ground. This plantation is called *the city grounds*. The hops growing here are of a very fine rich quality, and if well managed are of a good colour; they are highly esteemed by the London brewers for their great strength; doing more execution in the copper than those of any other district.

price, the planters themselves, which are almost every inhabitant of the town and neighbourhood, find resources from the lucrative produce of these grounds; and the return of money from London, at the latter end of the year, upon the sale of the hops is so great, that it is felt by all ranks of people, and diffuses a universal plenty and prosperity, not only to the city itself, but to the neighbourhood around it. This traffic of the hop trade is so much the predominant pursuit of every individual, that it is no wonder it should have the general preference here to all others; so that, except the manufacture above mentioned, a small one of worsted, and the article of brawn, which last is not inconsiderable, there is no other trade but what the inhabitants carry forward, for the supply of the necessaries of life, and the mutual support and accommodation of one another.

THE HEALTHY AIR, and pleasant situation of this city, has been already taken notice of; but the houses in it, from the length of time since they had been rebuilt, were grown antient again, and from want of any improvements being made to them, were become unsightly, and the whole city was perhaps esteemed the most so of any in the kingdom. At length, the necessity of improvement became obvious to every one, and a general emulation for it took place among the citizens, and under the authority of parliament in 1787, the city was new paved, and all annoyances were removed. It was lighted with upwards of 240 lamps; a watch was appointed for the safeguard of the inhabitants, and the houses throughout it were altered to a chearful, and more modern appearance; and most of the shops were fitted up in a handsome style, in imitation of those in London; and the improvements would have been carried still further, had not the short tenure by which most of the houses in it were held under church leases, (which is in every place the bane of all industry) deterred the lessees from hazarding more on such

uncertain property; and had not this stopped their ardor this city would in all likelihood have been second to few others in the kingdom. However this obstacle has been in some measure since removed by the power given in the late act for the redemption of the land tax to corporate and ecclesiastical bodies to alienate their property for this purpose, the dean and chapter, and corporation of Canterbury, last year having disposed of many of their houses, gardens, and other possessions within the city, and the suburbs of it, to their lessees and others, a circumstance which will no doubt add fresh encouragement to future improvements here.

All this was scarcely finished, when still further alterations took place, for in 1790, the road to Ashford, which at the entrance into the city at Wincheap, was both dangerous and inconvenient, was changed, and a new one made in a strait line through the Old Castle-yard and the antient Worthgate, and at the same time the Dunjeon hill and field^u were, with much labour, levelled and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks, for the use and amusement of the public, and this at the expence of upwards of fifteen hundred pounds, by James Simmons, esq. an alderman of this city, to whom the corporation granted it for this purpose, for his life, rent free; but the court of guardians of the poor having assessed his public spirited improvement, he has since resigned it back to the corporation, who now appropriate it solely for public use; but the shameful depredations which have since been continually committed on the shrubs, fences, &c. already advance with the most hasty strides towards its ruin. The great high road at another entrance into the city, at St. George's gate from Dover, being narrow, with several dangerous turns, an act of parliament was obtained that year, entirely to alter the course of it, by making a new one, in a strait line from that gate for

¶ See some account of the Dunjeon field and hill hereafter.

more than a mile and a half through Barton-field; on each side of which several genteel houses are already built; and the commissioners are further impowered, by the aid of a turnpike, to keep in repair and improve the high road from hence to the further end of Barham Downs, where the Dover turnpike ends. To this may be added, that a new bridge for carriages has been built by Mr. Simmons, over the river Stour, near Abbot's mill, at the opening in the city wall, where the three arches were pulled down in 1769, as has been already mentioned before.

THIS CITY is very populous, containing with its suburbs, by estimation, more than nine thousand inhabitants, which are still increasing.^w Its citizens are wealthy and respectable; many gentlemen of fortune and genteel families reside in it, especially within the precincts of the cathedral, where there are many of the clergy of superior rank and fortune belonging to it; and throughout the whole place there is a great deal of courtesy and hospitality.

For the amusement of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry, there is a theatre erected not many years since, and a public assembly room, in the High-street, which will be further mentioned hereafter.— There are two elegant public libraries and reading rooms, in the high-street, which are commodiously fitted up for the purpose, and where all novel publications, and the public newspapers from London are daily received, so that they are much resorted to by all the genteel families of the town and neighbouring country; and there are horse races yearly on Barham Downs, at which the king's plate is run

^w Mr. Duncombe, in a letter published in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1770, p. 565, says, from the calculations he makes in it, that the number of inhabitants in this city and suburbs may fairly be computed at 9000; the number of houses appearing by a then late survey, to be 987 within the walls, and 851 without; in all 1838 houses.

for, and which, from their nearness to this city, are called Canterbury races; these are attended by most of the Kentish gentry and a great number of people from the neighbouring parts; and this city being their usual rendezvous, it brings a vast concourse of them to it for the time, when there are assemblies, plays and other entertainments, during the whole time of the race week.

There are in this city and its suburbs, several meeting houses for religious worship for the inhabitants, who are of different persuasions; such as those of the Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Presbyterians, of all which, the followers, of the first especially, are not a few; besides which the Walloons and French refugees have their meeting for worship in the undercroft of the cathedral, as has been mentioned before; and in the suburb of Westgate, there is a synagogue for the Jews, who are very numerous, especially in that part and about St. Peter's, the number of them being estimated at more than four hundred.*

The city is plentifully supplied with all kind of provisions, for which there are two market days weekly, on a Wednesday and Saturday, both days for poultry, butter and garden stuff, much of which is brought from Sandwich hither; and the latter for butcher's meat, cheese, corn, hops and all sorts of cattle; besides which there is a good fish market held daily throughout the year. Besides the markets above-mentioned, there were antiently others, set apart for other commodities, in different parts of this city. Without Burgate, in St. Paul's parish, was, of antient time, a wheat market, at or about the corner on the left hand without the gate, as appears by the old rentals of Christ-church, relating to their tenements there; and in a deed or charter of

* At the further end of this suburb, on the right hand, at the entrance of the road to Whitstable, is a burial place for the Jews; and another, not far from it, for the Quakers.

lands given to St. Augustine's, by one Dunwaldus in 760, mention is made of a vill, then situated in the market, at the Quenegate of this city; at the red wall, by the palace back gate, where there was another market, commonly called, and still remembered by the name of the rush market; in St. George's street, about the Augustine's Friars gate, there was a cloth market kept; in the High-street, beside St. Mary Bredman's church, was antiently kept a fish market; this fish market seems to have been of long continuance at this place; in a deed of Christ-church, anno 1187, mention is made of the parish of St. Mary's, called the church of the fishmongers, in Canterbury, as it is again by the same name in a lease before that time, made by Odo, prior of Christ-church; and Mr. Somner conceived this to be the church intended by these deeds, and so as it was in his time from the bread market by it, called St. Mary Bredman's church, tho' it was more antiently called St. Mary Fishman's church. At Oatenhill, eastward, beyond St. George's gate, till of late the city's place of execution,^y was formerly a market for the sale of oats; as at the same place before salt was sold, whence it was called Salt-hill; it had a market cross to it; for there is mention made of the cross at Oat-hill. Not far from hence, that is, by the nunnery, at the meeting of the four vents, or ways there, was another market, or the former continued thither, whence the field over against the nunnery southward, now almost all over digged for chalk, called the lime kilns, was antiently called Market-field; and lastly, not far from hence, without St. George's gate,

^y The corporation having sold the scite of this estate to a private individual, it has been converted into a pleasure ground, and the last unfortunate malefactor who was executed, suffered on a temporary scaffold erected between the gaol and the keeper's house, after the plan of the temporary scaffold used on these melancholy occasions at Newgate.

as formerly, so there are now, bought and sold all sorts of cattle; whence, as is conjectured, the market took its name of rether cheap, which is in English, the drove market; and to shew the antiquity of it, the reader will observe, that the *rederchete* is mentioned as a boundary in the second charter of king Ethelbert to St. Augustine.²

There was a fair, granted by the charter of king Henry VI. annually held in this city, on the 4th of August and the two next following days; but it has been long since discontinued and laid aside; but there are several yearly fairs, for toys and pedlary, held in the several parishes of this city and its suburbs, mostly on the days of the saints, to which the respective churches are dedicated.

Besides these, there is a principal fair, held yearly on Oct. 10, in the precincts of the ville of Christchurch, which is usually called Jack and Joane fair, from its being esteemed a statute fair, for the hiring of servants of both sexes, for which purposes it continues till the second Saturday or market day of the city has passed.³

Besides

² See Battely's Somner, p. 80.

³ Archbishop Courtney obtained of king Richard II. the grant of four fairs at the four principal feasts of peregrination in the year, viz. one on the Innocents day; another on Whitsun eve; another on the feast of St. Thomas Becket, being July 7, and the fourth and last on Michaelmas eve; to hold for nine days next following every of them, and to be kept within the site of the priory. The fair above-mentioned on July 7, was called Becket's fair, being the day of the solemnity of that archbishop's translation from his tomb to his shrine, and as such, was fixed on for this purpose, as the means of gathering together a greater multitude hither, for the celebration of this solemn anniversary. For, as Sir Henry Spelman observes, fairs began by the flocking of Christians to the place for solemnizing some festival, such as either the feast of the church's dedication, or other like solemnity; and so it is easy to conjecture to what

faint

Besides the intercourse with London and the several towns adjacent to this city, daily by land carriage, there are hoys, which sail from and return weekly to the ports of Whitstaple and Herne, for the conveyance of passengers and the heavier kinds of merchandize of all sorts; and from both of them, as well as from that of Fordwich, about two miles off, by the navigation of the river Stour from Sandwich, this city is supplied with plenty of sea coal for fuel.

This city and the adjacent country, as to the establishment of the customs, is within the port of Faversham; but there is an establishment of the excise here, under the management of a collector, supervisor, and other inferior officers.

In 1729, an act passed for establishing a GENERAL WORKHOUSE, for the better relief and employment of the poor within the several parishes of this city, under the management of two guardians chosen yearly from each of them; one of whom is elected their president, and under their management the business of it is conducted. Besides these, there is a deputy president, a treasurer, chaplain, clerk, surgeon, master, mistress and schoolmaster. The poor maintained in the house, and out of it by weekly pensions, are very numerous; but the expence of the whole, which is levied by a tax or assessments on the rents, owing to law suits and other mismanagement, is become very heavy on the inhabitants.

saint the place has been commended, by the fair day; and the fairs were greater or less as the church and town were in estimation; but however small these fairs at Cantérbury grew in process of time, so as not to be at all considerable, yet, most certainly, they were once of greater request, and might justly boast of as great resort as any elsewhere, the decay of them arising from the defacing of the shrine of this saint, and the demolishing of the religious houses in and about the city, which were the magazines of reputed holy relics, the inducements to all sorts of people in those times for their frequent visiting of them. See Battely's Somner, p. 124. 135. Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 613. Pat. 7 H. VI. *pro iv. feriis habendis infra scitum prioratus.*

Through

Through the benevolent endeavours of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, A GENERAL HOSPITAL, after the example of other counties, has been erected in the borough of Longport, within the suburbs of the city, on part of the precincts of the antient monastery of St. Augustine, purchased of Sir Edward Hales, bart, the expence of which, amounting to upwards of four thousand pounds, has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, on which likewise its future annual maintenance must in general depend. The first stone of it was laid on June 9, 1791,^b when it was named THE KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL; and the building was so far finished and furnished, that on April 26, 1793, it was opened for the reception of in-patients, and for administering medicines and advice to out-patients; but this was not for more than what one half of the hospital was capable of containing, owing to the general fund not being at the time equal to a further expence,^c tho' it is hoped the charity and liberality of the public will very soon carry this institution to its full extent.

A court of conscience, for the recovery of small debts under 40s. by an act of parliament passed in 1752, is held every Thursday in the Guildhall of this city, which has cognizance over this city and the liberties of it.

THE APPEARANCE *of the city of Canterbury*, from whatever part you approach it, is beautiful, and equals the most sanguine expectation. The magnificent tower of the cathedral, for symmetry and proportion hardly to be paralleled, strikes the eye as the principal object

^b By Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. George Gipps, esq. Dr. Wm. Carter, and Mr. William Loftie.

^c By subscriptions, benefactions, charity sermons, legacies, &c. since the first institution of this hospital to the 31st Dec. 1799, there have been received 12,573l. 15s. 2³/₄d. which has been expended in the purchase of land, building the hospital, purchasing 3100l. in the three per cent. consolidated and reduced annuities, and supporting 1881 in patients and out patients.

of admiration; after which, it is directed to the tower of king Ethelbert, and the other stately ruins of St. Augustine's monastery, the steeples and towers of the several parish churches, the towers of St. George's-gate, and of West-gate, the Old Castle, the river Stour, meandering through the fertile meads, the rich plantations of hops on every side, the fine appearance of Hales-place, the view of St. Martin's hill and church, and the royal cavalry barracks; and lastly the surrounding hills encircling the whole, all together combining to form a prospect so pleasing, as is hardly to be exceeded any where for the extent of it.

The city of Canterbury is of an oval shape. It is within its walls about half a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south. The circumference of its walls is not quite a mile and three-quarters; it has four large suburbs, situated at the four cardinal points. The western part of the city may be called an island, being incircled by two branches of the river Stour, which divides just above it, and unites again at a small distance below it, the road through the city passing over two bridges, the one at Westgate, the other at Kingsbridge. Here are several corn and other mills on the river. Besides the streams of the Stour, the city is supplied with plenty of excellent water, which flows from two springs rising, the one among the ruins of St. Augustine's monastery, and the other on St. Martin's hill; for the dispensing of which there are several public conduits in the principal streets of the city;^d and there is a strong chalybeat water in the western

^d As a public reservoir for the use of the inhabitants of this city, archbishop Abbot built a handsome conduit or water-house of stone, and he intended to have left a yearly revenue for the support of it; but some dissensions which he had with the mayor and corporation, in which he thought he had been ill used, changed his intention. This conduit, which stood in the midst of the High-street, proving a great interruption to the free passage of carriages, especially since the great increase
of

tern part of it.^e Within the precinct of the cathedral, the inhabitants there enjoy likewise the benefit of most excellent water, brought in pipes from two springs, which arise in the North Holmes, about a quarter of a mile north-east of the city.

From the river the ground rises with a gentle ascent towards the east. The parish churches and the remains of the several religious houses are interspersed in different parts of the city; at the north-east part of it is the precinct of the cathedral, being in size something more than three quarters of a mile in circuit, and nearly of a quadrangular form; adjoining to the north-west side of it is the precinct of the archbishop's palace.

There are four principal streets, where, as well as in the other parts of the city, though the houses are in general antient, yet the fronts of them have been so far modernized, as to make a chearful and slighty appearance. The High-street, through which the way leads from London to Dover, crosses the middle of the city eastward, and is a fine street, of considerable width, being half a mile in length, in which are the church of Holy Cross Westgate,^f Kingsbridge hospital, All Saints church, two of the principal inns, and the guild or court hall, as it is usually called, of the city, situated in the middle of this street, as the fittest and most conve-

of them, was pulled down in 1754, and the reservoir for the water was placed in the upper part of the two towers of St. George's gate.

^e This arises from two springs a little northward of St. Peter's street; they are of a different quality, though rising within seven feet of each other. These waters have been prescribed and taken with good success from the first discovery of them.— They were discovered in 1693, and described by Dr. Scipio des Molins, in the *Phil. Trans.* vol. xxv. No. 312, p. 2462. See Kennet's *Parochial Antiq.* where mention is made of Edburg well, in Canterbury.

^f St. Peter's church, not far from it, stands but a very small distance from the north side of this street.

nient place for it. It is a very handsome commodious building, for the several purposes it is intended for. In the hall, on each side, there hang some match-locks, brown-bills, and other old weapons; and at the upper end, where the court of justice is kept, there are several portraits, most of them whole lengths; one of which over the mayor's seat, being that of queen Anne; the others being of those who have been benefactors to the city, and underneath each is some account of their donations. In the middle of the hall, is a handsome brass branch for candles, given by Sir Thomas Hales, bart. and Thomas Knight, esq.^s

In the street, close to the court hall, is a public water cock, with an inscription, commemorating that Sir John Hales, bart. brought the excellent water of it from St. Austin's into this city, at his own expence, in 1733; which generous benefaction was continued by his descendant Sir Edward Hales, bart. in 1754.

^s In this hall the court, tribunal, or place of judicature of the city, is seated and held, where distributive justice in both civil and criminal causes, of a secular nature, proper for the cognizance of that court is administered. The name of Guild or Gildhall, deriving its etymology from the Saxon or old English word *gild*, signifying a society or corporation. It had not antiently this name, nor does it occur, that I know of, in any record till the 26th year of king Henry VI. who then in his charter of the change of bailiffs to mayor, makes mention of it by this name, granting, among other things, that the mayor should hold pleas in the Guildhall of this city; before this, it was commonly called and known by the name of the Spech-house; and the common gaol or prison of the city, since removed to Westgate was then kept by it, in that part of it to the streetward, and from its contiguity was called by the same name likewise; but the town court was not always kept at this place, for both that and the prison were formerly kept together elsewhere, and that probably at the place where the present corn-market is, and were then both called by the name of the Spech house. Battely's Semner, p. 66.

Beyond

Beyond this, in the same street, are St. Mary Bredman's church, the public assembly-rooms,^h the corn-market,ⁱ the meat-market or shambles,^k and St. George's church; nearly opposite to the corn-market, is the new-built church of St. Andrew, and on the same side eastward, the mansion of the White Friars.

The middle of the High-street is crossed by two streets; along that to the southward, called St. Margaret's, and Castle street beyond it, the high road leads by the castle and the suburb of Wincheap, to the town of Ashford; in the former is St. Margaret's church, and not far from it, on the opposite side of the street, a handsome house called the Whitfield-house, from its having been for many years the residence of the family of Whitfield, a branch of those of Tenterden, in this

^h These rooms were erected mostly at the expence of the gentry of the eastern part of the county by public subscriptions, and the property of them was vested in trustees in order to secure the use of them to the public; the last surviving trustee was Charles Pyott, esq. late of St. Martin's hill, deceased; the use of these rooms and the rest of the building, at other times, was vested in Mr. Whitfield the elder, who paid the rest of the expence, and had the care of the building and the future management of them.

ⁱ The corn-market, with a granary over it, is situated on the north side of the High-street, further eastward. It has not been for many years made use of as a market, that being held in the open street, on the side opposite to it. The lower part of this building is partly inclosed as a night watch house, and the rest or forepart of it, for the sale of fish, toll free; a few hucksters for greens, and such like commodities; on the spot where this building now stands, was formerly the town house, or guildhall of the city, with the prison adjoining to it, before the present one was built, being called at that time the Speech house, as has been mentioned before.

^k This meat-market, or shambles, for the butchers, is built on a spot of ground on the same side of the High-street, but inclosed and apart from it; it was erected in 1740, in the room of some ancient shambles, which stood along the middle of the High-street, to the great inconvenience of passengers, and to the discredit of the city itself.

county; of whom John Whitfield, esq. died possessed of this house in 1691, whose descendants resided here till his great grandson John Whitfield, esq.¹ alienated it

¹ John Whitfield, gent. who died in 1691, was son of Henry and Anne, and grandson of John and Catherine Whitfield; he appears by his will proved in Prerog. off. Canterbury, to have been of the law, and of the society of the Middle Temple; but he seems to have had no great opinion of his profession, which he debarred both his sons from following. He appears to have been an ingenious man, for he mentions in his will, his fire-engine, which he himself had constructed, and the furnace which he had lately built in St. Margaret's, in which he had made some glasses. He was a man of considerable property both in lands and money, and was a good benefactor to this city, of which the reader will find an account hereafter, among the charities left to it. By his will, he gave, among other bequests to his son John, a large medal of Arabian gold, of about 10l. value; a large medal of the king of Sweden; his mother's locket of diamonds in 3 parts; his grandfather's sealed ring; his striking watch; the Estritch cup, and queen Elizabeth's glass, which was his grandfather's, and 40 rings of gold made with the motto of his coat of arms engraven on each of them, to be given to his particular friends and relations; all which are mentioned here to shew his respectability of life. He married Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Robert Jaques, esq. of Elmsted, by whom he had a numerous issue, of whom two sons lived to maturity, and three daughters. Rebecca married to William Henman; Roberta first to Sampson Pierce, and 2dly to David Jones: and Anne to the Rev. Owen Evans. Of the sons, John was of Conterbury, and possessed this house, and Robert was of Chartham deanry, and by his second wife Anne, daughter of Herbert Palmer, esq. left several children. John Whitfield, esq. the eldest son above-mentioned, died in 1705, leaving Anne his wife surviving, (who married 2ely Laurence Bridger) and one son John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, who married Ann Wase, and left by her, who died in 1758, 3 sons, John, of Canterbury, and Henry and Wase, who both married, but died without issue, and two daughters; Anne married to the Rev. John White, of Minchinhampton, and Mary to Wm. Philpott, gent. attorney at law. John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, the eldest son, resided in this house till he alienated it. He married Elizabeth Johnson, by whom he left issue three sons and four daughters. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a bend, between two cotizes engrailed, sable.* Many of them lie buried in St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, church, in this city.

to John Jackson, esq.^m an alderman of the city, who resided in it till his death in 1795; after which it was sold by his devisees to G Gipps, esq. who again conveyed it to Mrs. Lydia Frenn, who occupied it as a boarding-school for young ladies. She is since deceased, and it now belongs to Mr. Thomas Frenn, and still continues to be occupied for the like purpose.

At the end of St. Margaret's street, where formerly was an iron cross, are four vents or streets. That strait forward leads to the Old Castle and the county sessions house, whence the road continues through Wincheap to Ashford. That to the right leads to Stour-street, at the end of which is St. Mildred's church; and that to the left or eastward leads to the Dunjeon, through the scite of the antient Ridingate over the Roman Watling-street, towards Dover, and by a branch from it southward, to Hythe and Romney Marsh, over the Stone-street way.

On this road, at a very small distance from St. Margaret's street, before you come to the Dunjeon and Ridingate, is a large capital mansion-house, formerly the property and residence of the family of Man, who were possessed of the aldermanry of Westgate, held of the crown in king Henry III's reign, from which time they continued resident in this city. In Henry VIII.'s reign, John Man, gent. was of Canterbury, as appears by his deed dated in the 8th year of it, sealed with his coat of arms, which was, *Or, a chevron ermine, between three lions rampant-guardant, sable.* His great-grandson William Man, esq. resided in this parish of St.

^m Mr. Jackson was formerly of Salisbury; he had issue by Sarah his wife, who died in 1793, an only son William Jackson, esq. a young man of a most amiable character, who being hurt by the viciousness of a horse, died unmarried in 1789, at 31, and was buried, as was his mother and father near him afterwards, in St. Mildred's church. They bear for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, sable, three cinquefoils, pierced of the first, between as many falcons heads, erased, azure.*

Mary Bredin, (the church of which is situated close to the gardens of this house northward) whose son Sir Charles Man, anno 1 Charles I. built this mansion, which has a most respectable appearance; at length, after it had continued in his descendants till the latter end of the last century,ⁿ it was alienated by one of them to the family of Denew, which had resided at Staplegate in this city for many descents; one of whom, Nathaniel Denew, resided here, and dying in 1720,^o left it to his widow Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Jacob, of Dover, and she alienated it to Capt. Humphry Pudner, who died possessed of it in 1753,^p upon

ⁿ There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic visitation of the co. of Kent, anno 1619, beginning with John Man before-mentioned. T. Hen. VIII. Many of them lie buried in St. Mary Bredin church, in the account of which, their monuments are taken notice of.

^o Nathaniel Denew was son of John Denew, esq. of Canterbury, by Mary his wife, and lies buried with Dorothy his wife, above-mentioned, who died in 1743, in St. Mary Bredin church. They had issue one son and three daughters, viz. John, who was of St. Stephen's, esq. and dying in 1750 without issue, lies buried in that church, as does Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Rance, of London. Of the three daughters, Dorothy married 1st to the Rev. Dr. Richard Ibbetson, by whom she had no issue; and 2dly, to the Rev. Julius Deedes, prebendary of Canterbury. Mary married to the Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Deal, and Elizabeth, to Edward Roberts, esq. See History of Kent, under St. Stephen's. There is a continued series of this family in the register of St. Alphage parish, from the year 1654 to 1699.

^p The family of Pudner came originally out of Normandy, whence Humphry Pudner came and settled at St. Ives, in Cornwall, but removed from thence and settled at Sandwich, and lastly at Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, where he died in 1671, and was buried there; having had by Mary his wife, daughter of Petit, of Sandwich, several sons and daughters, of whom his only surviving son Humphry was of Margate, and in 1689 was commander of a vessel in government service. He was drowned on the Goodwin Sands in 1703, leaving by Martha his wife, daughter of Lee, of Throwley, one son Humphry, of Canterbury, captain of a man of war as above-mentioned, who died in

upon which it passed by his will to his daughter Katherine, wife of Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, in this county, whom she survived, and afterwards sold it to Mrs. Cecilia Scott, of the family of Scott's hall, who resided in it, and dying unmarried in 1785, devised it by her last will to her brother William Scott, esq. of Blendon-hall, in Bexley, in this county, who afterwards removed hither, and now resides in it.

To return to the High-street, where, on the northern side, opposite to St. Margaret's-street, is a narrow way called Mercery-lane, antiently *le mercerie*, no doubt from that trade having been principally carried forward in it; the houses of it are the most antient of any in the city, each story of them projecting upwards, so as almost to meet at top; the west side of it being the scite of one of those antient inns, which Chaucer mentions as frequented by the pilgrims in his time.^a

1753, æt. 83, and was buried at Nackington, as was his wife Frances, sister and coheir of Sir William Willis, bart. who died in 1762, æt. 78; by her he had Humphry, who died unmarried in 1747, æt. 29. Katharine, twin born with Humphry, born 1717, married to Thomas Barrett, esq. as above-mentioned.—Mary, who died unmarried in 1779, æt. 54; the others died infants, and all except Katherine, lie buried in Nackington church. The Pudners bore for their arms, *Gules, bendy of six, or, over all a cross, argent.*

^a Before the time of the great rebellion in the middle of the last century, there was a colonade on each side of Mercery-lane, for the benefit and safety of foot passengers, in like manner as London bridge had till within memory; but when the dean and chapter was abolished, the occupiers of the houses in it being most of them tenants to that dissolved body, took the opportunity of inclosing these colonades or piazzas in the front of their shops, and of converting them to the enlargement of them; which incroachment continuing for some years was not contested at the restoration, but was suffered to continue in the same manner to the present time; by which means it happens that the front shops of these houses are become reputed as freeholds; whereas the rest of the building both behind them and above, remain as before, the leasehold premises of the dean and chapter.

This

This lane leads to the entrance into the precincts of the cathedral, the principal gate of which is opposite to it. Hence to the eastward, and parallel with the High-street, is Burgate-street,^r through which the high road leads to Deal and Sandwich. In this street is the market place, recently built by the corporation, in an elegant airy stile, for poultry, butter, and garden-stuff,^s and further eastward, St. Mary Magdalen's church.

From the end of Mercery-lane, opposite to Burgate-street, the street leads through that of St. Alphage northward towards Northgate, through which the high road

^r The houses on the north side of this street range along the south boundary of the cathedral precincts, and are so situated, that they have almost all of them their front apartments in the city liberty, and the back ones in that of the dean and chapter, in consequence of which, the children of the freemen, born in these dwellings, were to have no right to sue for their freedom except they were born in some one of these front apartments, by the agreement made between the prior and chapter of Christchurch, and the mayor and citizens in king Henry VIII.'s time, as has been taken notice of before.

^s At the place where the poultry market is now held, was formerly a market cross, said to be at the Bull Stake, a name taken from the baiting and chasing of bulls there, used by an antient order and custom of the city by the city butchers before their killing, not for pleasure, but to make them proper meat and fit to be eaten. This cross was built by John Coppin, of Whitstaple, and William Bigg, of Canterbury, in 1446, in the room of a former one decayed, standing in the same place, as appears by the story of archbishop Stratford's troubles, mentioned in Antiq. Brit. Eccles. in which we are told, that the writ of summons against the archbishop was fixed up at the high cross without the gate of the priory of Canterbury. This cross, erected in 1446, was pulled down by the mayor in 1645. This place was likewise as early as king Edward III.'s reign called the Poultry, but at present, and for many years past, it has been known by the name of the Butter Market. It continued without a market-place till about the time of the restoration, when Mr. John Somner, brother to the antiquary, at the expence of upwards of 400l. built a handsome market-place, with several rooms over it for public use, part of which was as a repository for corn, against a time of dearth and scarcity, he demising it on a

road leads to the island of Thanet. On the east side of Palace-street, is the precinct of the Archbishop's palace, and opposite to it St. Alphage church; a little distance behind which is the precinct of the Black Friars; all which will be further mentioned in their proper places; I shall only notice further, that not far northward from the latter, stood a small house, the property of the Templars,¹ and one likewise formerly belonging to the chaplains of the chantry of Edward the black prince,² the scite of which has been for many years known by the name of the Mint, from its being esteemed a privileged place, under the controul of the board of green cloth.

From

lease to the corporation for 99 years for these purposes; but it seems the corporation used him with great ingratitude, insomuch that he published in 1664 an account of the proceedings between him and them. This lease expired in 1764, since which, in 1790, the above-mentioned building has been taken down, and a new market-place, on a much more extensive scale, has been erected in its room, at the expence of the corporation.

¹ Somner, p. 70, says, this house of the Templars was situated in Northgate parish, in or near Waterlock, now called Church-lane, (the lane, as he conceived, under the town wall, and leading by Northgate church within, down to the river running from Abbot's mill) for that, Thorn, 1921, mentions a messuage given in 1273 to St. Augustine's abbey, by one Edmund de Cambio, situated in Waterlock-lane, in the parish of Northgate, near the houses of the Templars, &c.

Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii. appendix 144, says, that the monasterie of St. Sepulchre, was once belonging to the Templars—*Monasterium S. Sepulchri olim Templarii.*

² This house stood, says Somner, p. 70, very near, if not in the place, where some part of the Templars habitation was situated in St. Alphage parish; and there is now, over an antient stone porch, opening to the lane leading from the north end of Palace-street, westward, by Staplegate, towards the lane turning to Abbot's mill, yet undefaced, the black prince's arms.

By the return of the king's commissioners for the survey of chantrys, &c. anno 2 Edward VI. it appeared that there was a messuage appertaining to the late chantry, called Prince Edward's chantry, within the cathedral church of Canterbury, situate and being within the parish of St. Alphage; the yearly value of the said

THE SUBURBS *without the walls* of the city are very extensive; that of *St. Dunstan's*, westward of the city, through which the high road leads to Whitstaple and London, is in a strait line with the High-street of the city, being a broad and handsome approach to it, and is within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent. A description of it has already been given in the History of the county. *The suburb without Northgate*, through which the road leads to the Isle of Thanet, was till of late but meanly built and inhabited; it is now much improved in buildings. In this suburb, near the city wall, is a fine spring of water, called *St. Radigund's bath*, built over and fitted for cold bathing. In the altering of a very antient house near the bath some time since, some hollows or pipes were discovered, carried along in the thickness of an old stone wall, which seemed a contrivance for heating the room in former times, and making a sudatory or sweating room of it. This estate of *St. Radigund's* is now held under a lease from the corporation, by *James Simmons, esq.* who has greatly improved it, as well as the cold bath, which he has much enlarged. In this suburb are the hospitals of *St. John*, and of *Jesus*, usually called *Boys's hospital*, and the remains of *St. Gregories priory*. The suburb towards the south, called *Wincheap*, through which the high road leads to *Ashford*, is much better built, though not so populous; great part of the western side is in the parish of *Thanington*, and county of *Kent*; at the south extremity of it are the remains of the hospital of *St. Jacob*. *The last suburb* remaining to be mentioned, is, that on the eastern side of the city, by far the largest of them, through which the high road leads to *Sandwich, Deal, Dover and Romney Marsh*.

said messuage being 20s. the outgoings of which were 4d. so there remained clear 19s. 8d. This survey is printed at the end of *Bately's Somner*.

That to Sandwich and Deal, passes from Burgate along St. Paul's, where is the church of that name, along the borough of Longport, where the way or street is remarkably wide and spacious, being the highest ground and esteemed the most pleasant and healthy of any part within the city, or without. On the north side of it is the wall which bounds the precinct of St. Augustine's abbey, on which the Kent and Canterbury hospital is built, and on the opposite side the mansion of Barton. Hence the road continues through the borough of Longport, to St. Martin's parish; on the south side at the bottom of the hill is a good house, which, as appears by the wills in the Prerog-office, has been in the possession of the family of Austen, branched off from those of Adisham, ever since queen Elizabeth's reign, and continued so down to Mr. John Austen, lately deceased; it is now inhabited by William Hougham, sen. esq. who married Mr. Austen's sister; partly up the hill, on the opposite side is St. Martin's church, and a little above it a good gentleman's house; it was formerly the residence of the family of Wylde, who remained owners of it, till Sir John Wylde, then of the precincts of the archbishop's palace, conveyed it in 1634 to Cheney Ebourne, merchant, of St. Martin's, who in 1653, alienated it to Sir Henry Palmer, late of Howlets, but then of Covent-garden, in Middlesex, who died possessed of it in 1659, and gave it to Anne his wife, and she, previous to her re-marriage with Sir Philip Palmer, settled it on her three daughters, Eliza, who married James Smith, gent. Mabella, who married William Glover, vicar of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, and Priscilla; the two latter of whom conveyed their shares in it afterwards to Mr. James Smith, above-mentioned, who then became entitled to the whole of it, which in 1677 he sold to Thomas Conyers, gent. whose daughter Mary carried it in
marriage

marriage to John Wilson, gent. of Canterbury, and they in 1694 joined in the sale of it to the Rev. Owen Evans, rector of St. Martin's. He died in 1742, having been rector of that church fifty years. He married first Anne, daughter of John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, by whom he had no issue; and 2dly, Frances, daughter of Dr. Martin Lister, physician to queen Anne, whom he left surviving, as well as a daughter Frances by her, and they joined in the sale of it to Charles Pyott, esq. of the city of Canterbury, who resided here and died possessed of it in 1789,^x leaving by his first wife an only daughter and heir Anne, whose husband Robert-Thomas Pyott, esq. is now, in her right, in the possession of it.

About half a mile further beyond the summit of the hill, is Stone-house, the property of Mr. William Hammond.*

The remaining part of this suburb southward lies without St. George's-gate, near which, on the right hand, close under the city wall, where formerly was the city ditch, a market is held on a Saturday weekly, for the sale of all kinds of cattle. Hence the high road divides that which leads strait forward towards Dover, being newly made through part of Barton-

* It was the property of Mr. William Hammond, who died here in 1773, having before settled it on his son Henry on his marriage, on whose death in 1784 it came to his son William, the present possessor of it.

^x Charles Pyott, esq. was bred up in the service of the royal navy; he married first, Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Richard Sandys, bart. of Norborne, who died in 1753, leaving an only daughter Anne, above-mentioned, who in 1760 married her first cousin Robert-Thomas Pyott, esq. of Hull, in Yorkshire, merchant. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. widow of Benjamin Lethieullier, esq. of Sheen, who died in 1778, without issue, and was buried in this church of St. Martin. The arms of Pyott, being, *Azure, on a fess, or, a lion passant, gules, in chief, three bezants*, were first granted by Camden, clarencieux, in 1611, to Richard Pyott, sheriff of London. See Guillim, p. 360

field ; on the sides of which there have been built several genteel houses, now called St. George's-place ; and the other which turns south-eastward, in a circular rout by Oaten-hill, where was formerly the place of execution for criminals, and St. Sepulchre's priory, falls in with the old road coming from the antient Riding-gate, on the Watling-street way, leading towards Dover, and likewise to Hythe and Romney Marsh. On the south side of this road, about half a mile from the city, is a seat, formerly the hospital of St. Laurence, now the property and residence of Mrs. Graham.

Since the commencement of the present war, there have been erected for the military several ranges of barracks in and near the city. Near the northern suburbs, on the Margate road, opposite Barton mill, there were erected in 1794 the royal cavalry barracks, for a compleat regiment, on land purchased of Sir Edward Hales, by the board of ordnance. They are substantially built of brick, elegant and spacious, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and are said to have cost about 40,000*l*. The barracks for the infantry are private property, and were built in 1798 and 1799, by Messrs. Baldock and Delafaux, to contain near 2000 men. The situation of both is pleasant and healthy, the soil being dry, though well supplied with excellent water.

There are besides these, temporary barracks in different parts of the city, for detachments of the royal artillery, for two regiments of cavalry, and a proportionate number of infantry. The southern district comprizes Kent, Suffex, and Surry. The depository for the cannon, ammunition, and ordnance stores of the royal artillery, is in a field adjoining to the old Dover road, at the corner of Nackington-lane.

THE DUNGEON is a place so remarkable here, that it cannot be passed by unnoticed in the description of this

this city. *The Dungeon*, or *Danejobn-field*, for it is at present known by both these names, lies near the scite of old Riding-gate, adjoining but within the walls of the city, at the south-east corner of it, and on the west side almost to the ditch and wall of the castle bayle. In antient deeds the name is variously written *Dangon*, *Dauncheon*, and *Dungen*; names all much alike and of the same import.

At the south-east corner of this field, close to the city wall, there is thrown up a vast artificial mount, or hill, now to all appearance circular, having a deep ditch, from which no doubt the earth was taken round the other part of it; it is a great deal higher than the wall ever was, when entire; insomuch, that from the top of it there is a clear view over the whole city below it, as well as a great extent of the adjacent country;^y the field itself, before the late alterations, consisted of very uneven ground, and whatever had occasioned it, had never been levelled. On the outward, or opposite side of the wall to the above mount, the city ditch and a high road only separating the two, is another artificial mount, of a much smaller size and not half so high.^z

This place was esteemed of such consequence, that it gave name to the adjoining manor of *the Dungeon*.

^y On the top of this hill, some time since, there stood a windmill, which has been removed many years ago. Leland, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s time, says, in his Itin. vol. vii. p. 145, "Many yeres fins men soute for treasor at a place cauled the Dungen where Barnhales houe is now and ther yn digging thei found a corse closed in leade."

^z The field or meadow, at the north west corner of which this small mount stands, is of like uneven surface as the other.—It is usually called the Martyr-field, from several persons having been burnt in a large hollow or pit at the south end of it in queen Mary's reign, on account of their religion. See Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii.

The

The original of its name is conjectured to have arisen from its having been the Danes work, and to have been from thence corruptly called *Dangeon* and *Dauugeon*, for *Danien* or *Danes-hill*;* and that, because it was either their work against the city, or of the city against them; but the former appears, by what follows, to be much more probable. Indeed, it seems to have been the proper work of the Danes, the great and frequent molesters, invaders, and wasters of this city, and most likely at the time when in king Ethelred's days they besieged the city, and after twenty days resistance, took it by storm, and then destroyed both city and inhabitants.

Whoever well observes the whole of this spot, will plainly see, that the works above-mentioned, both within and without the present wall of the city, were not counterworks one against the other, as the common opinion is, but were once all one entire plot, containing about three acres of ground; the outwork of a triangular form, with a mount or hill (what appears to be now two, having been but one of a pear-like shape, till cut through, as will be noticed hereafter) intrenched round within it, and that, when first made and cast up, it lay wholly without the city wall, and that part of the mount which now forms the larger one and most part of the outwork likewise, to-

* Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, says that dungeon meant a strong tower, or platform, upon a large or high mount of earth artificially raised, such being usually placed towards the side of a castle or fort, which is least defensible; and he gives an example of a like mount having been raised at Warwick for the purpose of defence. He says, that when that place had been destroyed by the Danes, it rested so till Ethelfleda, daughter of king Alfred, repaired its ruins, and in 915 made a strong fortification there called the Doungeon, for resistance of the enemy, upon a hill of earth artificially raised, near the river side, as is yet to be seen on the west part of the castle; and a fort so considerable in respect of its natural situation, was no doubt of great importance for securing the peace of all those parts. See *Ibid.*

wards the north of it, for the greater security of the city, has been taken and walled in, since that side of the trench was formed, which encompasses the smaller mount now lying without and under the wall, (fitly meeting with the rest of the city ditch) after both sides of the outwork were cut through to make way for it, at the time of the city's being walled and inditched; a conjecture that must seem probable to any one who marks and examines the place with attention.^b

THERE WAS formerly in this city AN EXCHANGE, a royal exchange, called in Latin *Cambium Regis*, mention of which often occurs in the old rentals and other records of the priory of Christ church. It appears to have been granted by king John in his 6th year, by the name of the King's Change, to the archbishop for one hundred marks per annum,^c and I find an order of his successor king Henry III, that none should make change of plate or other mass of silver, but in his exchange of London or Canterbury.^d It was standing it seems, till king Edward III.'s reign, and in all probability received its final period from him, for that prince gave the scite and building of it, called *le change*, then almost wholly in ruins, situated in the High-street, and in the parish of All Saints, to the master of the hospital of Eastbridge, in this city, in augmentation of the endowment of it.^e Of the antiquity and continuance of this exchange here, I have not found much, further than that king Henry III, in the 6th year of

^b The field in which the larger mount stands, has lately been levelled and converted into public walks, as has been already mentioned before.

^c Pat. 6 John, m. 5. Ibid. m. 7.

^d Stow's Survey, B. ii, 52.

^e Liber Hospitalis.—The master of the hospital made two demises of the premises into tenements, one anno 43, the other anno 47 Edward III. the ancient boundaries of which are particularized by Somner, p. 64. See the instruments relating to this grant in *ibid.* appendix, No. *xxa. xx*

his reign, wrote to the Scabines and men of Ipre, that he and his council had given prohibition that none, Englishmen or others, should make change of plate, or other mass of silver, but only at his exchange at London or at Canterbury;^f and that in the iter of H. de Stanton and his sociates, justices itinerant here, in the 7th year of king Edward II; Hugh Pykard, clerk, was indicted within the liberties of the priory of Christ church, for stealing 32lb. of silver, which was in the change of Canterbury.

An exchange relates of course to a MINT or place of mintage and coinage of money; but antiently, as appears by the statute of the 1st year of king Henry VI, cap. 4, they were not allowed to be together, but were to be kept apart, and accordingly there was a place formerly neighbouring to the above-mentioned exchange, on the other side of the same street,^g where the mint was kept. The officers and ministers belonging to it, had their dwellings close by it in some tenements belonging to the priory of Christ church; from which circumstance, in their old rentals, there is frequent mention of the mints or offices belonging to the mint, in the parish of St. Mary Bredman. This mint was most probably abolished at the same time with the exchange, for there is no mention of it of latter years. How long it had been kept at this place, or of what antiquity it was, I know not; but among the places in England, which king John in his letters mentions as having mints kept in them, this city is

^f Stow's Survey, p. 351. Battely's Somner, p. 64.

^g Where, says Mr. Somner, the Crown inn, or some part of it then stood, this exchange was kept in a corner of the mint towards the east, and was part of the boundary, he continues, to that, which was then the dwelling of Isaac Clark; in Battely's time, anno 1703, Mr. Alderman Webb's. Mr. Battely says he had seen a charter, in which mention is made of another of these mint offices in the parish of St. George, over against the pillory of the city. Ibid. p. 64.

one,^h and it had been so, I suppose, for many ages, for king Æthelstane appointing the places for mints and the number of minters throughout the kingdom,ⁱ began with Canterbury, to which he allowed seven mints; a greater number than to any other place, except London, which was allowed to have eight.

Of these seven mints at Canterbury, four were the king's,^k two were the archbishop's, and the seventh was the abbot of St. Augustine's,^l of these the three latter will be mentioned in their proper places.^m

These mints, as well as all others throughout the realm, were answerable to the king, and the officers belonging to them were amenable to him for all offences committed by them in the coinage of money; that is to say, these mints were under the direction of the exchequer at London.ⁿ Thus we read, that in 1126, anno 26 Henry I. the principal moneyers of all England, being discovered to have made pennies adulterated, and not of pure silver, and being by the king's command assembled together at Winchester, had all on the same day their right hands cut off.^o

In the 3d year of king Edward III. I find that William de Latimer, having purchased the office of coinage

^h Stow's Survey, p. 46.

ⁱ Lambarde.

^k Mr. Somner, p. 65, says, among other pieces of antique (Roman, British, Saxon, Danish, and Norman) coin which he had met with and reserved, some were stamped in this mint, as he took it, in this city, for certain the reverse of the coin said so.

^l *Leges Adelstani Regis*. Brompton, col. 843. These mints were become so numerous in King Ethelred's time, that he made a law to diminish their number; decreeing, that there should be three in each principal port, and in every other one; and at the same time he made proper regulations for the money's being made pure and of its right weight. See *Leges Ethelredi Regis*. *Ibid.* col. 899.

^m See cart. 1 John, p. 1, m. 6, n. 46 25; Edward III. n. 10, pro. iii. *Cuneo et tribus monetariis habendis in civitate Cantuar.* *Ibid.* pat. 5 Henry VI. p. 1, m. 9.

ⁿ Madox's Excheq. p. 198, 603, 604, 605, 632, 678.

^o Simon Durham, col. 254.

in the tower of London and city of Canterbury, from Maud, the widow of John de Botetourt, who held it by inheritance of the king *in capite*, obtained his pardon for that transgression.^p

AT A SMALL DISTANCE from this place, on the same or south side of the High street, is another, where once *the Jews*, who antiently for a long time together were suffered to dwell in most of our chief cities, kept their residence, having their dwellings in this street and in the lane by it, from thence till very lately called Jury-lane, and at this time Cross-lane,^q their dwellings, amounting in the whole to almost twenty; all which, together with their synagogue, or as it was more frequently called, their school, upon their general banishment out of this city and all other parts of the kingdom, in king Edward II.'s reign, chiefly on account of their immoderate usury, and their barbarous practice of crucifying Christian children, about the feast of Easter, (at which time their whole number, according to Matt. Westminster, amounted to 16,511)^r as confiscate, escheated to the king, and were soon afterwards by him given or alienated to different persons; but the most part to the number of twelve tenements at the least, and a void piece of ground which belonged to the community of the Jews, or in common, was granted to the monks of Christ church.^s By all that can be collected from antient rentals and boundaries, it is conceived that the present stone parlour of the King's-Head inn, in the High-street, which is mounted upon a vault, and

^p Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 31.

^q King Henry II in the 23d year of his reign, gave leave to the Jews in England to have a burying place in any city, but without the walls of it, where they could find a fit place to bury their dead. Stow's Survey, B. i. p. 20.

^r In the year 1290.

^s In the year 1290, being the 19th of Edw. I. there were sundry lands of the Jews, granted to the prior and convent of Christ-church. Madox's Excheq. p. 178.

ascended by many stone steps, as the Jewish synagogues and schools were always built aloft, is the remains of a good part of that which was the Jews synagogue or school, in this city.^c At present the habitations of the Jews, who are very numerous in this city and its suburbs, are mostly in the parish and street of St. Peter's, and in the suburb of Westgate; in which latter they have a synagogue, and at some distance farther westward, a burying-ground, as has been already mentioned more at large in the History of the County.

AMONG THE REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES which have happened here, in the year 1129, king Henry I. kept his court with much solemnity at Canterbury.^a

It is said by some, that king Stephen died here in 1154.^w

In the 1st year of king Richard I. anno 1189, William, king of Scotland, came to Canterbury, being conducted thither by the archbishop elect of York, and the bishop of Lincoln, and made his homage here to the king, who received him into his favor.^x

^c Mr. Somner, p. 65, says, their synagogue or school stood about where then some part of the Saracen's Head, now the King's Head inn, stands, as appeared by the record of Christchurch, in which is this bound to certain fee of the late monks had by it. The land in the parish of All Saints between the great street, which is toward the north, and the school of the Jews, which is towards the south, nigh a lane which leads from the above street towards St. Mildred's, being that ground, as he took it, upon which the forepart to the streetward of that which was then the Saracen's Head tavern, being in shew newer than the back part, was afterwards built, to which ground the very next house above (the Mitre) was bounded westward, and called the house nigh the school of the Jews. Thus explained in the rental: The stone house which is over against the land where the school of the Jews is situated towards the west.

^a Rapin, vol. i. p. 199.

^w Ibid. vol. i. p. 210; others say, he died at Dover.

^x R. de Diceto, col. 649. Fox, vol. i. p. 388.

King John, in the year 1204, kept the festival of Christmas with much solemnity at Canterbury.^y

King Henry III. in his 47th year, anno 1263, kept his Christmas with great solemnity at Canterbury, and summoned the prelates and nobility of the realm, to attend him here to the celebration of it, and to proceed with him afterwards to Dover.^z

In king Edward I.'s reign, anno 1272, there happened at Canterbury a great storm of thunder and lightning, and a sudden inundation; the waters breaking forth seemingly from the caverns of the earth, overflowed the greatest part of the city where they were never before known to come, insomuch that the violence of the current by its impetuosity overturned and laid level many houses and buildings in it, and drowned many men, women and children.^a

In the same reign, anno 1299, there was an earthquake, which, though not very violent here, was felt as far as Hampton, in Middlesex.^b

In king Edward II.'s reign, the inhabitants of this city were thrown into great consternation by the coming hither of Bartholomew, lord Badlesmere, that great and powerful baron, contrary to the king's inhibition to him, with nineteen knights, having their armour concealed under their surcoats, and his esquires carrying their swords openly, in which manner they visited St. Thomas's shrine; of which proceedings, some citizens were immediately dispatched to inform the king. But the lord Badlesmere, being afterwards taken prisoner elsewhere, was conveyed to this city

^y Madox's Exchequer, p. 17.

^z Ex Bund. Literatum de an. 47 Hen. III. in Turri London. Prynce, vol. iii. p. 121.

^a Leland's Col. vol. iii. p. 419. Ex Annal. T. Wike. Thorn. col. 1920. Knighton, col. 2460, says it happened anno 1271, xiv. Cal. Octob. and that a great famine followed throughout the country.

^b Camden's Ann. of Ireland.

in 1322, and was drawn from thence to the gallows at Blean, and was there hung, and his head being cut off, was fixed on a pole on Burgate, and then his body was hung up.^c

In the 22d year of king Edward III. anno 1347, there was a great and famous tournament and justs held at Canterbury, in relation to which Dugdale says, that Thomas de Grey, of Codnore, being a very active person, had such great esteem with the king, that he received at his hands a hood of white cloth, embroidered with blue men, dancing, buttoned before with great pearls; and being to perform divers military exercises, in a tournament at Canterbury, had certain accoutrements of India silk, whereon the arms of Sir Stephen de Cofinton were painted, bestowed on him by the king.^d

In 1361, there was so great a tempest of wind here, that the trees were overturned, and the roofs and steeples were thrown down, and so vast was the fury of it, that it seemed as if the whole frame of the universe was involved in ruin.^e

In 1382, on May 21, at mid-day, there was an earthquake throughout all England. Thorn tells us, it terribly shook and shattered the eastern window of the chapter-house, and the western window of the church, as well as other edifices of note, both within the monastery of St. Augustine, and without.^f

It appears by an antient chronicle, that Edward IV. anno 1469, came to Canterbury, and there was Nicholas Faunte the mayor, and many others executed, for the aiding the bastard Falconbridge; king Edward went thence to Sandwich, and took Falconbridge there with him; and the lord Denham and Sir J. Fog and others, were left in Kent to sit on judg-

^c Leland's Col. vol. i. p. 274.

^d Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 231, 711.

^e Thorn, col. 2122. ^f Ibid. col. 2158.

ment of the rebels, of whom there was a great number punished by the purse. Upon this offence the king seized the liberties of the city, and appointed John Bromton *custos* of it, from the feast of Pentecost to the 20th of January following, when he restored them.^s

In the year 1520, being the 12th year of king Henry VIII. Charles V. then newly elected emperor, came to Dover, where the king met him, and on Whitfunday accompanied him to Canterbury, and were received together, riding under one canopy, at St. George's-gate, cardinal Wolfey riding next before them, with the chiefeft of the nobility of England and Spain. On both sides of the streets stood all the clerks and priests, that were within twenty miles of Canterbury, with long censers, crosses, surplices, and copes of the richest sort, and thus they rode under the canopy till they came to the west door of the cathedral, where they alighted from their horses, and were waited on by archbishop Warham, and having there paid their devotions, they went into the archbishop's palace adjoining, where, within a day or two afterwards the archbishop entertained them with a ball, and a royal and sumptuous banquet after it; of which further mention will be made in its proper place.^h

In the year 1573, queen Elizabeth, in her royal progress, came to this city, and kept her court during her stay here, in her palace of St. Augustine's monastery; at which time she was magnificently entertained by archbishop Parker, at his palace of Canterbury.

In the year 1593, Thomas Long being then mayor, a great plague raged in this city;ⁱ and it appears by the parish registers, that the plague raged in it

^s Leland's Col. vol. ii. p. 507.

^h Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. X^e. See Rapin, vol. i. p. 742.

ⁱ Battely's Somner, p. 184.

in the years 1544, 1564 and 1595, and in 1635 again with great violence, from the beginning of August to the end of October.

On June 12, 1625, king Charles I. with his queen Henrietta Maria, of France, came to Canterbury to his palace of St. Augustine's monastery, and there consummated his marriage with her.

On Christmas day, in the year 1648,^k there were great tumults raised in this city by the means of Michael Page, the puritanical mayor, who encouraged the people to insult and molest those who were going to observe the festival at church, which were with much difficulty appeased by Sir William Man, alderman Sabine, and Mr. Lovelace, a lawyer; but upon this the committee of the county sent forces in form to attack the city; who, though they heard by the way that all was quiet, chose to march in as conquerors, and finding the gates open, took them down and burnt them, threw down several parts of the wall, and committed many to prison upon suspicion, among whom were the three peace-makers.^l

King Charles II. at his restoration in 1660, in his way to London, lay three nights at the late palace of lady Wotton, in St. Augustine's monastery, as did his two brothers the dukes of York and Gloucester.

In the autumn of the year 1798, his royal highness George, prince of Wales, honoured this city with his presence, passing through it on Sept. 17, in the evening, towards his temporary residence at Charlton-place, near Barham Downs, in the neighbourhood of it, where he was waited on next day by the mayor and corporation, and presented with the freedom of the city, which he most graciously accepted, and afterwards attended by several of the general officers,

^k A great riot happened at Canterbury on Christmas-day, 1648. See Rushworth, vol. viii. p. 948, 957, 976.

^l History of Independency, 4to. 1648.

and others, rode to Canterbury, where he was received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect, being welcomed by the discharge of artillery, the ringing of bells, &c. as he passed through the city, both to and from the royal barracks, where his own regiment, and the rest of the military were drawn up in readiness to receive him; and having condescended to accept of an invitation to dine with the mayor, (M. W. Sankey, esq.) on the 29th, being the day of his being sworn into office, his royal highness on that day arrived in the city, where the three companies of Canterbury volunteers were drawn up ready to receive him, and passed on to the assembly rooms, where the mayor and aldermen, the lord-lieutenant, the members of the city and county, many of the nobility, general officers, and principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, were in attendance, ready to receive him, with whom, in number about 220, he afterwards partook of a most elegant and sumptuous entertainment, which had been prepared for him by the mayor,^m and departed in the evening, expressing the highest satisfaction at the reception he had met with, and having gained the love and admiration of every one present by his gracious condescension and affability. After which his royal highness patronized a public ball, for raising a subscription for the relief of the wives and children of those brave men, who fell, and those who were wounded in the glorious naval victory gained in the Mediterranean by admiral Nelson, over the French fleet. It was attended on Oct. 15, by a numerous and brilliant company of nobility, gentry, military officers, and principal families, and inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. His royal high-

^m At the expiration of his office, the corporation, impressed with a high sense of the liberality of their late chief magistrate, in the handsomest manner voted him their thanks in the court burghmote, for the credit he had done their body, and the honor he had rendered to the city.

ness and prince William of Gloucester, condescending to be present at it, and to promote, by their liberal examples, the intention of the meeting; and they afterwards partook, with the company, of a most elegant supper, provided for the purpose, the whole entertainment of the evening being conducted with such taste and regularity, as to give them the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. The prince of Wales during his continuance in the neighbourhood, also visited the cathedral, at which he expressed much admiration, and before his departure sent a contribution of fifty guineas to the Kent and Canterbury hospital.

On September 8, 1692, a great shake of the earth was felt in this city.

In 1663 and 1698, the assizes were held in Canterbury; and in 1737, there was a special commission granted to try John Bell and his wife, the master and mistress of the city workhouse, for embezzling the property intrusted to their care, which was opened in this city before Sir Edward Probyn, one of the judges, being appointed by it, to try the cause. When the judge was received in form by the mayor and corporation, and the expence attending it was fifty-four pounds, and they have been held once since, in the year 1741.

In the year 1776, on January 8, there happened a great inundation in Canterbury, insomuch that some persons were drowned by the vast impetuosity of the current, which overflowed across the road at the west end of Westgate-bridge, and directed its course down North-lane, with great force; and in the autumn 1785, there was a most tremendous storm of wind, which overthrew houses and barns in the environs of this city, and destroyed the greatest part of the hop plantations near it.

IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, vol. xxi. p. 26, for 1699, is an observation of some *parhelia*, or mock suns, seen by Mr. Stephen Gray, at

Canterbury, on Feb. 26, 1699; and in vol. xxii, No. 261, p. 507, is another letter from the same, dated May 4, following, giving an account of another phænomenon, still more rare and curious, which happened here on April 7, that year, between four and five o'clock. He says, that there appeared on each side the sun a parhelion connected by a halo of the usual diameter; they had each of them a tail of a whitish colour, extended opposite to the sun, of about fifteen or twenty degrees in length; the upper part of the halo was touched by the arch of a circle, which had the colours of the iris with greater vivacity than the former.

On the 19th of December, 1741, another *parhelion*, or halo was seen here, being two mock suns and an inverted rainbow, of the most lively colours; the former were at times almost too bright to look on, and then they seemed round, but were often fringed with prismatic colours; the appearance ended about noon. See an account of it, sent to the secretary of the royal society, by the Rev. Mr. H. Miles, in Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlii. No. 462, p. 46.ⁿ

On December 11, 1741, a fire-ball appeared soon after noon-day, and the sun shining, but few people saw it, and they could only guess at its course; which, however, was observed to be from north-west by north, to south and by south, and right over Littleborne from Westbere, and towards Ratling, near which place lord Cowper, who was hunting, heard but one explosion (for there were two); the other most probably happened at such a distance, as to be in one with that so near him. Mr. Gostling, of the Mint-

ⁿ Descartes, in his book of Meteors, calls such phænomena, *parhelia*, or mock suns, and gives us the history of five seen at Rome in the year 1629, March 20, and demonstrates that there may sometimes, according to the rules of refraction and reflection, appear six at one time, viz. five mock suns and the true one.

yard, who gave the account of it to the secretary of the royal society, says, that he found his house violently shaken for some seconds of time, as if several loaded carriages had been driving against the walls of it, and heard a noise at the same time, which he took for thunder, yet of an uncommon sound; though he thought thunder, which could shake at that rate, would have been much louder, therefore he concluded it to be an earthquake; the sky, he found, was cloudy, but nothing like a thunder cloud in view, and there was a shower of rain from the eastward presently after, the coldest that he ever felt.

The noise, he afterwards found, proceeded from the above fire-ball, which passed with great rapidity over our county; how far he could not tell. It began with two great blows, like the reports of cannon, and then rolled away till it was heard no more; and he afterwards heard, the appearance was like that of a very large shooting star, and the train of light it left soon disappeared, from its being noon day.

This fire-ball was seen and the explosion heard in Suffex, and it appeared about three miles from Newport in the isle of Wight, which seems to be the first land it touched; at the same time its course was south-west by south, to north-east by north; and its motion nearly parallel to the horizon. It appeared different in shape to people at different places. See Philosoph. Transact. vol. xli. No. 461, p. 872; vol. xlii. No. 462, p. 60.

AS TO THE RIVER STOUR, which runs through this city, the Britons are said, in general, to have called their rivers by the name of *dour*, which, in their language signified water; whence this city was called by the Romans, *Durovernum*; though it is written by Bede and others, *Dorovernia*, and *Dorobernia*; all names, however, of the same import. Leland has a singular conjecture, that this river was in the Britons time, named *Avona*, and that the Romans

from thence, though corruptly, called the city *Duravennum*, for that of *Dor* and *Avona*, it should rather have been called *Doranona* or *Doravonum*.^o

In the early time of the Saxons, it was frequently both called and written *Æstura*, *Æstur*, &c.^p no doubt from the Latin word *æstuarium*, an æstuary, or arm of the sea, having, as is conjectured, flowed up, where the course of this river is, over the level on which part of Canterbury now stands, and as high up as Ashford beyond it.^q A circumstance rendered probable, by the situation of the place, the history of former times, and the several *criteria* and tokens which have corroborated it.^r When this æstuary ceased to flow, leaving the lands dry, and this river to its present course, is not, however to the purpose for me to enquire into here; but to return to the name of the river. It was

^o Itin. vol. vii. p. 144.

^p Thus in Domesday, the hundred of Westgate, and the manor of Westgate-court, a principal one, belonging to the archbishop, are called the hundred and manor of Esture, and *Stursete*, from their situation near this river; and the manor of Esture, or Esteward, as it is vulgarly called, lying on this river likewise, about nine miles from Canterbury higher up, certainly took its name from it.

^q See Somner's Chartham News, in Battely, p. 188.

^r Mr. Somner, as corroborating proofs, mentions the parcel of strange teeth and bones found by him almost close to this river at Chartham, about 17 feet deep, supposed by some to have belonged to an *hippopotamus*, or river-horse; and as these are an instance on that side of the valley for the probability of the sea's *quondam* occupation of it, so there is one, not less remarkable from the other or opposite side of it; for at Westbere, about 3 miles below Canterbury, north eastward, lying under the brow of the hill, stretching out by Upstreet as far as by the west end of Sarre wall, there were found in his time, as was related by credible assurance, on the same occasion as at Chartham, (the sinking of a well) at a very great depth, store of oysters and other like shells, together with an iron anchor, found and unimpaired; and the same was told of another anchor dug up likewise in his days at Broomdown, on the same side of the level somewhat above Canterbury, westward. See Battely's Somner, Chartham News, p. 188.

afterwards

afterwards written by the Saxons, *Stur*, as appears by one of their codicils, so early as the year 686; and by another in 814, it is written by its present name of *Stour*. It was afterwards written both *Stur* and *Stura*, and so Leland has it in his Itinerary, a name not singular to this river only, as there are others in different parts of England called so likewise.⁹

The rise and course of this river has been already so fully described in the former parts of the History of Kent, that there can be no occasion to repeat them here; I shall therefore continue my discourse of it, by observing, that the advantage this city derived from it was not attended without inconvenience, for it was subject, from its nearness, to frequent inundations; an inconvenience hardly worth mentioning, and of little consequence, as it has happened but rarely for a long time past, nor indeed can it happen, but upon very extraordinary floods, and then only in the very lowest or western part of it, as the city stands now so much higher than it formerly did, having been from time to time much raised, as well by the devastations made of it in the time of the Danes, as the several fires that have happened in it.¹

Leland

⁹ Battely's Somner, p. 20.

¹ That the scite of a great part of this city was in very antient time made on raised ground, appears by the remains of foundations on foundations to a very considerable depth, and the ground for supporting superstructures in several places often stuck and stuffed with piles of wood, or long poles and stakes forced into the ground, as has been frequently experienced by those who have dug wells, vaults, cellars, and the like. Many instances of subterraneous works occur. A strong piece of stone-work, about five feet under ground, was met with in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's parish; it was indented, and so firm, that it resisted the very strong blows of the workmens' tools. In sinking a well in Lamb-lane, within about two rods and an half of the current of the river, the labourers were stopt at about 15 feet deep, by a piece of timber that lay across the place, until it was sawn asunder; it appeared by the mortices in it to have been the groundsel

of

Leland *writes thus* of the Stour, in his time. "The river of Cantorbury now cawled Sture, springeth at Kingges Snode, the which standeth southe, and a lytle be west fro Canterbury, and ys distant of Cant. a xiiii or xv myles. Fro Kinges Snode to Afsheford, a market towne ii myles of on the farther syde of Sture. Fro Afsheford to Wye, a market towne iiiii myels of on the farther syde of Sture; to Chartham, a villag iiiii myles; to Cantorbiry iii myles; to Fordwic, on the farther side, wher as yet ys a poore mayr; to Sturemuthe, a faire village iiiii myles be water; to Richeboro, on the farther side ii myles or more; to Sandwic, *super Ripa* a myle and so withyn a dim myle yn to the mayne fe.

"The water of Stur breaketh a lytle above Cantorbiri into ii armes, of the which one cummeth be Westgate, and the other thorough the cyte under S. Thomas hospitale, and meteth agayne yn one botom beneth the cyte, a this side . . . ford, being half a . .

of some old building, and on their continuing to dig deeper, they came to a spring arising from a gravelly or stony soil, the water of which seemed mineral, so far as gall or oak leaves could give a proof of it. Upon the digging of a cellar on the west side of the gate going into Christ church, near the market-place, about 10 feet under ground, a well was discovered about twelve feet deep, with a kirb to it; a little within St. George's gate, in digging a cellar for a new house, the workmen came to an arch firm and solid, which they broke to pieces; and in a garden near adjoining, there was found a pavement of broad free stone, several feet under ground; in Mercery-lane, in digging a cellar, an oven, with wood coals in it, and wood by it, was found about seven feet under ground, with two large stones not far from it, lying one upon another, and in the middle of the upper stone, a mortice-hole; in Lamb-lane above-mentioned, in a well just by the river side, there were two stones, laid there in former ages by art, so firm and heavy, that they could not be removed; many other instances besides these, no doubt, could be produced, and to these I may add, that at the back of Kingsbridge hospital, which adjoins the river, the ground has been in course of time so raised, that the capitals of some pillars close to it, are now nearly even with the surface of the ground.

"The

“ The river yn one place runneth thorough the cite walle, the which is made there with ii or iii arches for the curse of the streme.”^u

This stream continues the present course of the Stour, which, owing to the mills built on it, and other obstructions, is not navigable in any shape, higher than the town of Fordwich; but from thence, passing on the inside of the Isle of Thanet, by the haven of Sandwich, to the sea it is navigable for lighters, most of which are employed in the conveyance of heavy merchandise, such as coals, wood, stone, lime, bricks, fir timber, &c. between those places, though the stream is in different parts so shallow, and swerved up, especially about Sandwich haven, owing to want of proper management and attention, that the lighters find frequent obstructions in passing along it.

It should seem, that in very early times, the chief of the two branches of this river which runs through Canterbury, was that by King's mill, through the midst of the city; but the archbishops, to promote the advantage of their mill at Westgate, caused much of the stream to be diverted that way, so that the branches at this time are nearly equal.^v

The improvement of the river for the general benefit and advantage of the city, by enlarging and scouring it has been several times attempted, but without success. In the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, a design was formed to make that part of the river between Fordwich and Canterbury answerable to that below the former; that is to cleanse, deepen,

^u Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 145.

^v This caused many dissensions between the archbishop and the citizens. Archbishop Peckham was charged by the citizens with the diverting of the river by certain cuts or trenches, for the bettering of his mill at Westgate, which the jury found to have been done before, partly in the archbishop Kilwarby's time, and partly in that of archbishop Boniface. Battely's Somner, p. 21.

and enlarge it, and to remove all mills and other annoyances on it, insomuch that lighters and boats might be brought to both alike; this proceeded so far, and with such probability of success, that it was allowed and authorized by an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of that reign;* but the event proved, that execution, which is the life of all laws, was wanting here; for notwithstanding this progress made towards it, nothing was done to any purpose at that time; most likely the differences between the city and the archbishop, as it diverted him from building here, and induced him instead of it to lay out great sums in erecting a stately palace at Otford, in this county, so it had the mischievous effect to nip this project in the bud, and it came to nothing; and although it was afterwards revived and in part put in practice, with some hopes of success, through the endeavours of Mr. alderman Rose, sometime mayor of the city, in queen Elizabeth's time, who was a good benefactor to the work while he lived, yet dying before it was compleated, and wishing well to it, gave by his will 300l. towards it, but not being looked into as it ought, the design succeeded no better than before.^y And there were other attempts made afterwards, one of which was at the latter end of king James I.'s reign, by Mr. John Gason, who covenanted with the mayor and commonalty, within two years to make the river navigable for boats and other vessels of the burthen of twelve tons, from Sandwich to Canterbury; another in 1638, by Arnold Spencer, with the corporation, for the like purpose; and a third by Thomas Rogers, in 1695, who engaged with the mayor and commonalty to make the river navi-

* Anno 6 Henry VIII. ch. 17. This act is not printed in the statute books, being esteemed a private act; it is printed in Battely's Somner, p. 21, and a copy of it is in the city chest.

^y Battely's Somner, p. 21 & seq.

gable from Sandwich to Browning's mill;^z all which seem to have failed in their attempts for this purpose, though Mr. Battely, who published a new edition of Somner's Canterbury, with additions in 1703, says, that of late this river had been so cleansed and deepened, that lighters and boats came up then to the city, laden with coals, stones or any other wares from Sandwich.^a

How this might be, I know not, as I can gain no kind of knowledge of the fact; but for a number of years past this river, between Canterbury and Fordwich, has been in no such state; and by the appearance of the several mills on it, there does not seem any probability of such a circumstance having ever taken place.^b

In the rage for the improvements of this city which took rise in the year 1787, a grand scheme was projected to make this river navigable from Ashford to the sea, and 60,000*l.* was proposed to be raised by subscription for the expence of it; different methods were proposed for this purpose; one of which was to continue it by the present stream, and another by an

^z These indentures are all in the city's chests.

^a Mr. John Rose, by his will, in Prerog. office, Canterbury, proved in 1591, gave to the mayor and commonalty 300*l.* to be paid to them within four years after his decease, upon condition that they within half a year after his decease, should enter into a bond of 500*l.* that if the river from Fordwich to Canterbury was not made navigable for carriage by water in it by boats of ten tons at the least, within six years after his decease, that then they should repay it to his executors.

^b Mr. Gosling, p. 31, says, that about the beginning of this century, an attempt was made to render this river navigable from Fordwich; and he continues, but upon what authority does not appear, that it succeeding so far that lighters brought coals up to that part of Canterbury, being the suburbs of it, near Duck-lane; but that when the undertaker had run out his fortune in making the experiment, he found that the coals could be brought as cheap or cheaper from Fordwich to the city, by land carriage, so that the design came to nothing.

entire new canal to go out by the Nethergong, at Northmouth, one of the antient mouths of the river Wantsume, whilst the sea flowed round the Isle of Thanet; and for this purpose alderman Simmons undertook, at his own expence, to employ that very able and skilful engineer Mr. Robert Whitworth, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, to take the levels and survey of the country, from the city of Canterbury to St. Nicholas bay, and to make an estimate of a canal, on which vessels of one hundred tons burthen should be navigated from the sea to the said city; which survey, levels and estimate this ingenious surveyor completed in a most masterly manner; and the drawings, plans, estimates, names of the land owners, and quantity of acres to be cut through, are now in the possession of Mr. Simmons. An opposition from Sandwich retarded the operation of this intended canal, which had scarcely been given up, when that most calamitous war, occasioned by the revolution in France, unfortunately broke out, and put a total stop to this and many other great works of public utility.

“ The following is an extract from Mr. Whitworth’s report, “ I have taken the levels and survey of the country from the city of Canterbury to the sea, by which I find there will be no great difficulty to make a canal from Canterbury to St. Nicholas bay, which is about ten miles and a half.—I have drawn the profile and made the estimate accordingly, so as to navigate vessels drawing eight feet water, having nineteen or twenty feet beam; the harbour at the mouth of the canal will have the advantage of most that I have seen, for though there is apparently no back water, yet it may be made to have a powerful one, for it fortunately falls out, that the level of the ground is such, that two feet water may be let into the canal on a high spring tide for three miles and a half, which is about 60,000 tons of water; one half of that quantity let down at low water, would be sufficient to scower out the harbour. The quantity of water necessary for this canal, might be supplied, as far as I can see, without injury to any one, and would take twenty-one vessels up, and twenty-one vessels down in the space of a week, and much more might be had, either on Sundays or at night, when the mills do not work.”

THERE

THERE IS NOTHING to say further of this river, excepting as to THE MILLS situated on it in and about this city, which are now but few, in number only five; whereas about king Stephen's time, I find that, besides these mills, there were six others standing upon this river, in or not far from this city, which belonged to the monks of Christ church; all which are long since down and quite gone.^d

The five mills above-mentioned still remaining, are King's-mill, so called, because it formerly belonged to the king, and was otherwise called both Eastbridge mill, and Kingsbridge mill, from the near situation to that bridge. Thorn, in his chronicle, says, that king Stephen gave to the abbot of St. Augustine, the mill which he had within the city near Eastbridge, with the course of water belonging to it, in recompence for one hundred marcs, which he received from that church in his necessity;^e from which time the abbots enjoyed the mill, until abbot Clarembald made it over to king Henry II. who in lieu of it granted many liberties to the monastery.^f Afterwards, when the city was granted to the citizens in fee farm, by Henry III. this mill of Eastbridge, otherwise called King's-mill, as parcel, was expressly included in the grant and given to the citizens, together with the borough,^g and they

^d In the Surrenden library, is a deed of the time of king Henry II. in which John de Dover confirms to his brethren the monks of Christ church, in Canterbury, in free and perpetual alms, the mill near St. Mildred's church, in Canterbury, which Hugh de Dover, his uncle, gave them, with his consent, at his death; witness Ralph de Essinges, Robert de Luci, Elias de Silonghelde, &c.

^e See the charter printed in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. viii^a. Thorn, col. 1807.

^f This charter is printed in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. vii^b. Thorn, col. 1827.

^g See *ibid.* appendix, No. vii^c. Thorn, col. 1881.

possess it at this time.^h *Abbot's mill*, the next upon the same stream, below King's-mill, was so called because it once belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine, and that as early as king Stephen's reign, being then purchased by the abbot Hugh, the second of that name, at his own cost, for the use of the sacristy of his monastery.ⁱ At the suppression of the monastery, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. this mill came into the king's hands.^k It now belongs to the mayor and citizens of Canterbury.^l

For

^h In a cause of tithes in 1366, by the parson of All Saints, against the miller of this mill; the latter deposed, that he was not farmer of it, but servant of the mayors of the city, by them there deputed; and further, that all the bakers of the town ought to grind at it all sorts of grain for white bread, toll free.

It is worthy observation, that the mayors of the city are mentioned in the above deposition, which office did not begin until almost 100 years after; since the above times the case is altered, the bakers of the city having no such privilege of grinding at this mill toll free, as then, for white bread.

One William Bennet, citizen and alderman of Canterbury, about the year 1462, by his will, appointed his executors to buy 300 feet of ashlar or Folkestone stone, to make a wharf about the King's-mill. See Battely's Somner, p. 24, append. No. vii^l.

ⁱ On the condition that all provision of corn for the use of all the monastery, should be there ground toll free; that the tithe of the mill should be paid to the almonry of the monastery, and the residue of the profits arising from the mill should go to the use of the sacristy. See Batt. Somn. appendix, No. vii^c. Thorn, col. 1799.

^k See the grant of the mill, anno 34 Henry VIII. 3 ps. orig. R. 17; the year before which the king demised to Walter Trote, of Canterbury, yeoman, this water-mill, called Abbot's mill, with its appurtenances, in the parish of St. Alphage, within the city of Canterbury, with all courses and streams belonging to it, and all that fishery in those waters and streams with sundry premises in St. Peter's and St. Cross parishes, and late belonging to this abbey, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 7l. Augtn. office, leases and inrolments.

^l In 1358, an agreement was entered into between the abbot and the citizens, that when the latter should have occasion to repair

For many years this mill, from the occupier of it, was known by the name of Brown's mill; but Mess. Simmons and Royle having in 1791 obtained the lease of it from the corporation, restored its antient name of Abbot's mill. They have since erected, at the expence of near 8000*l.* a capital building and corn mill, on the antient scite, from plans furnished by the late ingenious Mr. John Smeaton, which is of such curious and strong mechanical powers, as to be able to grind and dress from 500 to 700 quarters of corn weekly.^m Mr. Simmons is now the sole lessee of it.

Westgate,

repair their mill called Kyngesmill, and the prior of Christchurch his mill, called Mildredemell, and the cleansing of the course of water between them and from the city's mill to the abbot's mill, called Abbotesmill, the reparations of which mills, and the cleansing of which stream, could not be effected unless the course of water was turned during such time; therefore, at the request of the citizens, the abbot granted licence that the said course of water might be diverted for the above purposes during the space of one month, on condition, that whenever the abbot's mill, called Abbotesmill, should want reparation, a like leave should be granted to the abbot and his successors by the citizens and their heirs; and in case the reparation and cleansing aforesaid could not be effected within the month, that then the citizens should agree to pay to the abbot after the rate of a month, for the time the course of water should remain out of its proper channel 4*s.* and that this agreement should not be drawn into precedent, to the prejudice of either party, on account of the premises. Thorn, col. 2121.

^m The form of this new building is quadrangular, of the measure of 72 by 52 feet 5 inches; the height from the foundation to the vane, 100 feet; it contains six working floors, besides the observatory on the centre of the roof. To the grinding floor the walls are substantially built of brick and stone, and continued from thence to the eaves of the building with massy timber, covered with weather-boarding, terminated on the four sides, which are handsomely and uniformly fashed, with a block cornice, and the roof covered with slate.

These premises, with those of King's-mill, are held under the mayor and corporation for the term of thirty years, at the yearly rent of forty pounds, and a premium of 2450*l.* for the benefit of the lease.

Westgate mill, the first upon the other stream, is a very antient one ; in the survey of Domesday, it is mentioned as being the archbishop's mill, but then in the hands of the canons of St. Gregories. The tithe of it was by archbishop Hubert, in king John's time granted, among other things, to the hospital of East-bridge, and that grant was confirmed by the prior and convent of Christ-church. This mill still continues parcel of the demesnes of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Shafford's mill, now called Dean's mill, from the late possessor of it ; is situated on the same stream, at no long distance below Westgate itself. Mr. Somner thinks it is the same, which about king Richard I.'s time, was called *Scepeshotefsmelne* ;ⁿ in the 20th year of king Edward III. it was called by the name of Shafford's mill. It is now the property of Mr. Deane John Parker.

Barton mill is situated still further down the river, and appears by some of the buildings belonging to it, made of flint with ashlar windows and quoins, to be of good antiquity. It formerly belonged to the priory of Christ-church, being appropriated to the grinding of the corn used by them for their own spending within the court. At the dissolution in king Henry VIII.'s time, it came to the crown.*

In digging for the foundation of the present edifice, at the depth of several feet under ground, were discovered many piles, and the frame of a mill apron, of oak timber, the whole as black as ebony ; a great quantity of brass wire, and other pieces of metal ; undoubtedly part of a water-mill in very early times.

ⁿ The composition between the prior and canons of St. Gregories, parsons of Holy Cross, Westgate, and the then vicar, in the year 1347, calls it Shafford's mill, and in express words reserves the tithes thereof from the vicar to themselves ; which clearly shews it to be a titheable mill, and not within the exemption of the stat. of 9 Edw. II. ch. 5. See Battely's Somn. p. 25. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374, mentions a mill called Crienemelne, which was given to the canons of St. Gregories.

* Battely's Somner, p. 25.

Christopher Hales, esq. afterwards knighted, and attorney-general to king Henry VIII. was possessed of this mill, then called Barton mill, with a meadow belonging to it, then in the tenure of George Robinson, holding it *in capite* by knight's service, and then being of the value of ten pounds.^p He died in the 33d year of that reign, and it was afterwards sold by his daughters and coheirs to Thomas Culpeper, on whose decease, Alexander, his son, had livery of it in the 3d and 4th year of Philip and Mary.^q

It lately belonged to Mr. Allen Grebell, who erected close to it a handsome house, in which he afterwards resided. But the mill and some land adjoining to it, has been lately sold to Messrs. Sampson and William Kingsford, the latter of whom has long resided on the premises.

THE MANOR OF THE DUNGEON, the mansion of which, situated just without the city walls, at a small distance westward from the lesser hill of the Dungeon, in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, has been pulled down for some years, and only part of the out-offices are remaining, with part of the garden walls.

This manor, now known by the name of Deanjohn farm, was formerly the property of an antient family called Chiche, one of whom, Ernaldus de Chich, was a person of principal note in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and king John, and the aldermanries of Burgate and Northgate, in this city, being then held as an estate in fee, did then belong to him and his heirs, and had continued for some time in his family. Thomas Chiche, who was one of the bailiffs of Canterbury in 1259, and again in 1271, was a principal benefactor to the above church of St. Mary Bre-

^p Rot. Esch. His lands were disgavelled by the act of 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3.

^q Rot. Esch.

din.^r John Chich was likewise one of the bailiffs of it in the 23d and 26th years of king Edward III.

In the year 1320, being the 13th of king Edw. II. a definitive sentence was pronounced by Robert Malling, then commissary of Canterbury, on the evidence as well of antient deeds and writings as otherwise, that the hospital of St. Laurence, in Canterbury, was entitled to receive not only the tithes of this manor, but of three hundred acres of land likewise adjacent to it; in consideration of which, John Chiche, who was then lord of this manor, was to receive in autumn for his servants, five loaves of bread, two pitchers and a half of beer, and half a cheefe of four-pence; and he himself was entitled to receive *unum par Cbirothecarum ferinarum*, one pair of leather gloves, and one pound of wax in candles; and for his servants three pair of gloves. Thomas Chich, son of the above-mentioned John, was sheriff of this county in the 15th year of king Richard II.'s reign, and kept his shrievalty at the Dungeon; and his great-grandson Valentine Chich, dying without male issue,^s this manor was alienated by him about the beginning of Edward IV.'s reign, to Roger Brent, gent. who was of the parish of All Saints, in Canterbury, who died possessed of it, as appears by his will in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, in the year 1486, anno 2 Henry VII. and ordered it to be sold for the payment of his debts and legacies;† after which it appears by an old court-roll, that in the beginning of the next reign of Henry VIII. John Boteler, or Butler, of Heronden, in Eastry, was

^r His name, in antient characters, together with his effigies, were once in the west window of this church, as his coat of arms was carved in the stone-work of the chancel of it. See Philipott, p. 94.

^s The Chiches bore for their arms, *Azure, three lions rampant, within a bordure, argent.*

† He ordered to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary of All Saints, in Canterbury, and mentions Lettice his wife.

become proprietor of it, and he passed it away by sale to Sir John Hales, chief baron of the exchequer ;^u and when Leland visited this part of Kent in the 30th year of that reign, he then resided at this mansion, which afterwards descended down to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, who died in 1665,^w leaving
one

^u Philipott, p. 94. By the act of 31 Henry VIII. c. 3, the lands of James Hales, esq. were disgavelled; as were those of Sir James Hales, by that of 2 and 3 Edward VI.

^w A full account of the family of Hales, excepting of this branch, has already been given in the History of Kent.— Sir John Hales, who purchased this manor, was son of John, the eldest son of Henry, of Hales-place, in Tenterden, and died about the 1st year of king Edward VI. leaving issue four sons by Isabel his wife, daughter and coheir of Stephen Harvey, by Isabel, daughter and heir of William Brooker. Of the sons, James the eldest was of the Dungeon; Thomas the second son, was of Thanington, ancestor of the Hales's, baronets, of that place and Bekeborne; Edward the third son, was of Tenterden, and ancestor of the Hales's, baronets, of Tenterden, Woodchurch, Tonstall, and now of St. Stephen's; and William the fourth son, was of Reculver and Nackington; all of whom have been fully mentioned under those several parishes. James, the eldest son, was of the Dungeon; he was knighted, and anno 1 Edward VI. made one of the justices of the common pleas; he married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Oliver Wood, one of the justices of the common pleas, T. Hen. VIII. who had been twice married before, first to Sir Walter Mantell, of Heytford, in Northamptonshire, and secondly to Sir William Haut, and lies buried in the south chancel, usually called the Wood's chancel, now closed up, in St. Mildred's church, where there is a monument remaining to her memory; she died in 1677. By Sir James Hales she had issue an only son Humphry Hales, and two daughters, Elizabeth married to William Austen, of Tenterden, and secondly to — Barber; and Jane, married first to Walter Mantell, and secondly to Christopher Cathile; Humphry Hales, esq. the son, died possessed of the Dungeon in 1567, and was buried in the above church; by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Atwater, esq. of Lenham, who died in 1544; he had several children, of whom survived to maturity two sons, James, of whom hereafter, and Humphry, who was York herald, and two daughters; Abigail married to Anthony Sampson, esq. of Nutts, and Mary, wife of Sir Isaac Sibly, of Great Chart; which Sir James Hales, the eldest son, was of

one only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who carried it in marriage first to Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Warwickshire, and secondly to George, third son of William Sheldon, esq. of Beoly, in Worcestershire, by neither of whom she had issue. They resided at the Dungeon, where she died in 1678, and as he did a few months afterwards, possessed of this manor and seat, which his heirs alienated in 1680, to Henry Lee, esq. whose descendant Thomas Lee Warner, esq. in 1752, pulled down to the ground this mansion, then known by the name of Donjon, alias the Coventry-house (so called from the lady Coventry's residing in it)* leaving only a few of the offices in the front, and the

the Dungeon, and being treasurer to the expedition made to Portugal, he died at sea in 1589; he married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, afterwards remarried to Richard Lee, esq. she died in 1592, and was buried in St. Michael's chapel, in Canterbury cathedral, where there is a monument erected as well to her memory, as that of her two husbands, and of her only son Cheney Hales, esq. of the Dungeon, who died early in life in 1594, and was buried in St. Mary Bredin church. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Hardres, of Hardres, who afterwards remarried William Ashenden, and lastly George Walter, esq. By her first husband she had an only son Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, who dying in 1665, was buried by his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Norton, who died in 1659, in St. Mary Bredin church. They left an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, married first to Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Snetterfield, in Warwickshire, who died in 1668 without issue; on which she married secondly, George, third son of William Sheldon, esq. of Beoly, in Worcestershire, as above-mentioned; they both lie buried in St. Mary Bredin church.

This branch of the Hales's bore for their arms the same as those of St. Stephen's. There are pedigrees of them in the two heraldic visitations of the co. Kent, of 1574, 1619, and in MSS. No. 2230, to the year 1664, in the British Museum.

* She resided here, as appears by the parish register in 1688, and dying in 1710, was buried on May 3, in St. Mary Bredin church. Thus the register.—By her will proved in Prerog. off. Canterbury, May 5, that year, styling herself Margaret, lady Dowager Coventry, widow of George, lord Coventry, deceased, she directed to be buried in the vault in Rainham church, among her

the garden walls standing, and near them the farmhouse, with the buildings belonging to it. He died possessed of this estate in 1768, and was succeeded in it by his son Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham abbey, in Norfolk, the present owner of it.^y

THE MANOR OF MORTON, alias DODINGDALE, lies in the same parish of St. Mary Bredin, about two miles south-eastward from the walls of Canterbury. It was originally called Dodingdale, from a family who were possessors of it, one of which name, Hamo, the son of Guido de Dodingdale, as appears by the re-

her ancestors. The Hon. Heneage Finch, of Wye, her executor; her sister, the lady Ann Grimstone. She gives the moiety of the produce of her goods and chattels to Thomas Kene, late bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Rev. Nathaniel Spinckes, in trust, that they dispose of it among the deprived bishops and ministers of Scotland, according to the form of the church of England, and such deprived ministers of the church of England, whose several circumstances by reason of their not having taken the oaths, should be found most pressing and necessitous, and among such widows and children of them as should be left exposed to want; but in a codicil she excepted Dr. Hicks, late dean of Worcester, and the Rev. Ralph Tayler, from receiving any benefit from the same.

^y He is descended from the Lees, of Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, of whom Thomas Lee married Anne, sister of Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester; their son Dr. John Lee was archdeacon of Rochester, the bishop's heir and executor, and pursuant to his will and act of parliament, took the name of Warner. He died in 1670, and was buried in that cathedral, leaving two sons; the eldest, Lee Warner, esq. married Catharine, daughter of Henry Hampson, and died in 1698, and was buried near his father; and the youngest, Col. Henry Lee, purchased the above manor, and was M. P. for Canterbury; he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Grubham Howe, bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimstone, bart. and left issue Henry Lee Warner, esq. who pulled down the mansion of the Dungeon, as above-mentioned, and died in 1760, having married Mary, daughter of Samuel Milles, esq. M. P. for this city, who died in 1770, by whom he had two sons; of whom the eldest, Henry Lee Warner, is the present possessor of this manor. He bears for his arms, *Quarterly of four coats; first, Lee, gules, a fess chequy, or, and azure, between eight billets of the second; 2, Warner; 3, Whetenall; and 4, Howe.*

cords of St. Augustine's monastery, gave the tithes of his manor of Dodingdale to that abbot and convent ;² but it seems it was but for a certain term of years, for in king Henry II.'s reign, according to the same records, Richard de Marci, who was then the possessor of this manor, granted the tithes of his lands of Dodingdale, to the hospital of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, in perpetual alms, to the intent, that the brothers and sisters of it should have these tithes in particular, to buy linen cloth on the feast of St. John Baptist; trusting that they would remember him and his in their prayers.

When the family of Dodingdale was become extinct here, this manor came into the possession of another family of the name of Morton. By a deed without date, Elias de Morton, who implanted his name on it, by which it has ever since been called, demised the fee simple of it to Hugh Fitzvinon, a family which had large possessions at Sellinge, near Monk's-Horton; and his daughter Eugenia Fitzvinon passed it away by deed in the 20th year of king Henry III. to Nicholas de Twitham, and he immediately afterwards, by a deed not having any date, settled it on Robert de Polre, but whether his successor sold it or not to John Chich, is uncertain, as there is a chasm of this time in the private evidences of it,^a though the records of St. Augustine make him to have some interest in this manor in the 3d year of king Edward III. anno 1330. The next that I find to have had possession of it, are Hardres and Isaac, who by joint conveyance in the 22d year of king Henry VI. conveyed it to William Say, for the use of Robert Rigden, in whom the title did not remain long, for he in the 33d year

² Battely's Somner, p. 40.

^a The heirs of John de Polre, in the 8th year of the reign of king Henry III. held the 4th part of a knight's fee in Dodingdale, of the honor of Clare. Roi. Esch. ejus an.

of that reign conveyed all his concern in it by sale to William Barton and John White, and they by joint consent alienated it in the reign of king Henry VI. to Richard Pargate, citizen of Canterbury, who died in the 35th year of that reign, and by his will^b gave it, after his wife Isabel's death, to his son Edward, who was succeeded in it by his son and heir John Pargate, whose descendant Edward, in the 25th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign passed it away to Peter Bruin; and after it had remained many years united to this family, Henry Bruin dying without issue, gave it to his sifter Jane Bugge, who in the 1st year of king James I.'s reign sold it to her kinsman John Bruin, and he in the 5th year of it alienated it to William Denne, who dying without issue male, Margaret his only daughter and heir carried it in marriage to Mr. Edward Hougham, after whose death it devolved to his two surviving daughters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Edward Role, of Chiftlet, and Anne to Mr. John Bettenham, of Canterbury, who jointly possessed it in 1656,^c at which time and perhaps for some time before, it was known by the name of Morton only. It afterwards became the property of Sawkins, from one of which name it was passed away to Mr. Wm. Hammond, of Stone-house, near Canterbury, who on his son's marriage settled it on him, and dying possessed of it in 1773, was succeeded by his son Mr. Henry Hammond, who died here on July 20, 1784, and his son Mr. William Hammond, now of Stone-house, is the present possessor of it.

IT APPEARS by the *Registrum Roffense*, that Gerard de Dudingdale, gave A PORTION OF TITHES in Dudingdale, near Canterbury, to the prior and convent of St. Andrew, in Rochester; which gift was

^b In Prerog. off. Canterbury. His father William appears to have been then living, and that he left a daughter Agnes.

^c See Philipott, p. 93.

confirmed by archbishops Richard, Baldwin and Hubert.^d

This portion of tithes, on the suppression of the priory, came into the hands of king Henry VIII. and was soon afterwards settled by him on his new-founded dean and chapter of that church, and continued with them till the abolition of bishops, deans and chapters, &c. at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign; soon after whose death in 1649, it was surveyed, by order of the state, in order to its being sold; in which survey it was returned, that the portion of tithes called Dodingdale portion, and the portion of castle lands belonging to the above late dean and chapter, in or near Canterbury, in Thanington and Nackington, and in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, in Canterbury, consisted of all manner of tithes arising from several parcels of land in those parishes, amounted in the whole to 101 acres and three roods of land.

Also *the portion of tithes* called CASTLE LAND TITHES, in or near this city, all which were let by the dean and chapter, anno 6 Charles I. to Joshua Colfe, alderman of Canterbury, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 46s. 8d. and two fat capons; but are worth, over and above that rent, 17l. 9s. 4d. per annum. Parliamentary surveys, vol. xiv. Lambeth library. These premises returned to the dean and chapter at the restoration, part of whose inheritance they now remain. Mr. John Toker was lately lessee of them.

STUPPINGTON is a manor in St. Mary Bredin's parish, which had antiently the same owners as the adjoining one of the Dungeon, having been the property of the Chiches, and afterwards of the Hales's, one of whom, Sir James Hales, in the 15th year of king James I. appears to have suffered a recovery of

^d Reg. Roff. p. 116. See also p. 44, 46, 48, 410, 506.

this manor, with those of Nackington, Staplegate, and the Dungeon, all within the liberties of the city of Canterbury.

After this and some intermediate owners, it became vested in later times in the family of Toker, of whom Mr. Stephen Toker resided here, and at his death was succeeded in it by his son John, who married Bennet Blaxland, by whom he had five sons and one daughter; of the former, Mr. Stephen Toker, the eldest, possessed this estate, but dying unmarried, he devised it by his last will to his nephew Edward, eldest son of his fourth brother, by Margaret Ford his wife.* He afterwards resided here, and in 1795, conveyed this estate, consisting of the mansion with outbuildings, gardens, and part of the lands, to Mr. Allen Grebell, who now possesses them; but the other part of the lands to the westward of the house, called Wellclose and Stuppington hill, were sold in 1798 to Mr. Joseph Royle, who is the present owner of them.

THE MANOR OF CALDICOT, lying within the borough of St. Martin, eastward from Longport, was part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury; as such it appears to be described as follows in the general survey of Domesday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, under the title of the lands of the archbishop.

Ipsē Archieps ten villa quæ vocat. S. Martin & ptin ad Esturfete. & jacet in ipso hund. & defd. 1e p. uno solin & dim. Tra. e In dno sunt. 2 car. & 36. bord.

Ad hanc tra ptin. 7. burgenses in Cantuaria. reddtes 8. sol. & 4. den. Ibi 5. mold. de 20. sol. & parva silva.

In hac villa ten Radulf. dim. solin de Archiepo. & ibi ht 2. car. in dno & 5. villos cu. 3. bord. hntes 2. car.

* See more of the Tokers, under Ospringe, in the History of Kent.

Et dimid. T. R. E. valeb. 7. lib. dim solin. S. Mart. Et aliud dim solin val. semp. 4. lib.

Which is: *The archbishop himself holds the ville, which is called St. Martin, and it belongs to Estursete, and lies in that hundred, and was taxed at one suling and an half. The arable land is In demesne there are two carucates and thirty six borderers.*

To this land there belong seven burghesses in Canterbury, paying eight shillings and four pence. There are five mills of twenty shillings and a small wood.

In this ville Ralph holds half a suling of the archbishop, and there he has two carucates in demesne and five villeins, with three borderers having two carucates and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was worth seven pounds; half a suling of St. Martin and another half suling, were always worth four pounds.

Soon after which this manor appears to have been appropriated to the use of the archbishop's table, in which state it continued till the time of archbishop Walter Reynolds, who, in the year 1326, at the earnest desire of the monks, with both the king's and pope's consent, gave it, together with the wood of Thorholt adjoining, then of the value of ten pounds, to the prior and convent, to be for ever appropriated to their use, inasmuch as it was a convenient place for them to retire to, and recreate themselves when they were wearied out and tired, it being at no great distance from their monastery.^f After which there were continued disputes between the prior and convent, and the mayor and citizens, concerning their respective rights and jurisdictions within this manor, all which were compromised and settled, among other matters of dispute of the like sort between them in and about the city, by an indenture in the 7th year of king Henry VII. in which, as to this manor, there

^d Battely's Somner, p. 131. Tanner's Mon. p. 200. See Rot. Esh. 19 Edward III. n. 81.

was a clause, saving to the prior and convent all liberties, privileges and franchises, which they had or ought to have within the borowe of St. Martyn's and the manor of Calcott, not hurting the mayor and commonalty of a fine or rent of xii pence yearly of the said borowe, nor of any liberty, franchise or privilege they had or ought to have in it, or any parcel of the same, to which the prior and convent had title. To explain which, a schedule was annexed to the indenture, for the clause being so general, and not rehearsing what the manor was in quantity, nor the privileges and liberties specially, there might arise in time to come, for want of such plain declaration, great variance between them again; therefore it was agreed, that the manor of Calcott contained in demesne land 318 acres, within the following metes and boundes, that is to say, from the hed of the conduyt of the prior and convent toward the north, between the pond of the cundyt towards the east, and the bank and dyke of the Barton felde on the west, unto a lane which extended westward from the second pond there, unto the waye leading unto Fordwich, the which waye so extended north-east directly unto a croft, called Gallowhell croft, dividing Bishopsfyld, Shepecroft, and two crofts, pertaining unto the monastery of St. Austin's, on the north-west, and the lands pertaining unto the manor of Calcot, called Hedgecroft, Bryan's croft, and Turrolt downe on the south-east part, and so from the said way to the hed of Gallowhill croft towards the south east, unto the end of the hedges of Gallowhill croft, and so by the side of that croft eastward unto a croft called Hentye, and so from the south side of Gallowhill croft, southward, unto the street called Fordwyche waye, and so over that street southward, and so down by the hedge of a croft of the prior and convent, called Toulst croft, eastward, by the said street unto a croft called Borstall, and so from the street by the said croft southward to Toulst wood,

and

and the wood of the heirs of Thomas Southland, and so including Toul wood as marks and bounds appeared, by the lands of the manor called the Mote, and of the pryor and convent on the east part and Toul leaze on the west part and so southward by the lands of Richard Luckyn, sometime John Barlowe, unto the hyghte streete leading from Canterbury to Sandwyche, and so there westward by the said street leading from Sandwyche unto Mellefylde, and so northward along by Mellefylde unto the north corner of it, sometyme leading from Fordwyche to Canterbury, and unto Toulte downe and so southward by the oulde street to the hedd of Culverhouse croft, and so from oulde streete westward, by the hedd of Culverhouse croft unto Caponlongate, and so from thence unto the Oulde sole adjoining unto the fylde of the monastery of St. Austyn, called Pauverage and unto St. Martyn's peices, and so from St. Martyn's peice westward under the hedge of Pauverage aforesaid, unto the end of that land, and so directly from thence by a right line unto the aforesaid cundyt of Christchurch—but the said manor extended further more in three pieces of land lying at St. Martyn's, not being within the boundes aforesaid, whereof the limits and boundes follow hereafter; first, one of the said three pieces of land is called Bromedowne, and unto seventeen acres of land lying between the lands of the monastery of St. Austyn's, called North home, towards the weste, and the said lands called Paveredge towards the north and east, and the second peice was called Printkelham, and contained three acres and lay adjoining unto the lands of Bromedowne towards the east, and the land called North-home towards the south, and to the lands of the prior and convent called Barton felde towards the west and north; and the third peice contained three yards and lay between the church-yard of St. Martyn's and the parsonage of the same church towards the west, and the lands called

Bromedowne toward the north, and the lands of Thomas Gylbert toward the east and south; within which limits and boundes and burrowe before rehearsed, the said pryor and convent and their successors without interruption or let of the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and successors, should have the view of frankpledge with all the articles and things thereto pertaining, weisse and straves, and also the said pryor and convent and their successors, should have of their men and tenants, and in all their fee within the said limits and burrowe insangtheff, outfangtheff, warren, goods, weyfed goods of condemned men for felony, and fugitives for felony, goods of outlawed men and goods of felons themselves, the year and day and waste, deodands and all manner of amerceaments of their men and tenants in all the kynges court, the yssues and fines before the mayor and commonaltie in the court of the said cytie excepted; and it was furthermore agreed between the said parties, that the pryor and convent should have unto them and their successors for ever, the like libertie, privilege and franchise in a parcel of land of the said pryor and convent, called Polder's leaze, lying within the parish of St. Martyn, and in all such lands and tenements as be holden of the said pryor and convent, as by reason of the said manor as they by this agreement should have within the limits, boundes and burrowe afore-said; and the pryor and convent and their successors should not let, ne interrupt the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs ne successors, of any libertie, franchise or privilege, within the lymits and boundes of the said manor and burrowe, ne in the said other lands and tenements, other than be contained in the articles before rehearsed; and to this indenture both parties interchangeably set their respective seals.

After this the manor of Caldicot, or Calcot as it was more usually called, continued in the possession of the prior and convent till the final dissolution of
that

that monastery in Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, who settled it, among other premises, by his dotation charter in his 33d year, on his new founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it still continues. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF THE MOAT, *alias* WYKE, is situated likewise within the bounds of the city's liberty, in the parish of St. Martin, at the eastern extremity of it. The mansion of it stood almost close to the north side of the road leading to Littleborne, in the midst of a park, the wall of which bounded to it, but the house has been pulled down some few years ago.

This manor was formerly possessed by a family which gave name to it, one of whom, Stephen de Wyke, possessed it in the 20th year of Henry III. as appears by *Testa de Nevill*, and he paid respective aid for it at the marriage of Isabel, that prince's sister;^g but it appears by the book of aid, anno 20 king Edward III. for making the black prince a knight, that this family had then but a small interest in it, for it is there entered, that the heirs of John Tancrey, Stephen de Wyke,^h and Richard Betts, for the heirs of John Taylor, paid respective aid for it, as the fourth part of a knight's fee, which the heirs of John Taylor before held at Wike of the archbishop. But before

^g Anno 1353, being the 6th year of king Edward III. Richard Oxenden, then prior of Christ-church, the see of Canterbury being vacant, granted a licence to Stephen de Wyke's chaplain, to celebrate divine service in his chapel at Wyke, within the parish of St. Martin; the instrument of which is printed in Bartely's Somner, appendix, No. ix^l.

^h I find this name of Wyke appropriated to other premises likewise hereabouts. for in one of the registers of St. Augustine's abbey, cart. 387, Sir William de Breus is said to give his messuage called Wike, in St. Paul's, Canterbury, to Walter de Serrey, his chaplain, to serve in his chapel of Lokedale, T. Edw. I. See further in the Hist. of Kent.

the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, their concern here was no more, for by the court rolls of it of that time, Sir Richard de Hoo¹ and Richard Skippe were become possessed of it, and they about the latter end of that reign conveyed it by deed to Simon Spencer, who a few years afterwards alienated it to John Standford, gent. and he suddenly afterwards passed it away to Richard Smith, with whom it had not long continued before it was conveyed to John Eastfield, esq. son of Sir William Eastfield, K. B. and lord mayor of London in the year 1438, anno 16 Henry VI. from whom it passed by sale to William Rogers, and he by fine levied in the 33^d year of that reign conveyed it to Philip Belknap, esq. of Canterbury, mayor of that city in the year 1458, and sheriff of the county of Kent in the 34th year of Henry VI.'s reign, at which time he resided and kept his shrievalty here, at his mansion called the Moat. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodhouse, esq. by whom he had issue Alice, his only daughter and heir, who married Henry Finch, esq. of Netherfield, the father of Sir William Finch, banneret, who in his mother's right was invested in the possession of this manor of the Moat, and from him it devolved by successive right to the right hon. John, lord Finch, created baron of Fordwich by king Charles I^k when he was lord keeper of the great seal of England.¹ He resided

¹ Richard de Hoo, of Canterbury, otherwise called Richard de Hoo, chivalier, of the co. of Kent, attended with many others, John of Gaunt, king of Castile, &c. in his voyage to Spain, anno 9 Richard II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 490.

^k See Philipett, p. 94.

¹ From Henry Finch, of Netherfield above-mentioned, and Alice Belknap his wife, descended Sir Thomas Finch, who married Katherine, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Tho. Moyle, of Eastwell, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest was Sir Moyle Finch, knight and baronet, of

resided at this seat, of which he died possessed, with the Heath or Hoath farm adjoining, in 1661, without male issue, and the title became extinct.^m He devised this manor and estate to his kinsman Heneage, earl of Winchelsea,ⁿ whose grandson Charles, earl of Winchelsea, alienated it to William, lord Cowper, afterwards created earl Cowper and viscount Fordwich,^o whose grandson George, earl Cowper, pulled down the antient mansion of the Wike, for many years past known by the name of the Moat-house. He died in Italy in 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son George-Augustus, earl Cowper, on whose death unmarried in 1799, it came to his brother the present right hon. Peter Lewis Francis Clavering Cowper, earl Cowper, who is the present owner of this estate, but

Eastwell; and the second son was Sir Henry Finch, knt. and serjeant at law to king James I. whose son and heir was John Finch, the possessor of this manor as above-mentioned, who was knighted on Jan. 23, 1639, being then chief justice of the common pleas, and keeper of the great seal, and the year after was created lord Finch, baron of Fordwich, in Kent, anno 16 king Charles I. He left an only daughter, married to Sir George Radcliffe, of the privy council of Ireland. See more of the ancestors of this family, under Eastwell, in the History of Kent.

^m See an account of him in the Hist. of Kent, and in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 499.

ⁿ His will, proved May 29, 1661, is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

^o His son William, earl Cowper, resided much at this seat, and intended to have rebuilt it for his constant residence; but the corporation of Canterbury, within the bounds of which it was situated, insisting that he should employ no other workmen in it, but such as were freemen of the city, his lordship, who saw the absurdity of this restraint, was so offended at it, that he gave over the design, and made Hertfordshire the object of his future improvements, and never resided here for any time afterwards. The park, in which the house stood, has been since converted into a farm; it is walled entirely round. See an account of this family in the Hist. of Kent.

it has long since lost even the name of having been a manor.^p

On Thursday evening, Dec. 27, 1770, by the moon light, was shot by Mr. John Austen, of St. Martin's hill, in the Mote copse, near Trendley, within the park wall, a large yellow eagle, of the same kind as that in the tower. It measured from wing to wing when expanded, seven feet and two inches, and from the head to the tail three feet and one inch.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE BARTON, called in the survey of Domesday, NORTHWOOD, lies about a quarter of a mile northward from the suburbs of Northgate, on the north side of the public highway leading to the Isle of Thanet, and almost adjoining the river Stour.

It formerly was part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, to which it was given by the name of Barton, in the year 832, and it continued part of them at the taking of the survey of Domesday, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of their lands.

In Cantuarie hund.

Ipse Archieps ten Nordeude. p uno solin se defd. Tra. e. . . . In dnio 1. car & dim. & 7. villi cu 26. bord. bnt. 2. Car. Huic m ptinent in civitate Cantuaria. 100. burgses. 3. min'. reddentes 8. lib. & 4. sol. Ibi. 8. mold de. 71. sol. & 24. ac pti. silva 30. porc. In tot val & valuit. 17. lib.

Which is: *The archbishop himself holds Nordeude. It was taxed at one suling, the arable land is In demesne there is one carucate and an half and seven vil- leins, with twenty six borderers, having two carucates.*

^p In 1735 an act passed for settling the estate of William, late earl Cowper, deceased; among which was this farm called the Mote farm, with lands, &c. in the parishes of St. Martin in Canterbury, Littleborne and Wickham, to the uses and purposes therein mentioned. See Swaycliff, in the Hist. of Kent.

To this manor belong in the city of Canterbury one hundred burgesses, three less, paying eight pounds and four shillings. There are eight mills of seventy one shillings, and twenty-four acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of thirty hogs. In the whole it is worth and was worth seventeen pounds.

It was known by the name of the manor of Barton, in the 10th year of king Edward II. for in that year the prior of Christ-church obtained a grant of the liberty of *free-warren*, for this their manor of Berton, near Canterbury, among others belonging to them.^a

The manor of Little Barton, of which mention has already been made before, was late the property of Mr. Allen Grebell, who some years ago built here, almost adjoining the east side of the mills, a handsome house, in which he resides. This estate pays a yearly fee farm rent of 2l. 13s. 4½d.

OF THE MANY RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS, HOSPITALS, AND ALMS-HOUSES *which were within the circuit of this city and its suburbs*, most of them were exempt from the liberty of it; these therefore will be treated of hereafter, among those districts which are esteemed to be exempt from it, and to lie within the county at large. THOSE NOW HELD to be *within the jurisdiction of the city*, are as follows:

THE GREY FRIARS, which was a convent here, stood at a small distance southward from St. Peter's-street, of which there are remaining only some walls and ruined arches; the scite of it is very low and damp, among the meads and garden-grounds,^r having two entrances or alleys leading to it, where formerly

^a Cart. 10 Ed. II. n. 60. See Tan. Mon. p. 201.

^r This district is bounded on the south-east side by the eastern branch of the river Stour. On the south and west by a large dike adjoining to Griffin-lane; and on the north by a dike, that separates it from the gardens belonging to the houses on the south side of St. Peter's-street.

stood two gates; one called Northgate, in St. Peter's-street, facing that of the Black Friars; the other was called Eastgate, to which the entrance was by a bridge at the end of Lamb-lane, in Stour-street.

These friars, called at first Franciscans, from the name of their founder St. Francis;^a the head of whom was called the guardian, were afterwards likewise called Grey Friars, from their habit, which, in imitation of their founder, was a long grey coat down to their heels, with a cowl or hood,^b and a cord or rope about their loins, instead of a girdle. They were likewise called Minorites, from their being the lowest and most humble of all orders; and sometimes Observants, from their being more observant and strict to the rules of their order, than a more negligent and loose sort of them. They were stiled Mendicants, from their professing wilful poverty, subsisting chiefly upon alms, which they used to ask and receive from door to door; by which friars were distinguished from monks, who kept at home within their convents, and lived in common upon their own substance. These Franciscans came first into England in king Henry III.'s reign, about the year 1224.^c How they were afterwards entertained,

^a St. Francis was of Apisum, in the duchy of Spoleto, in Italy, where he founded this order of friars, as some say in 1206, and as others in 1209, and it was afterwards confirmed from time to time by the popes, and by some of them in general councils. King Henry III. was so great a favourer of their order that the convents, as well as the numbers of these friars, increased to a wonderful degree throughout the whole kingdom. See Collect. Anglo-Minorit. passim.

^b The friars cowl was in shape of a bag, narrowing to a point at the end. It was fastened to the upper part of the coat behind, and hung down on the back at hand ready to pull over their head, or to fill with victuals, or what else they received in alms, as they begged from house to house.

^c Thus, according to our English historians, the writers of this order place their coming as early as the year 1219, or in the several years following to 1224. See Tan. Mon. p. 221. Fox,

tertained, or accommodated with a home, is told by the author of the *Antiquities of the English Franciscans*, entitled *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*; by this we learn, that these friars, viz. Aghellus de Pifa and his companions, on their coming to Canterbury in the year 1220, were charitably harboured and entertained for two days by the Benedictine monks, in the priory of the Holy Trinity, after which they were taken in at the Poor Priests hospital, where however they continued no longer than whilst a part of the school belonging to it was fitted up for their reception. Here some of them staid to build their first convent; for which purpose Alexander, the provost or master of the hospital, gave them a spot of ground set out with a convenient house, and a decent chapel or oratory, which by his care and charitable endeavours were there built for them, and here he placed these friars, and this was their first convent for this order in England, and was held in the name of the corporation or community of Canterbury, for their use, they being by their profession incapable of possessing it as their own right.

Here they lived for some time, increasing in numbers and popularity, having gained the esteem of many persons of dignity and consequence; among whom were archbishop Stephen Langton, his brother the archdeacon, and Henry de Sandwich, who became their first great benefactors and patrons. Among others who admired them for their sanctity, was a devout and worthy citizen, of a flourishing family then in this city,

vol. i. p. 224. Aghellus de Pifa, friar of this order, with his companions (nine in number) arriving at Dover, whither they were transported at the charge of the monks of Feschamp, in Normandy, were afterwards graciously received by the king, principally on account of a letter, which they brought with them from pope Honorius III. and were placed by the king at Canterbury. See *Col. Anglo-Minorit.* Stow says the same, and that five of them being priests, remained at Canterbury.—*Survey*, B. iii. p. 129.

as they were afterwards in the county, one John Digg or Diggs, then an alderman of it,^w into whose favour they had so far insinuated themselves, that he purchased for them a piece of ground, lying between the two streams of the river Stour here, then called the island of Binnewyth,^x and shortly afterwards translated them thither.^y

The friars being seated here, and there being many houses and much ground belonging to the priory of Christ-church, within the precinct of their convent, they laid claim to them, and they made themselves absolute possessors of the whole of this island; and the monks seeing the common people much inclined to favour them, and not willing to incur theirs, lest it might bring with it the people's displeasure too, made a virtue of a necessity, and after the friars had been no small time in possession, without payment of any of the accustomed rents and services, which the former tenants of the monks were bound to pay; they, by a composition made, as they phrased it, through pure motives of charity, not only remitted to them all arrears past and for the future, an abatement of the one half of the rent; on condition of their paying in full of all services and demands, for the time to come, iii shillings yearly

^w Twelve years before this, anno 1258, and five years after, anno 1273, he was one of the bailiffs of this city. A descendant of his, John Diggs, possessed lands in Westgate so late afterwards as the 4th year of king Henry VII. as did James Diggs, esq. anno 18 Henry VIII. Apograph, Surrenden library.

^x This island gave name to a family of citizens who sometime resided here, and were from thence called the With's, or more frequently the Binniwith's, of whom one John Binnewith, about the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, was a benefactor to Harbledowne hospital; the legend round his seal to the deed of his gift to it, being SIGILL. IOHANNIS. DE. WITH. and one Arnold Binniwith was anno 1221 and again in 1227, one of the baliffs of this city; but the friars having gotten possession, both the island and her former inhabitants soon lost their former names. Batt. Somn. p. 55.

^y See Wood's Antiq. Oxon. l. i. p. 68. Weever, p. 134.

rent.² How this might stand with their founder's rule, and their own vow, appears strange; for by their rule set forth articulately in Matthew Paris, they were clearly debarred, not only by their vow of poverty, but by express precept besides, from all property, either house or ground, or any kind of substance, but as pilgrims and strangers in this world, serving the Lord in poverty and humility, by going and begging alms with confidence, &c.

These Franciscans, or Minorite friars, had granted to them by several popes, many privileges, immunities, and indulgencies;^a besides their exemption and immunities from episcopal and other ordinary jurisdiction; in the matter of tithes they were privileged from the payment of any, either of their house, orchard, or garden, and the nutriment, i. e. the herbage or agistment of their cattle, as in the decretals; in matters of burial, they had *liberam sepulturam*, i. e. might chuse wheresoever any of them would his place of burial, paying the fourth part of the obventions to the parish church; and as a thing of which multitudes were ambitious, numbers of persons of high degree and estimation were desirous of living, dying, and being interred in the habit of these Franciscans, believing that whosoever was buried among them, especially if in the holy and virtuous habit of a poor friar, he should not be only happily secured from evil spirits, which might otherwise disturb the quiet of his grave, but assure to himself an entrance into the kingdom of heaven.^b

There

² This composition is dated anno 1294, the 22d of Edward I. It is printed in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. xvi.

^a See Rotul. 48 Henry III. in Turri London.

^b Gregory the IXth coming to the papacy, was the first pope that put this habit on, who frequently wore it, and willed to be buried in it. Pope Martin the IVth was likewise buried in it, as were several kings, and among them, James and Alphonfus, kings of Arragon, and many other eminent men beside, whose
names

There is but little further to be mentioned concerning these friars and their house, only that in king Henry VII.'s reign, this convent became one of those which were called Observants, being those who put themselves under the more strict discipline of this order, in opposition to whom, the others gained the name of Conventuals, who continued under the former relaxed state of the rules of their primitive institution, though still in general they were called Franciscan friars.^c

This house was dissolved in the 25th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1534, those of this order being the first that were suppressed by him.^d Hugh Rich was the last principal of this house.

As to the benefactions to this convent, it should be observed, that whoever died of any worth always remembered these friars in their wills, and in general gave liberally both to their church and convent; among others, it appears by the wills in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, that William Woodland, of Holy Cross parish, anno 1450, by his will gave five pounds towards the reparation of their church, and five marcs besides to the repairing of their dormitory or dortor; and Hamon Beale, a citizen, and in his time mayor of Canterbury, chusing this church for his place of burial, as Isabel his first wife had done before, gave forty shillings in money to this convent.

names the reader may see in *Landmeter, de Veteri Clericorum & Monachorum Habitu*, pt. ii. c. 7, p. 123; and in the *Beehive of the Romish church*, lib. i. c. ii. John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury in king Edward I.'s time, is said to have been before a friar of this order and the provincial of it.

^c See Rapin, vol. i. p. 691.

^d Hugh Rich, the guardian, or which is all one, the warden, as the statute anno 25 Henry VIII. ch. 12, styles him, of this convent, was one of those who conspired and suffered with Eliz. Barton, the holy maid of Kent. Batt. Somn. p. 57.

There were several persons of worth and estimation, as well of the clergy as laity, buried in the church of this convent, which is so entirely destroyed, that the scite of it can only be conjectured. Weever, however, has preserved some few of them. These were, Bartholomew, lord Badlesmere, steward to king Edward II.'s household, who was hanged for rebellion in 1321, at the gallows at the Blean, near this city; Sir Giles Badlesmere, his son; Elizabeth Domina de Chilham; Sir William Manston, Sir Roger Manston, his brother; Sir Thomas Brockhull, and the lady Joan, his wife; Sir Thomas Brockhull, their son, and lady Editha, his wife; Sir Fulk Peyforer, Sir Thomas Drayner, lady Alice de Marinis; lady Candlin; Sir Alan Pennington, of Lancashire; who died in this city; lady Audry de Valence; Sir William Trussell; Sir William Balyol; Sir Bartholomew Ashburnham, and Sir John Mottenden, a friar of this house;^e and by the regilter in the Prerog. office above-mentioned, it appears, that Hamon Beal, who is mentioned above as a benefactor to this convent, and who was mayor of this city in 1464, by his will anno 1492, appointed to be buried in the middle of the nave of the church of these Friars Minors, and to have a tomb three feet high, at his executors charges, set over him and Elizabeth his wife;^f that Thomas Barton, of Northgate, in Canterbury, by his will in 1476, ordered to be buried in the church of this house, and that a little square stone of marble set in the wall over the place where he should be buried, with images and figures of brass of his father, mother, himself, wives and children, &c. Margaret Cherche, of St. Alphage, in the nave of the church before the high cross in 1486—John Forde, of St. George's, in the north part of the church, near the altar of St. Cle-

^e Weever, p. 239, by mistake, says they were buried in the White Friars; but that is plainly an error.

^f Somner, p. 182.

ment there, in 1487—and that Richard Martyn, bishop in the universal church, by his will in 1502, ordered to be buried in the church of these Grey Friars, to whom he devised his crysmatory of silver, and parcel thereof gilt, and the case thereto belonging, and mentions the chapel of St. Saviour, in this church.—Elizabeth Master was buried in the church of these Friars in 1522; Anne Culpeper, widow of Harry Agar, esq. by her will anno 1532, ordered to be buried, if she died at Canterbury, at the Friars Observants there.

Weever says, that this priory was valued at that time at 39l. 12s. 8½d. per annum, but there is no valuation of it either in Dugdale or Speed.^g

The scite of this priory was granted anno 31 king Henry VIII. to Thomas Spilman,^h who levied a fine of it in the 35th year of that reign, and then alienated it to Erasmus Finch and his wife,ⁱ after which, I find it next in the name of Lovelace, for it appears by the escheat rolls, that William Lovelace died possessed of it in the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, holding it *in capite*; in which year his son, of the same name, had livery of it;^k Sir William Lovelace resided here and died possessed of it in 1629;^l since which it has been

^g The above valuation must be merely the scite, buildings and ground within the inclosure belonging to it; for these friars had no temporal estates.

^h Prima, ps. orig. rot. 139.

ⁱ Viz. the scite of the late house of the Friar's Minors within the city of Canterbury, and two messuages, two orchards, two gardens, three acres of land, five acres of meadow and four acres of pasture, with its appurtenances in the parishes of St. Peter, St. Mildred, and St. Margaret, in the said city, held *in capite*. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

^k Viz. of the scite of le Graye Friars, in the city of Canterbury, and six acres of meadow in the parish of St. Peter, in the same city. Rot. Esch. ejus an.

^l He was buried at Bethersden. His will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

for

for many years in the possession of the family of Hartcup; the present possessor of it being Thomas Hartcup, esq.

A fee-farm rent of four shillings is yearly paid to the crown for this estate, by the name of the Little Friars, in Canterbury.

THE CONVENT, OR PRIORY OF THE BLACK FRIARS, for the principal member of it was stiled prior, was situated on the opposite or north side of St. Peter's-street, at a small distance from it; great part of it is still remaining, being two sides of the quadrangle, together with the church on the other or western side of the river, the whole being now formed into houses and tenements, the property of different persons.^m This convent had an approach to it by three gates; one, and that the most private, opening before the street by St. Alphage church; a second by the Waterlock, and the third in St. Peter's-street, being the principal one, built not long before the 30th year of king Edward III. it was beautifully built of squared flint, ornamented with carved stone works, and over the middle was a niche, in which stood the figure of their patron saint; but this gate has been pulled down within these few years. These black friars, so called on account of their habit, which was a black cope and cowl, over a white coat, were likewise called Dominicans and black preaching friars; the former, from their order having been founded by St. Dominick, the latter, because they were the only preachers of all the friars. They came hither and settled in this

^m This district is bounded on the east by King's-street, from the corner of Browning's lane, to the Waterlock, near Orange-street; on the south east, by the passage which leads from the said Waterlock, across the river towards St. Peter's-street; on the west, by St. Peter's church-yard; and on the north-west, by the garden of S. E. Brydges, esq. and the lower end of St. Peter's-lane, to Abbot's Mill. It contains about five acres and seven perches.

city in the year 1217, being the 1st of Henry III.'s reign, seven years before the Franciscans.ⁿ It is said, that the king at their first coming, received them kindly, as did Stephen Langton, then archbishop, and placed them at Canterbury, where it seems he built this convent for them, which was the first in the kingdom of that kind.^o Like the Franciscans, they and the monks of Christ-church, in the same year with the other, anno 1294, came to a composition about several houses and lands lying within their precinct.^p

In the year 1394, the friars preachers celebrated their principal chapter at Canterbury, on the day of the Assumption, in their church here.^q There were from time to time numbers of persons of note buried in the church of this priory. Weever^r has preserved the memories of only these few of them, viz. Robert and Bennet Browne, esqrs. Bennet, daughter of John Shelving, and wife of Sir Edmund Haute, (afterwards remarried to Sir William Wendall) with her first husband here, in king Edward III.'s reign.

The following burials are from the wills in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury; Thomas Peny, of St. Alphage, by his will anno 1481, ordered to be buried in the cloister of this house, near to William his son; John Sloden, brother of the hospital of St. John Baptist, by his will, the same year, ordered to be buried in the cemetery of these friars. John Nashe, of St. Alphage, by his will anno 1486, was buried in the church. Anne Baker, of St. Alphage, in the church here, in 1464. Thomas Baker, of the same, in 1473.

ⁿ Knyghton's Col. 2422. See Rotul. Pat. anno 28 Edw. I. 12 Edw. II m. 3.

^o Thus Mr. Somner. Others write, that they came into England in the year 1221, and had their first house at Oxford that year. See *Præf.* Tanner's *Monasticon*.

^p Battely's Somner, p. 57 et seq.

^q See the particulars of it in Thorn, col. 2197.

^r Page 238.

John Whittill, in the cemetery, in 1749. Alice Elle-ryngton, in 1512, in the church-yard.

John Whytlok, of St. Alphage, gave by his will in 1503, to the brodered of Seynt Nicholas, holden in the Blake Frerys, yn Canterbury, the pich clarkys to bere him to church, viz. St. Alphage, and that he be set yn their bed-roll ten shillings.

This house of the Black Friars was dissolved in the 27th year of king Henry VIII.^s and the scite of it seems to have remained in the crown for some years.^s But in 1557 it appears that the scite and adjoining appurtenances belonging to it, were sold by the crown to John Anthony.^u It was afterwards granted to Thomas Wiseman, and then, anno 2 Elizabeth to

^s The coat of arms belonging to this priory, was *Azure, on a plain cross, argent, the letters ⁱx in old English character*, (being the arms of the priory of Christ church) *between four mitres, labelled, or.*

Mr. Burton, in his *Leicestershire*, p. 153, says, that the arms of monasteries were generally the same with those of their founders, or very near them, of which the above is in some measure an instance. The prior and convent of Christ-church, at the first settlement of these friars in Canterbury, were the patrons and protectors of them, But it may be necessary to observe that, as the religious acknowledged sometimes a second or a third founder, so they seem to have often changed their arms accordingly, and sometimes have put the arms of both founders upon their seals, and to have impaled them for their arms. The latter arms of some of these houses being manifestly different from those which they first used.

^t King Edward VI. in his 1st year demised to John Bathurst, the scite of this priory, with all hooves, buildings, lands, gardens, orchards and hereditaments belonging to it, then in his occupation, with two gardens belonging to the priory, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 40s. for the former premises, and of 4s. 8d. for the latter; and again in his 5th year, he demised the same for the like term and rent, to Thomas Bathurst. Inrolments, Augmentation office.

^u Harleian MSS. No. 606 85—No. 607. 272.

John Harrington,^w after which it appears that this precinct and scite, with the gardens and land belonging to it, came into the possession of William Hovenden, of Christ-church, in Canterbury, who died in 1587, and by his will gave this estate to Robert Hovenden, his eldest son, in tail male, remainder to Christopher and George, his sons.* It afterwards came into the possession of Peter de la Pierre, alias Peters, who was originally of Flanders, and coming to settle in England, had purchased it in 1658, and was, with his eldest son John, naturalized by act of parliament after the restoration. He was by profession a surgeon, and resided here till his death, which happened in 1668; by his will he gave this estate among his five children;^y but the principal part, being the house in which

^w Tan. Mon. p. 221.

^x Wills, Prerog. office, Cant.

^y He left three sons and two daughters; to the eldest son John, he gave his house, in which he resided, with its appurtenances as above-mentioned. To Peter, second son, two houses in the same Friars; and to Michael, third son, a house of the Black Friars, and all the houses, with their appurtenances in the isle, and a piece of ground called the Whiting-ground, parcel of the same. To his daughter Susan, afterwards married to Edward Crayford, the upper and lower part of the house, or great hall, with its appurtenances, and a house and garden, parcel of the same; and to his daughter Mary, in like manner, certain houses in the Black Friars, with their gardens and appurtenances, and the house and garden formerly called the church-yard of the said friars. Peter the second son above-mentioned, was of Dover, surgeon, and by Margaret his wife, left an only daughter Margaret, to whom he gave his four messuages or tenements, with their ground and appurtenances, in the Black Friars, one of which was called Weaver's hall. Margaret, the daughter, married Alexander Kenton, by whom he had a daughter Anne, who married Isaac Warner.—Michael, the third son, left his share of the Friars in 1708, to his two sons, Peter and Michael. Edward Crayford above-mentioned, who married Susan de la Pierre, or Peters, died in 1713, and gave to his daughter Susan, the messuage in which Humphry Brailesford lived, with the stable, garden and appurtenances, and also the great hall, then used for a meeting-house
by

which he resided, with the orchard, garden and inclosed slips of ground on each side of his house porch, being a part likewise of the Black Friars; he gave to his eldest son John de la Pierre, alias Peter, who after his father's death resided here, and being a physician, practised with much reputation. He died in 1689,^a and by his will gave this his mansion here with its appurtenances to his eldest son Peter de la Pierre, alias Peters, who resided here, and practised likewise as a physician; he used the name of Peters only, and died possessed of this estate in 1697, as did his widow in 1722, and were both buried in St. Alphage church, in this city.^a They left issue only two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth; to the former of whom he devised this mansion, but she dying unmarried, and before the age of twenty-one, her surviving sister Elizabeth Peters became her heir, and in 1722 carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, esq. of Lee, whose second wife she was, and he died possessed of it in 1757; upon which it descended to his only daughter and heir, by her, Elizabeth, who entitled her husband, the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, to the possession of it; he died at his house in the Black Friars, æt. 62, on March 7, 1792,^b leaving Elizabeth his wife surviving,

by the Anabaptists, and three other messuages, with the gardens and appurtenances; all which are situated in the Black Friars.

^a He left issue four sons and two daughters, viz. Peter, of the Black Friars, M. D. John-Charles, of Birchington, surgeon, who died in 1712; and Lewis, of Canterbury, gent.—Susan, the eldest daughter, married Gilbert Jones; and Jane, the youngest, married Peter Gleane.

^a See more of the Peters's in the History of Kent, under Kingston and Grove, in Woodnesborough. Their several wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant. They bore for their arms, *Or, three roses, gules.*

^b He lies buried in Kingston church, where there is a small monument erected to his memory. He left an only daughter Elizabeth surviving, who married in 1786, Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, but now of Denton, near Barham.

who

who then again in her own right possessed this estate, and resided on it.^c She died in 1798, and this house came by settlement to Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton, who had married her only daughter, then deceased, and he now owns the scite of it. The mansion has been lately pulled down, and a new street is intended on the scite of the old garden.

In 1685, a suit for subtraction of tithes, against the proprietor of these precincts was instituted in the court of exchequer, by John Stocker, rector of St. Alphage; but after a full hearing, the exemption was allowed.*

In the eastern suburb of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the antient Riding-gate, almost adjoining to the Watling-street way, stood

THE NUNNERY OF ST. SEPULCHRE, of which some ruins are still visible, it was founded by archbishop Anselm, about the year 1100,^d and although situated within the boundaries of the fee of the abbey of St. Augustine, and on the soil belonging to the archbishopric, yet it is held to be within the liberties of the city and county of Canterbury.^e

The district of it was once a parish, having its own parochial church within it, but it has been for a long time esteemed extraparochial. This nunnery was founded for a convent of black benedictine nuns,

^c See more of the Byrches, and their arms, in the History of Kent, under Kingston.

* The Black Friars, though now reputed within the liberties of the city, appears by the numerous depositions in the above tithe-cause, to have been formerly held to lye within the jurisdiction of the county.

^d See Dugd. Mon. tom. i. p. 545.

^e This precinct is bounded on the east by the Brick-kiln-field, and the manor of Barton; on the south by the old Watling-street road; on the west by the road which leads from Oatenhill towards that road, and on the north by the lands belonging to the late Doge's chantry.

and was under the immediate protection and patronage of the archbishop, being built contiguous to the church dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, from whence this house assumed its name.

Among other benefactors, who out of their charity endowed this house with revenues, was William Calvel, a citizen of Canterbury, of whose name there was antiently a flourishing family in this city, of which he had the reputation of being the chief;^f and after king Richard I. had given the wood of Blean to the prior and convent of Christ-church, Walter, the prior of it, and his convent, granted to this nunnery, as much wood as one horse, going twice a day, could fetch thence, where the church wood reeves should appoint; but there being much uncertainty in this grant, the nuns in 1270 releasing it, procured in lieu and by way of exchange for it, a certain portion of the above-mentioned wood to be assigned and made over to them;^g which wood retains from these nuns the name of Minchen wood at this time.^h

In 1184, the church or parsonage of St. Edmund, of Ridigate, was appropriated to this nunnery, by the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, as will be further mentioned hereafter; which church was afterwards in 1349, with the consent of the nuns, being patrons, united by the then commissary of Canterbury to the church of St. Mary Bredin; as will be further noticed under that church.

In the year 1227, Julian, then prioress of this convent, granted to the hospital of Eastbridge, one-fourth part of an acre of land,ⁱ and in 1224 the nuns engaged not to appropriate to themselves any lands or rents in any of the possessions of the abbot of St. Augustine, without the special licence of the convent;^k

^f Leland's Col. vol. i. p. 89. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 545.

^g Libr. in Archiv. Christi, Cant. ^h Bat. Somn. p. 36, 37.

ⁱ Lib. Hosp. de Eastbridge. ^k Thorn, in Dec. Script.

and king Henry III. in his 40th year, made a grant of divers liberties to the prioress of this convent.¹

Time and the indulgence of superiors bringing their corruptions, nuns became in process of time, not such recluses as their order required. Whence, as well upon the command of pope Boniface VIIIth. by his letters to archbishop Winchelsea, and his suffragans, as by his decretal, concerning the confining of nuns to their cloysters, the archbishop, in the year 1305, inclosed these nuns of St. Sepulchre, according to that constitution.^m In 1365, Cicily Thornford, prioress, resigned her office into the hands of the archbishop, who upon this sent his letters to the prior of Christ-church, to constitute another in her room; the prior accordingly proceeded to the nunnery, where calling the nuns together, he elected, confirmed and installed Joan Cheriton, a sister of the house, prioress.

Archbishop Morton, by his last will, dated in 1500, settled and assigned for ever, lands lying within the park at Maidstone, called the Mote, and a mill near it, for the yearly payment of eight marcs to this nunnery, to find a priest to celebrate mass in it, in the chantry founded by John Bourn, rector of Frakenham, in the time of archbishop Witesley.ⁿ

The temporalities of this nunnery, in the taxation made in 1292, were thus rated, in Canterbury, Thannington, Hackington, Bishopsborne, and Little Hardres, at 12l. 10s. 5d. and in an old custumal of the manor of Northfleet, these nuns had a pension from it of 13s. 4d. yearly, and the like from that of Bixley, of five shillings.^o

¹ Pat. in Turri London.

^m See Walsingham Hist. Ang. de anno 28 Edward I. 1301. Lib. Eccl. Christi, Cant. Batt. Somn. p. 36.

ⁿ Liber olim penes. Sir Thomas Hales, bart. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 174. ^o Archiv. Eccl. Christi, Cant.

In king Henry VIII.'s reign, this nunnery was esteemed a corporation, consisting of a prioress and five black veiled nuns, whose habit was a black coat, cloak, coul, and veil; and it had a seal and all other requisites of a compleat nunnery; in which state it remained till it at length tasted of the common calamity and ruin, which beset the other religious foundations of the like sort throughout the kingdom, being suppressed in the 27th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, by the act of that year, which gave to the king all such religious houses as had not 200l. a year clear yearly income;^p at which time its revenues were estimated at 38l. 19s. 7½d. per annum, according to Speed; and according to Dugdale, 29l. 12s. 5½d. the latter being probably the clear value.^q It seems, says Somner, that the parish church of St. Sepulchre was torn down in the same fall with the nunnery; for however mention may be found both of the parish church and church-yard before, yet, since the suppression, the place of the two latter is unknown.

There is very little remaining of the ruins of this nunnery; a high arched gateway of stone,^r sufficient for a carriage to pass, this being the common usual entrance to it, with a building of flint, containing

^p The last prioress of this house, dame Philippa Johanna, surrendered this nunnery in the 29th year of Henry VIII. and had on Dec. 2, that year, by the name of Philippa John, an annuity of 100s. granted to her for life. She lies buried in the north isle of St. George's church, which in her will, she calls the chapel of the Blessed Mary.

^q See Tan. Mon. p. 211.

^r Mr. Somner, p. 38, thinks that this stone gate way might have been the western door of the church, as he collected from this boundary.—Of the land which lieth over against the church of the Holy Sepulchre, nigh a street by which they go towards Dudendale, on the south side of the said church. But this boundary by no means points this out, nor is either the gateway at all proportionable to the entrance into a church, or the space in the court eastward of it of sufficient size to have contained a church, though of the smallest sort.

Some few small rooms on the north side of it, and part of a small court within it, of the same appearance, are all that are left of it. Within these few years, some of the walls of the precincts of it were standing, on the north side of the Watling-street way, which have been lately removed.

In the ground behind, or eastward of these ruins, several Roman urns have been dug up; which shews it was once used as a place of burial.

In this nunnery Elizabeth Barton, more vulgarly known by the name of the holy maid of Kent, the great impostor of her time, was a veiled nun and voteress, in king Henry VIII.'s reign; who being tutored by the monks and other papalists, pretended to divine inspiration, and spread her prophecies about, of the destruction of those who were going forward with the reformation, and of the king, if he went on in his divorce and second marriage; for this, she and her accomplices were attainted by act of parliament, anno 25 Henry VIII. seven of whom suffered death with her, being executed at Tyburn for treason; and six others of them were punished with fine and imprisonment.*

After the dissolution of this priory, in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. the scite of it and all ma-

* Those executed were, Elizabeth Barton; Edward Bocking, a monk and doctor of divinity; Richard Dering, a monk, and cellarer of Christ-church; Richard Masters, parson of Aldington; Richard Risby; Henry Gold, batchelor of divinity; and Hugh Rich, a friar and guardian of the order of Franciscans. The others were John Adestone, and Thomas Abell, priests; Edward Thwaites, gent. Thomas Lawrence, register; Hawkhurst, a monk; and Thomas Gold, together with John Fisher, bishop of Rochester; who were found guilty of misprision and concealment of treason, in aiding and encouraging her in her pretended prophecies.

All our Chroniclers have told this story at large; Hall, Stow, Hollinshed and Speed, have dwelt long on it, and the statute of king Henry VIII gives many particulars relating to the story of it.

nors, lands, pensions and emoluments thereto belonging (except the advowsons of churches and patronages not particularly mentioned) and subject to the payment of forty shillings to the archbishop, and of three pounds to the vicar of St. Mary Bredin, were granted by the king, ult. Nov. in his 29th year, to the archbishop of Canterbury, in lieu of other lands,[†] who, by deed, dated 7th Dec. anno 37 Henry VIII, confirmed by the chapter, the 22d of that month following, reconveyed to the king the scite of this priory, the rectories of St. Sepulchre and St. Maries, and all estate there late belonging to the priory."— After which the king, in the 38th year of his reign, granted the scite of this late dissolved priory, and all the possessions belonging to it, spirituals as well as temporals, of whatsoever sort, and wheresoever situated within the realm, to James Hales, esq. of the

[†] Augtn. office, Deeds of Purchase and Exchange, Kent, box A. 21. See Tan. Mon. p. 211. The king had before this, on May 21, in his 29th year, demised to Thomas Barkenal, of the city of Canterbury, the scite of this priory, with the houses, edifices, orchards, lands, &c. within the precincts of it, with several pieces of land, amounting together as therein described, to 70 acres of land, and the tithes of all the premises, and also one annual rent of 106s. and 8d. issuing out of the manor de le Mote, near Maidstone, and the rectories of the parish churches of St. Sepulchre and St. Mary Bredin, to this priory appropriated, together with all tithes, oblations, profits and emoluments belonging to them, and all other manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, to the said priory belonging, in the city of Canterbury or its suburbs, or in Thanington, Natyndon, Bridge, Bleæn, Solton, Ash, Goodneston, Cockering, Kingston, Bilsington, Dover, Hougham, Willeborough, Whitstaple, Fenslesham, and Marge B. Mariæ; excepting all edifices and buildings within the scite and precinct of the priory, which the king had already ordered to be pulled down and removed, and except all wards, marriages, advowsons, and patronages of churches, &c. trees, woods, and underwoods; to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 39l. 3s. 3d. Inrolments, Augmentation office.

[‡] Ibid, deeds marked Kent, box 75.

Dungeon, to hold *in capite*;^w he was afterwards knighted, and one of the justices of the common pleas. He died in 1555, anno 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, possessed of this estate, leaving Humphry Hales, esq. his son and heir.^x He died in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, and was succeeded in it by his son Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon,^y and he sold it in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Kempe.^z

In king James I.'s reign, one third part of it was in possession of Sir Christopher Mann, of Canterbury, who, by fine levied, conveyed it to Sir James Hales, in exchange for the manor of Bonnington, and other lands.^a

Sir Edward Master, of Canterbury, appears to have died possessed of this estate in 1690; for he gave by his will,^b to his grandson Harcourt, son of his son Giles Master, his messuages, with the barns, stables, malthouse, &c. commonly called the Nunnery houses, alias St. Sepulchre's, and ten acres of land adjoining, in St. Mary Bredin's parish.

After the family of Master was become extinct here, it passed, after some intermediate owners, into the name of Francis, one of whom, Mr. Thomas Francis, of the Lime-kilns, near this place, died possessed of it, leaving his widow surviving, and several

^w Rot. Esch. ejus an. pt. 5. See Tan Mon. p. 211.

^x He had livery that year of this estate, consisting of the scite of this dissolved priory, 350 acres of arable, 12 acres of marsh, and 80 acres of wood, in a number of different parishes in this county. See Rot. Esch. ejus an.

^y Rot. Esch. ejus an.

^z Viz. the whole scite of the priory of St. Sepulchre, in Canterbury, and ten messuages, and 100 acres of land in the parishes of St. Mary, St. Sepulchre, St. Mildred, St. Mary Northgate, St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Martin, in the city of Canterbury. Rot. Esch. pt. 2.

^a This is mentioned in Sir Christopher Mann's will, proved 1630.

^b In Prerog. off. Canterbury.

children; she afterwards married Mr. Wm. Slodden, gent. of Canterbury, whom she likewise survived, and is at present in the possession of this estate.^c

In April 1760, as some workmen were digging in the orchard belonging to Mr. Basil Harrison, near St. Sepulchre's remains, for brick-earth, at the depth of about five feet, they found a leaden coffin much decayed, containing the skull and bones of a woman, as supposed; the coffin was six feet long, the head of it fifteen inches over, twelve deep, and the foot nine inches over. It lay upon some small tiles, which had some marks on them, though so much defaced as not to be understood; under the middle of the coffin was a stone sixteen inches by fourteen, with a hole in the centre, four inches square, full of small coal and dust. Some time before there was found in digging near the same place, an urn, fourteen inches deep, and twelve inches over, which was likewise full of small coal and ashes. Many more human bones have at times been dug up in the same orchard; which from this, is supposed to have been the burying-place of the nunnery near adjoining to it.

THE HOSPITALS AND ALMS-HOUSES, *within the jurisdiction of the city*, are as follows: COGAN'S HOSPITAL, situated on the south side of St. Peter's-street, almost opposite to the late gate of the Black Friars, was founded by Mr John Cogan, of this city, who by his will proved in 1657,^d gave his mansion, wherein
he

^c Though the scite of this nunnery is in the hands of the heirs of Mr. Francis, yet it appears by the see farm rolls, that the whole of the premises are not in their possession. The see farm rents paid at present are: Mr. Thomas Francis's heirs for part of St. Sepulchre's priory, in Canterbury, 1s. 6d. The same for part of ditto, 1l. 3s. 6d. Lord Dudley and Ward for part of ditto, 2s. 2d. Mr. John Toker for part of ditto, 3s. 6d. Mr. William Hammond for part of ditto, 2s. 2d. Mrs. Cumberland for part of ditto, 2s. 2d.

^d He was manager under the committee appointed for the sequestration of the estates of the Royalists in these parts of Kent,

he then dwelt in St. Peter's, Canterbury, together with his moiety of the manor of Littleborne, late the archbishop's, which he had purchased, and such lands and tenements, which should be purchased with his assets, after his debts and legacies were first paid, to his executors, to be settled on feoffees; his house, for the habitation, and the lands and tenements, for the support and maintenance of six poor widows of clergymen, who had lived in Canterbury, in Kent, or in London, to be nominated and approved of by the mayor of Canterbury, and five senior aldermen, or the greatest part of them, according to the regulations mentioned in the will; and he orders in it, that the sixth woman placed in the house, should be some poor widow or maid, who should attend on the other five widows, and keep clean the house, &c. for them; but his circumstances being perplexed and involved in difficulties, and the manor of Littleborne, for there seems to have been no other lands purchased, being again resumed by the archbishop at the king's restoration, this house was left alone without any endowment whatever for this charitable purpose; this was, however, in some measure compensated by future benefactors; the first of whom, Mr. Barling, by his will proved in 1670, devised one annuity or yearly rent of three pounds to be paid to the mayor and chamberlain of this city for ever, on September 1, yearly; one moiety to the six poor widows inhabiting this house, and the other moiety towards the repair of the house and premises, as the mayor and six widows judged fit, the same to be paid out of his lands in Dering Marsh for ever, with power of distrain, &c. Another and

Kent, and of course benefitted himself by some part of the plunder; but he seems to have died in very perplexed circumstances, inasmuch that his two executors refused acting as such, and at last his sister's daughter Thomazine Harford, alias Amery, had letters of administration granted to her. He was buried in St. Peter's church.

more efficient benefactor was Dr. John Aucher, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral, who vested an estate in trustees, for the payment of ten pounds each, to six clergymen's widows, with a preference to those in Cogan's hospital.^e

After which, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, by her will in 1694, among other charitable legacies, gave out of her personal estate, four pounds per annum, to be paid to Cogan's hospital, to be equally shared and divided among such poor as should inhabit and reside in, and receive the alms of the hospital, by equal half-yearly payments, without any deduction, on any pretence whatsoever. For this purpose, and to pay her other charitable legacies, she devised to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, her leasehold estate, called Callis grange, in Thanet, in trust, to perform the purposes of her will.^f In addition to these gifts, the poor in Cogan's hospital are entitled to receive from Mrs. Masters's legacy, who died in 1716, yearly, the sixth-part of the interest due from one hundred and sixty-three pounds sixteen shillings and three pence, old South-sea annuities, being the sum vested in the mayor and commonalty of this city, in trust, for the several hospitals in Canterbury; of which a full account will be given hereafter, among the several benefactions made to this city. Besides which, the society established for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy, within this diocese, usually add ten guineas more yearly to each of these widows; which, with what little matter they have of their own, makes a comfortable retreat for them. But there being no sufficient fund left for the repair of the house, it became ruinous and would soon have been uninha-

^e Dr. Aucher's deed is dated anno 8 W. III. The revenues consist of the rent of a messuage or farm-house, with 55 acres of land in Worde, and 32 acres of marsh land in Burmarsh and Eastchurch, in Romney Marsh.

^f The will is printed in Lewis's Thanet, col. No. xlvi. p. 93.
bitable,

bitable, had not the benevolence of private persons, by a handsome subscription, afforded a sufficient sum to put it in compleat and substantial repair.^g

THE BRIDEWELL, or *Poor Priests* HOSPITAL, situated not far from the south side of the High street, in Lamb-lane, was antiently founded by Simon Langton, the archbishop's brother, archdeacon of Canterbury, about the year 1240, anno 24 Henry III.^h not, it seems, altogether of himself, but assisted with the alms and charity of several devout and pious benefactors. Shortly after the hospital's foundation, the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, at the instance of the founder above-mentioned, granted to it the rectory or church of St. Mary, of Stodmarsh, of their patronage, with the profits of four acres of land.ⁱ To this there was afterwards added, in the year 1271, being the last of Henry III. another parsonage or rectory, viz. that of the church of St. Margaret, in Canterbury; being given to it in pure and perpetual alms, by the same abbot and convent, patrons of it, at the instance of Hugh Mortimer, then archdeacon of Canterbury;^k besides these, they had nothing else, excepting the small island, behind their house, made use of by them as a garden, and an old mill belong-

^g The subscription was made in 1772, and amounted to 343l. 13s. the charge of the repairs amounting within a trifle to that sum.

^h Thorn, col. 1892, says it was made in the year 1243. See *Tan. Mon.* p. 223.

ⁱ In these grants the master or chief of the hospital is called the Syndic.

^k Thorn, col. 1920. In the interim of this hospital's foundation, and the appropriation of St. Margaret's church to it, the rector and master of the hospital, with the consent and confirmation of the abbot and the archdeacon, came to a composition about the tithes, and other ecclesiastical rights and duties of this hospital. *Batt. Somn.* p. 73, appendix xxv^b. The grants of these two churches to the hospital, are printed in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxiii. xxiv.

ing to and near it, called Medmilne, but long since forgotten, which before had been, as well as the house itself in which they dwelt, the property of one Lambin, a Fleming.¹

This hospital appears to have been founded for a place of succour and relief for poor priests, i. e. chaplains, curates, and other like unbeneficed clerks; chiefly those probably, who either by age or other infirmities, were disabled from the performance any longer of their holy functions abroad in the world, and were therefore here accommodated with a chapel, adjoining their habitation, in which they might perform divine offices, and celebrate for their benefactors; it was, as well as the hospital, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, the first fabric of which, was not, as now, built of stone, one Thomas Wyke, syndic or master of it, having first in 1373 new built it of such materials.

This hospital escaped the general dissolution, and remained unsuppressed in queen Mary's reign, in the second year of which, anno 1554, Hugh Barret was presented by the patron, Nicholas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, to the mastership of this hospital, together with the rectory of St. Margaret's, in this city, appropriated to it, and then vacant by the death of Nicholas Langdon, the last incumbent there;^m in which state this hospital remained till the 17th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, in which year it was surrendered up to the queen, by Blaze Winter, the master of it, Edmund Freake, bishop of Rochester, then

¹ Battely's Somner, p. 71.

^m He was nominated by the patron, and afterwards presented to the dean and chapter of Christ-church, ordinaries, or keepers of the spiritualities in the then vacancy of the see, who gave the person presented, institution with letters mandatory to the archdeacon or his official, for his induction. See Batt. Somn. p. 73. See the note of the instrument of institution and induction, in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxiv^b.

archdeacon of Canterbury the patron, and the archbishop, Matthew Parker the ordinary, together with all its lands, revenues, tithes, advowsons of churches, and all appurtenances belonging to it ;ⁿ (which surrender was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, under their common seal, two days afterwards, and inrolled in chancery) ; upon which the queen, upon the humble petition of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, the same having been surrendered up to her, upon that intent and confidence, granted this hospital, with all its possessions and appurtenances, as above-mentioned, to them and their successors, by letters patent, under her great seal, dated July 5, in the above year, to hold, as of her manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*, for the benefit and use of the poor of this city for ever.^o This grant appears to have been obtained by John Rose, then mayor, and Richard Gaunt, then sheriff of this city, at whose suit and solicitation, at the expence of fifty pounds, it was procured ; which sum was afterwards reimbursed to them by a general tax on the community of the city.^p

From the above time this hospital has belonged to the city ; it was for many years afterwards called the Bridewell hospital, from its being made use of as the bridewell, or house of correction of the city, and from there being kept and maintained in it a number of bridewell, or blue coat boys, poor townsmens' children ; but in the year 1729, an act of parliament having passed for the establishment of a general work-house, for the better relief and employment of the

ⁿ In the antient taxation of the revenues of this hospital, the spiritualities of it being the above two churches, were valued at 8l. and the temporals of it at 6l. total 14l. Thorn, col. 2168.

^o See Battely's Somner, p. 19 & seq. The queen's grant is printed in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxv^a. The grant is remaining in the chest in the city chamber.

^p This is indorsed on the back of the grant.

poor of this city, this house or hospital was allotted for this purpose; since which, it has been usually known by the name of the City Workhouse, being likewise the city bridewell and house of correction, and as such it is used at this time. The yearly tenths of this hospital, amounting to 1l. 1s. 4¹/₂d. are payable to the archbishop.

MAYNARD'S HOSPITAL, or *spital*, is situated in a small lane leading eastward out of Stour-street, being corruptly so called, for the founder of it was one Mayner, a citizen of Canterbury, dwelling in St. Mildred's parish, in king Henry II.'s days.^a He was a man, it seems, of noted wealth, and was, as such, surnamed Mayner le Rich.^f

It was, together with the small chapel belonging to it, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the endowment or possessions of it are vested in the prior, brothers and sisters, for the time being, in whose names all the leases are granted. The mayor and commonalty appoint the master, who is generally the senior alderman, the present master being alderman James Simmons. The mayor and aldermen are the visitors. The former of whom have the appointment from time to time of the brothers and sisters, who must be upwards of fifty years of age, of good and honest conversation,

^a The inscription, transcribed underneath, lets forth, that it was founded in the year 1317, in the 12th year of Edward II. Mr. Somner says, he had good inducement to avouch, that it was founded in king Henry II.'s reign, and however the inscription put up in after-times, varies from this, his assertion seems to be nearest the truth. See Tan Mon: p. 229.

^f He was so called in antient writings, to distinguish him from another family of the same name here, who were dyers; which addition continued to his posterity, who were known by it, and so called after him, viz. Ethelstane and Winulphus his sons, and afterwards Maynerus, probably his grandson, of which the two former lived in the reigns of king Richard I. and king John; and in the 1st of king John, Winulphus was one of the *prepositi* of the city; and Maynerus in the 13th year of Henry III. was governor of the city.

unmarried, and have resided for the preceding seven years within the liberties of the city.⁵

William Benet, of Canterbury, by his will in 1464, ordered that his executors should give the place that Roger Goldfinch dwelt in, and the two shillings quit-rent of his tenement, held by John White, to the brethren and sisters of Maynard's spital, and their successors for evermore.

By the survey taken by the commissioners in king Henry VIII.'s time, upon the statute of the 37th year of his reign, cap. 4, it appears, that the revenues of it then consisted of small tenements, and strips of garden ground in this city, which were of the yearly value of 3l. 7s besides nine acres of wood, called Brotherhedd's wood, and a close of land adjoining to it, called Brotherhedd's close, in the parish of Fordwich.

In the year 1600, the income of these estates were yearly, 20l. 4s. This house and chapel were repaired in 1617, by Joseph Colf, esq. alderman of this city, and master of this hospital.⁶

But the buildings of this hospital and chapel, having been blown down by the great storm, which happened on Nov. 3, 1703, were all rebuilt from the foundation with brick, by the charitable contribution of the mayor, aldermen, and other worthy benefactors, in the year 1708, John Beaumont, esq. being

⁵ In the year 1666, the records of this hospital being sent to London on account of a law suit then depending, were destroyed in the great fire, except the old leases since queen Elizabeth's time.

⁶ Though this hospital and chapel, as will be further mentioned hereafter, have been since rebuilt, yet the old inscription at the reparation of it in 1617 has been replaced on it, which is as follows: "This house and chapel was founded by John Maynard for three brothers and four sisters, anno domini 1317, in the 12th year of king Edward II. This work was finished and the chapel was repaired in the year of our Lord 1617, by Joseph Colf, esq. alderman of the city of Canterbury, and M. of this hospital.

then mayor; the work being first principally promoted and carried on by the application of alderman Oughton, chamberlain, and alderman Wilson, master of this hospital; the contributions amounting to upwards of 300*l.* and the expences of erecting the buildings to 299*l.* and upwards, as appears by the chamberlain's accounts.

This hospital has a common seal, on which is the representation of the Virgin Mary, with a child in her arms,

COTTON'S HOSPITAL adjoins to that last mentioned, and indeed is the same as part of it, being three several rooms or lodgings erected by Leonard Cotton, gent. of St. Margaret's, alderman and mayor of this city in 1580, who by his will in 1605, gave three places in Maynard's spital, to one poor widower and two poor widows, such as should be inhabiting in the parish of St. Margaret, if there should be any dwelling there capable thereof. In default, to such poor of St. Mildred's; in default of which, then to any such as should dwell in the city and county of Canterbury, the persons to be of good, honest behaviour, and of the age of fifty years at least, to be nominated and placed here by the mayor of Canterbury; which poor persons should receive to their own uses, from the hands of the mayor for ever, all the profits and revenues of such lands and tenements as he bequeathed for their maintenance and relief; for which purpose he gave to certain trustees therein named, his tenement with its appurtenances, in which strangers then dwelt, in St. Margaret's parish, and on the north side of his then dwelling-house, and another tenement in that parish; and another with an orchard and its appurtenances in Winchepe, in St. Mildred's parish, in this city; and he willed that the above-mentioned feoffees, the survivors of them, or their heirs, should, within six months after his death, enfeoff the mayor and com-
monalty

monality of the said city, or such other persons as they should think fit, most agreeable to the laws of the realm in these premises, for the use, maintenance and relief of the said three persons, to be placed in the said rooms in the hospital, or spital, called Maynard's spital as aforesaid, for ever. And he ordered, that if the mayor or any other persons who should have any interest in the premises, should at any time dispose of or convert the same, or any part thereof, or the produce thereof, to any other benefit or purpose than as aforesaid, or should at any time put in any other poor persons than as above described, or in any shape should abuse this gift, contrary to the meaning of his will, that from thenceforth this his bequest concerning the said poor should be void and determine; and that such persons and their heirs which should be possessed of the premises to the aforesaid uses, should from thenceforth stand and be possessed thereof, to the use of the prior and brethren and sisters of St. John's hospital, without Northgate, and their successors for ever, for their relief and comfort."

The estates given by the testator are leased out, and produce a clear income of five pounds per quarter, or twenty pounds per annum; which money is paid to the three poor of Cotton's foundation, quarterly."

Though there are here two hospitals, having separate endowments, yet being one connected building, and under the same patronage of the mayor of this city, for the time being, who with the aldermen are visitors, and one of the latter always master of them, it may be looked upon as one and the same hospital.

The modern benefactions to it are, the yearly portion it is entitled to receive from Mrs. Master's le-

^u This will was proved in 1605, in the Prerog. off. Cant. and there was a definitive sentence, by which the commissary confirmed it in the same year.

^w The three houses founded by Cotton, are those next to Castle-street, at the east end of the hospital.

gacy, who died in 1716, being the sixth part of the interest due yearly from 1631. 16s. 3d. old south sea annuities; which sum is vested in the mayor and commonalty of this city, in trust, for this and the other hospitals in Canterbury; of which a further account may be seen hereafter, among the benefactions made to this city.

Mr. Matthew Browne, in 1717, gave by his will ten shillings a year, issuing out of two houses in the borough of Staplegate, to be paid yearly to the brothers and sisters of it on the 12th day of March for ever; with power of distress, &c.

Thomas Hanson, esq. of Crosby-square, London, by his will proved in 1770, gave 500l. to this hospital; which sum is now vested in three per cent. bank annuities, and produces a dividend of 171. 10s. per annum; and there being no fund for repairs, Mr. William Rigden, brewer, of Canterbury, in 1771, by bargain and sale inrolled in chancery, vested in trustees a messuage and smith's forge, in Hawk's-lane, in this city, to apply the rents to the reparations of Maynard's and Cotton's hospitals, the surplus to be divided among the brothers and sisters of Maynard's seven houses, resident constantly there, in such manner as the trustees should think fit. The annual rents of Maynard's hospital, including seven pounds paid by the city, amounted in 1712 to 36l. 12s. and so on nearly the same to 1770; and that they were not more, was owing to the abuses committed in the management of them; but this being looked into by the mayor and commonalty, and a better regulation of them taking place, they amounted in 1785 to 46l. 4s. and are now, in 1796, increased to 69l. 10s. besides which the present master has received by fines 35l. which, with the annual six pounds left by Mr. Rigden, has been expended in a compleat and thorough repair of the chapel and ten houses; and there is no doubt, but if the mayor and commonalty continue

tinue to patronize and protect the poor of these hospitals, with the same attention, their revenues will be still further improved.

ST. JAMES'S, otherwise ST. JACOB'S HOSPITAL, at the further end of Wincheap, is situated in the parish of Thanington; but being without the bounds of the city, which run close along the walls of it, the reader will find an account of it in the description of that parish, in the History of the County of Kent.

BOYS'S HOSPITAL, named by the founder *Jesus hospital*, is situated in the suburbs of Northgate, at the further end of the street leading to the Isle of Thanet; it was founded and endowed by the will of Sir John Boys, of St. Gregories, proved in the year 1612, whose monument yet remains on the north side of the nave of the cathedral, for eight poor men and four women, at the least, besides the warden or principal of the hospital, who has a house to himself, and the rest of the members have each apartments; which form the three inner sides of a square, a dwarf wall and the gate forming the side next the road. The warden and brothers are bound by the founder's statutes, to attend divine service in their habits, which are long black cloth gowns, every Sunday morning, at the cathedral. The number of brethren and sisters are to be increased to a number not exceeding twenty; of which, one third only are to be women, as the revenues of the hospital should allow. The poor in it to be first such of the parish of Northgate as had lived there seven years, not under fifty-five years of age, and not worth ten pounds; then of St. Dunstan's; then of St. Paul's, and in default of any such there, then of St. Mildred's, or any other part of the city; the warden to have yearly ten pounds, every brother and sister four pounds, and the clavinger forty shillings more, and to have black gowns once in three or four years. The warden or schoolmaster to teach freely to read and write, and cast accounts, twenty

boys, above twelve years old, of the parishes of Northgate, St. Paul's, St. Mildred's, St. Alphage, Westgate, or St. Dunstan's, to be presented by the churchwardens and overseers; and in default, by the mayor of Canterbury, to be taught for two years, and then six of them to be put out apprentices, or to some mechanical art, and afterwards to be accounted out-brothers of the hospital, and to have certain cloathing, and yearly payments out of the revenues of it. The founder, in his book of ordinances of this hospital, directed, that the warden shall be appointed by such of the surname of the founder, who should be owners of the seat of Bettelhanger, and in default of such, by those of the same name, who should be owners of the seat of Fredville, both at that time in the possession of this name and family; and in default of such, by the dean of Canterbury, for the time being; if no dean, by the mayor of the city; and if any of these fail to nominate in the space of two months, then, after proper notification, by the archdeacon of the diocese. The above-mentioned two seats having for a long time been in the possession of other names and families, the deans of Canterbury have for many successions been masters here, and as such, on any vacancy of the brethren or sisters places, have nominated two persons, statutably qualified, to the mayor, who chuses one of them, to supply the vacancy; but of these, the poorest, most impotent, and most honest and best behaved, is, by the founder's order, to have the preference.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, by her will proved 1694, gave, out of her personal estate, five pounds a year to Jesus hospital, to be paid and divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to Cogan's hospital before mentioned; and this hospital receives likewise from Mrs. Master's legacy, who died in 1716, yearly, the sixth part of the interest due from 1631. 16s. 3d. old south-sea annuities, being the sum vested

vested in the mayor and commonalty of this city, in trust, for the several hospitals in Canterbury; of which, a full account may be found hereafter, among the several charitable benefactions to this city.

The mayor, dean and archdeacon, or the greater part of them, are appointed visitors, who are to audit and examine the accounts of the hospital, on Dec. 12, yearly, and receive ten shillings for their pains.

It appears by the account taken of the estates of it, at the death of the founder in 1612, that the annual rents were then 96l. 12s. in possession, and on his wife's death, 38l. more, and two quarters of wheat. The rents reserved on the present leases granted by the hospital in 1777, were only 117l. 12s. per annum; 1l. 19s. towards their annual feast on St. John's day, at Christmas; an annuity of five pounds out of Ash marshes, and another of 6l. 13s. 4d. out of land in Sholden, and the quitrents of the manor of Whitacre, 3l. 17s. nett per annum, making all together 133l. 2s. 4d. being the whole of the then annual income of it, exclusive of the fines on leases.* But since this, the revenues having still considerably further increased, by the particular attention paid to the letting of the estates belonging to the charity, as it appeared in 1787, at the annual visitation of the mayor and dean of Canterbury, visitors, attended by several of the aldermen. They then ordered, in consequence of this, agreeable to the direction of the founder, that one more brother should be added to the former number, and that six more poor boys should be taught to read, write and cast accounts, and that three of these boys should every year be put out apprentices, with a premium of eight pounds, and that forty shillings should be laid out in cloathing every such boy, at the time of his being put out; and they increased the salaries of the former brothers and sisters 10s. per quarter each.

* See the abstract of statutes and state of this hospital printed by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, in 1777.

Robert Grove, gent. of Hythe, by his will anno 1608, gave to Sir John Boys, twenty pounds for the use of Jesus hospital, to be bestowed in land or such like, for that use for ever.^y

BRIDGER'S ALMSHOUSES are situated in the suburbs between St. George's-gate and Riding gate, on the road opposite the city ditch; they were built in 1778 by the Rev. Mr. Byrch, executor, and in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Sarah Bridger, of this city, for six poor women; the nomination of whom is vested in his heirs.

HARRIS'S ALMSHOUSES, so called from the founder of them, are situate on the left hand or eastern side of Wincheap, and were built in the year 1726, for the habitations of five poor families, by Thomas Harris, hop-merchant, of Canterbury; who, in his will proved June 8, that year,^z mentions, that as to all his five messuages and dwellings, with the gardens and appurtenances in Wincheap, in St. Mildred's, which he designed for almshouses, and in which he had placed five old men and their wives, to live there during their lives, rent free; he gave and devised the same to trustees, nine in number, viz. Isaac Terry, Stephen Durant, and John Austen, gents. of St. Martin's; William Nethersole, gent. of St. Margaret's; Henry Terry, mercer, of St. Mary Magdalen, and his grandsons Edward Charlton, Thomas, John and Richard Barham, to them and their heirs for ever, upon trust, as such old persons as were or should be placed therein by him, during his life, should continue therein during their lives, rent free, they respectively keeping the dwellings and appurtenances, and the fences of the gardens and backfides thereto belonging, in good repair; and in trust that as they or any of them should die, the said trustees, or the survivors of them, or the major part of them, or the heirs of such survivor,

^y Will, in Prerog. off. Cant.

^z Ibid.

should from time to time place in the same dwellings as they should become respectively vacant, such other poor persons as they or the major part of them should think proper, there to remain and dwell for their lives, rent free, and so from time to time for ever; and he ordered that two of the said tenements or dwellings should be from time to time filled up with two poor persons of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and the other two with two poor persons of the parish of St. Mildred; each to be of the age of fifty years at the least, and who did not receive alms of any of the said parishes; and further, for the better support and maintenance of the said poor persons dwelling therein, he gave and devised to the said trustees and their heirs for ever, all his messuage or farm, called Marley, in Kingston, then let at twenty-one pounds per annum, and all that share of wood, containing about three yards of land belonging to the said farm, for them to dispose and pay the clear yearly rents and profits, all charges being deducted therefrom, among the said poor people dwelling in the same, to be divided equally, share and share alike, among them, and so to continue among them for ever; and when the said trustees should be reduced to three, he ordered, that they should convey the said messuages or almshouses, farm, lands and tenements, unto a competent number of new trustees, and their heirs, and so in like manner from time to time, for ever.

CHARITIES.

SIR THOMAS WHITE, alderman of London, gave 100*l.* to be paid by the chamberlain of the city of Bristol, at Merchant-Taylor's hall, in London, once in twenty-four years, for the profit of young beginners, freemen and traders in this city, to be lent out to them in parcels of 25*l.* to each poor freeman, for the space of ten years, without interest; they to give their own bond, and such other security as the court of burghmote should think proper and sufficient; to repay

the same, after that time was expired, into the chamber of the city, to be lent out again for the same intent and purpose.^a

MR. JOHN WHITFIELD, gent. of this city, by his will in 1687, gave 150l. to be lent out to poor tradesmen, free-men of this city, in parcels of 25l. each, *gratis*, for five years and no longer, nor twice to any one man; upon such security as the house of burghmote should order, direct and approve of, and so to be lent out and taken for ever; and when any sum of 25l. should be repaid into the chamberlain's hands, he should give notice at the next court of burghmote after the payment, that it might be known for some other freeman to petition for it; and the chamberlain or town clerk should give a note to the executors of the testator, or inform them how, and to whom the money was lent; and that once in three or four years, such persons as should have the freehold and inheritance of the messuage, wherein he then lived, might have liberty to inspect the securities given for the said money, and once in five years might present two persons, such as he or they should think fit, to have two of the said 25l. *gratis*, giving security as aforesaid, and to be in like manner approved.^o

THOMAS

^a There was an indenture made between the mayor, &c. of Bristol, the president and college of St. John, in Oxford, of the said Sir Thomas White's foundation, and the warden of the Merchant Taylor's Company, in London, dated July 1, 1560, for the better performance of this gift, in common with the like to the Merchant Taylor's Company, and other towns, with a forfeiture upon Bristol, in default of payment, and non-delivery of any of the sums to any of the cities or towns therein mentioned, contrary to the tenor thereof; all which forfeitures were to be to the use of the president and scholars of St. John's, provided if the rents decayed, so that the payments could not be made, the same should cease, till that decay ceased, and in such case the president and fellows of St. John's, should pay out of the forfeitures to them happening, such money as the city of Bristol neglected to pay to the towns to which the default was made—that two persons should be chosen, one by the mayor of Bristol, and the other by the president and fellows aforesaid, who should make a farvey every twenty years, whether the money was employed in the towns, according to the devise; which if neglected, the town which made default, should lose the benefit of any further receipt, and some other town should have the same.

There is in the city chest, the copy of a deed dated in 1566, relating to Sir Thomas White's gift.

^b In his will, he desired that the 150l. as aforesaid might be mentioned on his monument in St. Mary Magdalen's church, in Canterbury, that the same might not be forgotten; and by his will he appointed that the fire engine then in St. Margaret's church, and the buckets there, should remain there for the service of the town, and that there should be paid yearly out of the messuage in St. Margaret's wherein he dwelt, the sum of 20s. half yearly, into the hands of the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned; and he ordered that his other fire engine of wood, which he had in-

THOMAS PARAMORE, esq. of Monkton, by his will in 1637, gave his messuage called the Fleur-de-luce, in Canterbury, to his nephew Thomas Paramore, on condition, that he paid to the mayor and aldermen of the same 100*l.* the same to be lent to five poor shopkeepers of this city, freely; and he willed, that whosoever should borrow the sum of 20*l.* parcel of the same, should put in good security to the mayor and aldermen, to repay the same at the end of five years, which said poor shopkeepers should, with the consent of the mayor and aldermen, be appointed by his said nephew during his life, and afterwards by the house of burghmote, or the major part of them for ever.^c

MR. EDWARD JOHNSON, ribbon-weaver, by his last will in 1677, gave 100*l.* to be disposed of at the discretion of the mayor and chamberlain, for the time being, and the two eldest aldermen, to ten poor tradesmen, freemen of this city; that is to say, to each 10*l.* a piece, to remain in their hands for the space of ten years, without paying interest, they giving good security for the repayment of it at the end of that term, and so to continue and remain to be disposed of in the same manner, from time to time for ever.

MR. HENRY ROBINSON gave into the hands of the chamberlain of this city, the sum of 100*l.* to the intent, that as often as the interest of it should amount to the sum of 5*l.* it might be employed in setting up some honest young man, who was born in the city, and who had served seven years apprenticeship to some trade in it, having been bound thereto by the churchwardens and overseers of some parish within the city, towards the stocking and setting him up in his said trade; the young man to be from time to time chosen and nominated by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city, of which the mayor and recorder always to be one; and that

vented, should remain to the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, if they would accept of it and provide some fit place to set it in; and also 5*l.* to buy buckets to hang up in that church; and if not accepted there, then to the parish of St. George. And as to the 20*s.* per annum above-mentioned, he ordered that 2*s.* 6*d.* or 1*u.* should be paid to the respective clerks of the parishes where the engines should stand, for their care in looking after them.—10*s.* to be given to some poor men of the city, to be chosen by the churchwardens of either parish, five out of each parish to play the engines once a year, or oftener if they pleased, that the use of them might be known; and the other 5*s.* to lie in stock in the hands of the churchwardens of St. Margaret's for the amending and repairing the said engines and buckets; but if they should not be so exercised, then the 10*s.* to be put into the stock with the 5*s.* per annum, and the account of it to be kept in the parish books of St. Margaret's.

^c This will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

the name of such young man at the time of payment of the said 5l should be entered and registered in a book, kept by the chamberlain, and he to account once every year to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen : and whoever should receive the said money, should enter into bond with one or more securities to be approved of by the mayor, recorder and aldermen, in the penalty of 10l, to be paid to the chamberlain, for the repayment of the said money, in case that he should give over or leave off his trade within two years after his receiving it. Provided, that no young man answering the above description, should apply for the said 5l. then it might be given to any other young man born in the city, who had served his apprenticeship to some trade in the same, he giving the same security.^d

MR. JOHN WATSON, alderman of this city, by his last will in 1633, gave two tenements, once John Winter's, at the iron cross, being at the four vent way between St. Margaret's and Castle street,^e which had been given to superstitious uses, and had been purchased by him of the crown, having escheated to it,^f and likewise a small piece of meadow land in St. Mildred's, to the mayor and commonalty and their successors for ever, as feoffees in trust, to the use of the poor inhabitants of the city of Canterbury, for them to employ the whole rents and profits of the land and tenements, for the buying and providing yearly for ever, russet cloths, to make cloaths for the aforesaid poor, aged, decrepid and impotent persons, inhabiting in the several parishes of the said city; to be delivered to them on the feast of St. Andrew yearly, to cloath the poor of three parishes every year by turn and course; beginning with the parishes of St. Margaret, St. Mildred, and St. Mary Bredin, and so on through the city, as the will at large directed. The poor persons to be above the age of fifty years, and to be at the election and nomination of the mayor and four of the eldest aldermen for ever; and his will and desire was, that the chamberlain should have full power to demise and let the premises by writings under his hand and seal for three years, and so on for the like term for ever, for the utmost value or yearly rent without any fine; and that he should receive the rents, provide the cloaths, and

^d In the city chest is an indenture dated in 1642, concerning this gift of Mr. Robinson.

^e Late in the occupation of Mr. Edward Scudamore, but now let in separate tenements.

^f See Battely's Somner, p. 169.

account yearly for the sums received and disbursed to the mayor and four of the eldest aldermen, upon the first Thursday in the month of December yearly for ever; and that 6s. 8d. should be paid to the mayor and aldermen for their pains in it; and 10s. to the chamberlain for his pains about the business and affairs aforesaid, and for taking care that the tenements were kept in good repair.

MR. AVERY SABINE, an alderman of this city, by his will in 1649, gave an annuity, or rent charge of 20l. per annum for certain charitable uses; of which ten marks were to be paid yearly to the use of Kingsbridge hospital, and the remainder to cloath ten poor people in the city of Canterbury, on the feast of St. Andrew, yearly; the overplus to be laid out in the charges of renewing the feoffment, or to be divided between the poor people of this city, in manner as by the will is more fully expressed; and he vested all his lands in Monkton in Thanet, in feoffees for the discharge of this trust, and ordered that when the major part of them should be deceased, the feoffment to be from time to time renewed.

MR. JOHN COGAN, by his will proved in 1657, among other charities, gave the lands and tenements, which he had lately purchased, being in or near the parishes of St. Mildred and St. Mary Castle, in or near the city of Canterbury, and in or near Thanington, of the yearly value of 35l. which he hoped, within the space of ten years more, would be of an improved value of 10l. more, which he had bought and intended to dispose of, for the encouragement of maid servants to stay and continue for the space of six or seven years together; he therefore willed and devised to any such three maid servants, as should dwell and inhabit freely and without compulsion or restraint, with any master or mistress, not being their kindred, within the city of Canterbury, for the space of six or seven years together, without shifting them of their service during the said term, upon certificate, by such master or mistress, of such service done by any such maid servant, to be made to his executors, or the survivor of them, and after their decease, to the mayor and recorder of the city of Canterbury, and three or more of the said aldermen, for the time being, that there has been paid to such maid servant or maid servants, not exceeding 50s. a year, given by their masters or mistresses, the sum of 5l. a piece, of lawful money of England, and the overplus and surplufage, the tenements being kept in good reparations, he willed should be employed and laid out
by

by his executors, and the survivor of them during their lives, and after their decease by the mayor, recorder and three of the antient aldermen of the city, for the payment of the cloathing of six fatherless maiden children, from the age of six years to the age of 21 years; each of them to have a petticoat and waistcoat of coloured kersey, garnished with two statute laces, and one pair of shoes, and one pair of stockings, provided for them, to have them against the 25th day of December, commonly called Christmas-day, and so to go through the city of Canterbury, from parish to parish, as the said overplus and surplufage would reach and extend unto, for ever; but the rent of this estate has been so much improved, that the number of children clothed, has, of late years been upwards of sixty, and extended every year to all the parishes throughout the city.^s

MRS. MARY MASTERS, spinster, of Canterbury, by a codicil to her will in 1716, gave the sum of 5l. per annum, to all and severall the hospitals, but not mentioning where the hospitals were; and her personal estate too being deficient in the payment of her legacies, the payment of them was withheld by her heir and executor, Sir Harcourt Masters,^b and this causing a suit of litigation, the cause was heard before Sir Joseph Jekill, the master of the rolls, in Easter term 1718: when the court determined, among other matters in the will and codicil, that, as to the 5l. per annum to all and every the hospitals, it appearing, that the testatrix lived in Canterbury, for many years, and died there, and that she had taken notice by her will, of two Canterbury hospitals by name; this charity was held not to be void for the uncertainty, but to have been intended for all the hospitals in Canterbury, but not as was expressed, to the hospital a mile out of Canterbury, viz. at Harbledown, though founded by the same archbishop of Canterbury, and governed by the same statutes; and this the court decreed, notwithstanding it was objected, that they ought not to go out of the words of the will, and confine the general words all hospitals, to those in Canterbury; and the court did this the rather, because these charities if they prevailed would be perpetuities of 5l. per annum, and by that means create a deficiency, and consequently in a great part defeat the rest of the will, as to plain legacies in favour of those which were doubtful. Sir Harcourt Masters, the heir

^s See his bequest of his house, &c. called Cogan's hospital, before.

^b She was the daughter of his father's elder brother.

and executor abovementioned, was one of the directors of the South Sea Company, in the fatal year 1720, whose estates were vested by act of parliament in trustees, for the benefit of the sufferers in that general calamity. In consequence of which, about the year 1737, the money which had been paid by the trustees of the director's forfeited estates, out of the estates of Sir Harcourt Masters, on account of the above annuities, was laid out in the purchase of 163*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* old south sea annuities, which in 1740 stood in the names of John Lynch, D. D. and John Knowler, esq. the latter of whom received the interest from time to time, and paid one sixth to the hospital of St. John; another sixth to that of Eastbridge; another sixth to that of Maynard; another sixth to that of Jesus; another sixth to that of Smith; and the remaining sixth to that of Cogan.

On the decease of Dr. Lynch, John Knowler, esq. being the surviving trustee, he, upon June 16, 1761, being present in burghmote, proposed to transfer the said 163*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, as trustees for the said hospitals; which proposal being accepted by the court, he transferred that sum to them accordingly, for the above purpose.

DIFFERENT GIFTS OF LANDS, TENEMENTS, &c. TO
THE CITY.

JOHN BRIGGS, anno 36 Edward III. gave to this city a parcel of land, called Le Gravel Pet, in Winchape-field, in the parish of St. Mary de Castro, lying between a certain way leading from Winchepe towards Dodingdale, towards the south, as the deed expresses it.ⁱ

WILLIAM BENNET, of St. Andrew's parish, mayor of this city in 1450, gave by his will in 1464^b to this city, two tenements beside Jury-lane, in St. Mary Bredman's parish, to the welfare and common profit of the city for evermore, except 10*s.* to be paid yearly to the parson and churchwardens of St. Andrew's; and he ordered his executors to buy 300 feet of ashler, of Folkestone stone, to make a wharfe about the King's-mill thereto, and 5*s.* for the reparation of the shamelys for strange bocherys to occupy every market day, and for paving the strete from St. Andrew's to the Pyllorie, that might go cleaner thereto 10*s.* John Fremmingham and Tho-

ⁱ Battely's Somner, p. 183, from the archives of the city.

^k In the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

mas Lambsyn were his feoffees and executors; besides the before-mentioned, he gave other benefactions, as will be mentioned elsewhere.

ROGER BRENT, of All Saints parish, in this city, and owner of the Dungeon manor, who died in 1486, having been an alderman and thrice mayor of this city, gave to the community of it and their successors, his messuage called Stonehall, in the parish of All Saints, in which church he lies buried, to hold to them and their heirs, upon trust, that they and their successors should build a certain dwelling for honest men and women to live in, for which they should take the annual profits arising from thence, to the use of the said community.^m

JOHN BROKER, of St. Margaret's, alderman and twice mayor of this city, by his will anno 1521, gave to the mayor and commonalty of this city for ever, two houses, the one in St. Mary Castle parish, the other at the Waterlock, in St. Margaret's parish.ⁿ

THOMAS PETTIT, esq. of St. George's, by his will anno 1626, gave 50l. to the mayor and commonalty, to be employed by them continually for the maintenance of two hospital boys at the least, in their new hospital.

JOHN WEBB, gave by his will anno 34 Elizabeth, as appears by the burghmote book, 50l. to the mayor and corporation of this city.

THOMAS LUDD, glazier, of this city, by indenture, dated April 28, 1649, out of the good will which he bore to this city, gave and confirmed to the mayor and commonalty of it and their successors, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 11s. to be issuing and going out of his messuage, with its appurtenances in a street, called the Rush-market, in the parish of St. Alphage, in this city,^o and payable on Midsummer day to them, for the purpose of establishing a lecture or sermon for ever, to be preached yearly, upon Holy Cross day, being the day of the election of the mayor, and immediately before the election, by such a preacher as the mayor for the time being should think fit, and at such place as he should appoint for the more solemn meeting of the mayor, aldermen, &c. of

^l The two stone houses in Somner's time, the one the Tyger, the other the White Horse, situated by the above lane, were, as he conjectured, the two tenements given as above-mentioned. They belong to the city at this time.

^m Will, Prerog. off. Cant. ⁿ Ibid.

^o Bounding to the said street south; to the house called the King's Head, west; and to the house of Thomas Bullock, east.

the city ; and he ordered, that the mayor, &c. and their successors should pay to every such minister for his pains therein, the sum of ten shillings, immediately after the end of the said sermon ; and to the parish clerk one shilling, for ringing the sermon bell and for his attendance ; with a power of distress, &c.

HENRY VANNER, of St. George's, in Canterbury, alderman of this city, by his will in 1630, gave to the mayor and commonalty of it and their successors for ever, the sum of 150*l.* upon condition, that they should for ever thereafter, from time to time, maintain and keep, bring up, and place in a decent and religious manner, within the city, six poor children, born within the same ; whereof two of the said six should be kept and maintained in the name of Joanne Vanner, his late sister deceased, and the other four in his own name, until such time as the said children should be fit to be apprentices, or should otherwise be provided for ; the election, denomination and appointment of them to be in the said mayor and commonalty for ever. And he gave to the said mayor and commonalty, one yearly rent of 10*l.* to be received from his executor, out of the rents of his leases of Barton lands, for so long time as they should continue in being ; and directed, that the said legacy should be employed towards the raising of a stock of money for the helping of poor tradesmen ; for which purpose his desire was, that the said mayor and commonalty, from such time as they should be possessed of any competent sum of money, fit to be let out to poor tradesmen, which should need to have any such sum of money as 5*l.* that then such person or persons, giving sufficient bond with sureties, to the mayor and commonalty for the repayment of it, should have the same for such term as the mayor and commonalty, and the person or persons so requiring the said sum or sums, should agree upon ; for which money no use or interest should be required. And he ordered that the said poor tradesmen, dwelling in the parish of St. George, should have the preference before any other.

ROBERT ROSE, gent of the precincts of Christ-church, by his will in 1620, gave 100*l.* to be for the poor children of the hospitals of Canterbury, in such sort to be employed for the best use and purpose, as the like by others had been bestowed.

HESTER HAMMOND, spinster, of Canterbury, by her will proved 1719, gave the sum of 20*s.* per annum, to be paid by

by her executor yearly, towards the charges of maintaining the charity school for boys in the city of Canterbury; the same to continue to be paid so long as that school should be maintained and kept up; her niece Phebe, wife of Mr. Thomas Lefroy, her executrix.

DOROTHY NIXON, widow, of Christ-church, in Canterbury, by a codicil to her will proved with it, in Feb. 1730, gave 400l. to her nephews, Herbert, Thomas and George Randolph, upon trust, that they, the survivor or survivors of them and the heirs of such survivor, should lay out the same in land of inheritance, and in the mean time to place out the same at interest, and apply the same to the putting out of one boy, and the remainder towards the putting out of one girl; if not enough for both to be apprentices, to be chosen by her said trustees, or the majority of them, out of some or one of the charity schools within the city and liberty of Canterbury; and if the said schools should all fail, then the said boy and girl should be chosen and elected out of the poorer sort of the children belonging to, and of the parish of St. Margaret, within this city.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY IS within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the same.

AS TO *the several parish churches* which have been, or now are within this city or its suburbs; the first of them that is found mentioned, excepting that of St. Martin, is that of the four crowned martyrs, taken notice of upon this occasion by Bede, who says, that a little before the year 624, great part of this city was burnt, and the flames raging vehemently near this church, archbishop Mellitus put a stop to them by his prayers. The four crowned saints gave title to an ancient church in Rome, and was probably given to this church by one of our three first archbishops, who were Romans. The place where this church was situated, cannot now be marked out, but as far as can be guessed by Bede's short narrative, it was not far from the archbishop's palace, and not improbably on the same spot of ground where St. Alphage's church
now

now stands ; for the flames were driven by a south wind towards the north side of the city, and the archbishop was carried near to this church of the four crowned martyrs, where a stop was put to the fire ; the wind suddenly turning to the north, as the venerable historian relates it.^p Another church is mentioned in a charter of Cœnulph, king of Mercia, and Cuthred, king of Kent, anno 804, being a gift to the abbess and her nuns of Liminge, of a piece of land, which belonged to the church of St. Mary, situated in the west part of this city. But as no such church is now, or is read of, to have been standing since the conquest, it may be safely inferred, that from the face and condition of the city having suffered an utter change since that period, especially when the Danes made such havoc of both place and people in king Ethelred's days, both by fire and sword ; the church above-mentioned, as well as all others within it, were then totally destroyed and annihilated ; so that all that we know of (except St. Martin's) must have been erected since that time, and the names of the saints to which several of the churches are dedicated, as St. Alphage, St. Dunstan, and St. Edmund the King and Martyr, serve to confirm the truth of it.

There are, within the walls of this city, twelve parish churches now remaining, and there were five more, which have been long since demolished ; and there are three churches now situated in the suburbs of it, and there has been one demolished—Of those now remaining, there were only two, viz. St. Martin's without, and St. Alphage's within the walls, which were not of the patronage of some religious house or abbey, in or in the near neighbourhood of the city, and these two were in the patronage of the archbishop.^q

It may be thought strange, that the number of churches in this city has decreased so much, and that

^p Bede, lib. ii. c. 7.

^q Battely's Somner, p. 163.

so many of them have been united to others, and yet together, even at this time, make but a very moderate income to the incumbents; this has been supposed, in general, to have been occasioned by the great failure of their former profits, which they enjoyed before the reformation, of private masses, *obits*, processions, confessions, or the like; all which then fell to the ground, and lessened the income of most of them to a very small pittance. However, as will be seen hereafter, some of these churches were become desecrated and in ruins, and others were united long before the above time; which seems to have been owing, in great measure, to many of them having been built by the bounty of well disposed persons, in hopes of a future support and endowment, which failing, and the repairs and support of the fabric lying too heavy on the parishioners, they suffered them to run to ruin; and there being no sufficient maintenance for the priests, they became desecrated, or were united to some other neighbouring churches. Indeed it appears plain, that poverty was the sole cause of their decay; for in their most flourishing state, the benefice of each of these churches was so low and poor, that they were for that very reason excused in all taxations, being of less value than the stipends of poor vicars, which had been advanced above five marks a year.^f

The decrease of the value of church benefices was equally felt in other cities and towns, as well as this, which occasioned an act of parliament to be passed at Oxford, in the 17th of king Charles II. for uniting churches in cities and towns corporate; in conformity to which, in 1681, a petition was made to the archbishop, under the names and seals of the major part of the mayor and aldermen, and justices of the peace, of this city, who being informed of the archbishop's intentions of uniting the parish churches of it, according

^f See Bateley, pt. II. p. 177.

to the above act, they did thereby give their free consent, that those within the city should be united, viz.

ST. PAUL'S and ST. MARTIN'S,
 ST. MARY BREDMAN'S and ST. ANDREW'S,
 HOLY CROSS WESTGATE, and ST. PETER'S,
 ST. ALPHAGE'S and ST. MARY'S NORTHGATE,

leaving all things necessary to the perfecting of this union, according to the tenor of the above act; which instrument was dated March 6th, that year, and signed by Jacob Wraight, mayor, and P. Barrett, recorder, &c. To this was added a petition of the dean and chapter of Canterbury to the archbishop, as being perpetual patrons of the parish churches of St. George, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Paul, St. Mary Bredman, and St. Peter, within the city and liberties, for the uniting of those churches with each other and with others adjoining, in manner as above-mentioned in the former petition, which was given under their common seal, dated March 13th the same year. Upon the receipt of these, the archbishop issued his decree, reciting the two petitions for uniting the several above-mentioned churches, the particulars of which will be found under the description of each of them; which decree was dated at Lambeth, on March 24, 1681. To which the inhabitants of each parish signed their consents, by their several instruments, dated December 19th, 20th, and 21st, the same year. After which, by a decree of the archbishop's in 1684, with the consent of the mayor, aldermen and justices of the peace of this city, and of the king, under his great seal as patron, he united the church of All Saints with St. Mary de Castro, already united to it, to the parish church of St. Mildred; further particulars of which will be found under the latter parish. It should seem the decree of the archbishop in 1681, for the uniting of the churches of Holy Cross Westgate, and St. Peter did not have its full effect, for on April 6, 1692, there were two petitions, one from the mayor and eight others, and another from the dean

and chapter to the archbishop, similar to the former ones, for this purpose; and the archbishop's decree, dated at Lambeth, the 13th of that month, united these churches; and with the same particulars in every thing else as the former decree in 1681.^s

THE CHURCHES *at present within the walls of this city*, are as follows:

ALL SAINTS *church* is situated on the north side of the High-street, almost adjoining to Kingsbridge. It is a building, which, notwithstanding the late repair of it, has no very slighty appearance, being built of rubble stone, and covered with plaister; seemingly of about king Edward III.'s reign. It consists of two isles and two chancels, having a turret at the west end of the south side, new built in 1769,^t in which is a clock and only one bell.

The old steeple projected so far into the street, that when Kingsbridge adjoining was widened at the above time, for the accommodation of the public, it was found

^s Copies of all these instruments are in the Register's office, Canterbury.

^t Somner mentions some grave stones in it remaining in his time, of persons of good account buried in it; among others, of Roger Brent, an alderman, and thrice mayor of this city, who died in 1486, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel, in this church, and as appears by his will, was a good benefactor to the city. On his gravestone were the arms of *Brent*, impaling *Lee*; on another gravestone were the arms of *Apulderfield*, impaling *Evering*; and on another, *two chevrons*, impaling *three chevrons*; and in one of the windows were the arms of archbishop Morton. All which have been long since obliterated.

The following inscriptions on gravestones are among others remaining in it: *In the south isle*, one for Margaret, wife of Daniel Lister, obt. 1621. *In the north isle*, a memorial for Shadrack Tyler, B. A. son of Robert Tyler, vicar of St. Laurence; and grandson of Shadrack Cooke, vicar of Favertham, obt. 1756. Another for Joseph Royle, alderman, obt. 1788. John Fuller, alderman, obt. 1569. In the register of this parish, which begins in 1559, are several entries among the burials of the Bridges's, Denne's, Six's, and Sawkins's.

necessary to take down the steeple of this church, and to re-build it as at present.

This church has no monuments, and not many inscriptions in it. It is situated so very low, close to the river side, that it is exceeding damp.

It appears by the survey of the king's commissioners, taken anno 2 Edward VI. that there were lands given by Thomas Fryer, by his will for a yearly obit, to be kept within this church for ever, and that there was rent given by John Coleman, by his will, for another obit for the space of twenty years, from 1536.^u

This church's cemetery or church-yard was acquired and laid to it but in modern times, as it were, says Somner, for in king Henry III.'s time, and afterwards in king Edward III.'s time too, it was in private hands, as appears by several deeds of those times, and did antiently belong, in part at least, to Eastbridge hospital. It is situated on the north side of the church, and being on higher ground, has many tomb and head stones remaining in it.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, with which it continued till the general dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. in the 30th year of which, it was, with the rest of the possessions of it, surrendered into the king's hands, where it has remained ever since, the king being at this time patron of it. This church, with that of St. Mary de Castro, before united to it, was in the year 1684, united by archbishop Sancroft to that of St. Mildred, in this city, with the consent of the mayor and aldermen and justices of the peace of it, and of the king, patron of it.

In the antient taxation, in king Richard II.'s time, this church was valued at four pounds per annum, but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not

^u This survey is printed at the end of Somner, by Battely.

charged to the tenth.^w This rectory is valued in the king's books at seven pounds per annum. In 1588 here were one hundred and thirty-five communicants. In 1640 it was valued at thirty pounds, communicants one hundred and five.

There is a terrier of this rectory, but without date, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

John Coleman, of this parish, who lies buried in our Lady's chapel, in this church, by his will anno 1535, gave his garden, which lay opposite the parsonage of it, to the parsons of it and their successors for ever.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine

The Queen

The King

RECTORS,

William Bye, in 1467.^x

Alanus Hydmarsh, in 1476.^x

Richard Knepe, in 1535.^y

William Blossom, obt. 1550.^z

Roger Squire, in 1550.^a

Henry Fisher, Sept. 26, 1579,

... resigned^b

Richard Hayes, March 2, 1590,
resigned 1608.

Philemon Pownell, clerk, Feb. 10,
1608.^c

William Watts, in 1634.

Richard Burney, clerk, Sept. 28,
1661.^d

Humphry Bralesford, A.M. Sept.
3, 1684.

^w Thorn, col. 2169.

^x They are mentioned in different wills in the Prerog. off. Cant.

^y He is mentioned in a will in Prerogative off. Cant.

^z His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

^a He is mentioned as parson of Alhaldwyn, in Canterbury, in a will in Prerog off.

^b He was also vicar of St. Dunstan's.

^c A dispensation passed in 1626, for his holding this rectory, with the hospital of poor priests, and the parish church of St. Margaret annexed to it. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 878.

^d In 1673 presented to the rectory of St. Peter's. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 886.

On the 29th of which month, this church was united to that of St. Mildred, in this city, to the list of the rectors

rectors of which, hereafter, the reader is referred for an account of the rectors of these united churches.

ST. ALPHAGE church is situated in the north part of the city, on the west side of Palace-street; it is a large handsome building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a square tower steeple at the west end of the north isle, in which are three bells.^c

Thomas

^c Somner mentions the following burial inscriptions, on brass, in old English letters, in this church, all long since destroyed: viz. one in the chancel for John Piers, rector. For John Parmenter, rector, commissary of Canterbury likewise, and rector of Adisham, obt. 1501. For Robert Provest, rector, obt. 1487. For John Lovelych, B. L. rector and likewise register of the archbishop's consistory at Canterbury, obt. 1438. For Richard Stuppeny, B. L. L. proctor, obt. 1596. *In the south chancel*, for Henry Gosborne, gent. of St. Alphage, alderman, and four times mayor of this city, in the chapel of our Lady, obt. 1522. He had two wives, by whom he had 25 children; he by his will gave 20 marcs, (a large legacy in those days) towards repairing the city walls. On his stone these two shields, *Sable, a fess, gules, between three swans, argent*; and *Vert, a saltier, argent, a chief, ermine*. Robert Gosborne, rector of Penshurst, his brother, obt. 1523. For Richard Engham, of Great Chart, obt. 1568. *In the middle isle*, for John Caxton, and Joane and Isabel his wives; he was a benefactor to this church, and died in 1485. On the second pillar from the west end, on a brass plate, the only one now remaining of those mentioned by Somner, *Gaude Prude Thoma, per quem fit ista Columpna*, with his coat of arms. He lived in king Edward IVth.'s days, and by his will appointed to be buried by Christ-church porch, and gave by it as much as would build a pillar in this church, and five marcs to the works of Christ-church, anno 1468. *In the west window*, the figures of Edmund Staplegate and Eleanor at Pytte, his wife, in coloured glass, and underneath, *Orate p. aibus, Edmudi Staplegate, & Elenora at Pytte, uxoris ejus*. This man, who took his name from his habitation at Staplegate, adjoining to this parish, was in king Edward III.'s days, several times one of the bailiffs of this city. There were formerly many coats of arms in the windows of the church, most of which have been long since destroyed.—The following monuments and gravestones are among others in this church at this time: A memorial near the altar-rails for

Thomas Prowde, of this parish, died anno 1468, and by his will gave one pair of organs, to the use of this church.

By

Thomas Wise, S. T. P. descended of a genteel family in Oxfordshire, incumbent of this parish and of Beakesborne, a fix preacher of this cathedral, and a prebendary of that of Lincoln; he died in 1726; arms, *Three chevronels*. Another next the last, for Brodnax Brandon, gent. eldest son of William Brandon, late of Portsmouth, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Brodnax, of Godmersham, obt. 1733; arms, *Barry of ten, over all a lion rampant, ducally crowned; impaling a cross fleure*. An inscription on a brass plate for John Mainwaring, esq. of an antient and noble family of that name, of Pyvor, in Cheshire, ob. 1621. An inscription on the same stone, inscribed the reverse way, for Elizabeth, daughter of William Maundy, M. D. formerly of this city, obt. 1776. In the north isle are memorials for several of the Knowlers. A mural tablet for Samuel Vassal, esq. son of Colonel John Vassal, obt. 1714; arms, *Azure, a sun in chief, a vase in base, or*. A memorial for Peter Peters, of the dissolved Dominican monastery, near this parish, M. D. the eldest son of John Peters, M. D. of the same place, obt. 1697. Under the same stone lies buried Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1722; arms, *Peters, or, three roses, gules; on an escutcheon of pretence, Stoning, argent, on a chevron, gules, three martlets, between three hurts, each charged with a fleur de lis, or*. Another for Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Peters, M. D. obt. 1712. One for Michael Peters, gent. obt. 1754. On a hatchment at the north-east corner, an inscription for John Stockar, rector almost 46 years, obt. 1708. On another at the south side of the north isle, arms, *Bix, on an escutcheon of pretence, Gules, a chevron, or; and an inscription for Mr. Thomas Bix, of Bishopsgate, London, buried here near his grandfather and grandmother, obt. 1697*. On another against the north wall, arms, *Simpson, impaling vert, a chevron, between three rams passant, or, for Roger Simpson, gent. obt. 1656*. Mary his wife, obt. 1648. A memorial for William Crayford, esq. formerly recorder, obt. 1733. For Susanna, widow of William Crayford, esq. obt. 1775. Several other memorials for the family of Crayford, both on gravestones and hatchments. A memorial for George Hammond, gent. obt. 1761; also Mary his widow, obt. 1782; likewise Mary their daughter, obt. 1788; and for Thomas Hammond, gent. (attorney and several years chamberlain of this city) their son, obt. 1791. A memorial in the north isle, for the Rev. Mr. Le Suer, minister to a French episcopal chapel in this city, obt. 1746; also for Margaret his wife, obt. 1749. Several memorials for the Knotts and Foutrells. A
memorial

By the return of the king's commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI. it appears, that there were lands given by

memorial for Algerina Dashiwood, eldest daughter of Geo. Dashiwood, esq. obt. 1713; arms in a lozenge, *On a fess, three griffins heads, erased.* In the south isle, a small mural monument for Matthew Hadde, eldest son of Henry Hadde, of Frinsted, both alike esqrs. He was of the society of Lincoln's-Inn, and for twenty-seven years performed the office of justice of the peace within this city. He was steward of four courts; 1st, of the chancery of the cinque ports at Dover; 2d, of the royal manor of Wye; 3d, of the dissolved monastery of St. Augustine; and lastly, of the town and port of Faversham; and practised as a barrister at law to the county at large, obt. 1617; arms at top, *Gules, three flags heads caboshed, or, between the horns of each a cross croset, fitchee, argent, a crescent for difference.* Several memorials on monuments, hatchments, and gravestones, for the family of Roberts; arms, *Per pale, gules and azure, three pheons heads, argent.* On a hatchment opposite the south door, for Mary, wife of John Coppin, gent. and daughter of Sir John Roberts, obt. 1585.—A memorial for Mrs. Deborah Timewell, only daughter of John Bridges, esq. late of this city, and wife of Edward Timewell, esq. of Chigwell, in Essex, obt. 1752; also for the said Edward Timewell, esq. obt. 1762. He was the eldest son of Benjamin Timewell, esq. one of the commissioners of the navy in the reign of queen Ann; arms, *Or, on a chief, crenelle, three lions heads, erased, impaling, on a cross, a leopard's face.* A mural tablet on the north side for John Hayward, gent. obt. Dec. 26, 1794; another mural tablet on the south side for William Bennet, obt. June 26, 1782, and for Sarah his mother, obt. 1780. There are some good remains of painted glass yet left; among which are the following coats of arms, *Sable, a fess, gules, between three swans, argent;* the same coat impaling *Vert, on a chevron, argent, five horse shoes;* the same impaling *Vert, a saltier, or, a chief ermine;* a chevron, between three birds heads, erased, and *Gules, a saltier, or.*

Among the wills in the Prerog. off. Cant. I find that William Prowde, of St. Elphe, was buried in 1596 in this church, before the altar of St. James and St. Erasmus. He gave by his will 3l. towards the making of a new pair of organs, to be set up on the north side of the choir, before the image of St. Elphe; also 40s. to a clerk to be provided to play on the same at high feasts. Serlys Prude, alias Proude, gent. of St. Alphage, in 1584. Christopher Turner, gent. of this parish, in 1591. Thomas Maneringe, gent. in 1593. Christopher Nevinton, gent. of this parish, in 1617. In the chancel, Henry Hales, gent. of the precincts of Christ-church, in 1679, near his grandchild Mary, daughter of his son John Hales; Mary Hales, of the precincts of the

Archbishop's

by Isabell Fowle, by her will, for a priest to celebrate *masse* within this church; also for one torch yearly to serve the high altar for ever. That there was lamp-rent likewise given by John Sellowe, for one lamp, to burn yearly before the image of St. John the Evangelist, within this church for ever.^f

This church, which is a rectory, is exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. It has been from early times part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and still remains so, being at this time, with the vicarage or church of St. Mary Northgate, united to it in 1681,^g of the patronage of his grace the archbishop.

The church of St. Alphage is valued in the king's books at 8l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 17s. 4d. the church of Northgate having been united to it since, being valued separate from it.^h In 1588 it was valued at 30l. Communicants 120. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. Communicants the like number.

The parsonage-house, which adjoins to the church and church-yard southward, has had two good benefactors, in Mr. Herbert Taylor, formerly rector of this church, and Mr. Hearn, the present rector.

There are two terriers of this rectory, the one dated anno 1637, the other April 27, 1747, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

Archbishop's palace, widow, in 1687. Anne Herault, spinster, of Canterbury, near her mother and sisters, in 1720. Besides the above burials in this church, there is frequent mention in the parish register of it, which begins in 1558, of the Lovelaces, Masters, Juxons, Hadde, Denews, Dennes, Foches, Primroses, &c. &c.

^f The return of the commissioners is printed at the end of Somner, by Battely.

^g See the account of petitions having been presented for the uniting of these churches, and the archbishop's decree thereon, before, p. 211; by which this church of St. Alphage and St. Mary Northgate were united, both belonging to the same patron; and that the former should for ever be the church presentative, and that the parishioners of each should resort to the same, as to their proper church.

^h Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 26.

CHURCH OF ST. ALPHAGE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

The Archbishop.

Robert Istep, in 1405.ⁱ
 John Lovelych, LL. B. obt. Sept.
 6, 1438.^k
 John Piers, in 1461.^l
 John Elys, in 1467.^m
 Robert Elys, in 1476.
 Robert Proveste, obt. Jan. 22,
 1487.ⁿ
 John Cufsham, in 1490.
 John Parmenter, in 1501.^o
 Thomas Davyes, in 1518, obt.
 1540.^p
 Umphrey Jordan, in 1540 and
 1549.^q
 John Atkins, obt. Feb. 1580.^r
 John Alderston, inducted March
 1580.
 Joshua Hutton, in 1594, resigned
 1596.
 John Sheppard, inducted 1597,
 resigned 1599.
 David Platt, A. M. inducted
 Oct. 1599, obt. Sept. 1642.
 Richard Pickis, obt. January,
 1660.^s
 Edward Fellow, A. M. inducted
 June 1661, obt. 1663.

ⁱ He is mentioned as a scoffee of Amabilia Gobion, in a deed in the Surrenden library.

^k Register of the archbishop's consistory court, and lies buried in the chancel.

^l His gravestone, in the chancel, is very antient, but without date; but he is mentioned in a will in the Prerog. off. in 1461.

^m He and his successors, including Jordan, are mentioned in different wills in the Prerog. off. Cant.

ⁿ He lies buried in this church in the choir of it, as ordered by his will,

and devised by it to his pytt making, 3s. 4d.

^o He was commissary of Canterbury, and rector of Adisham, and lies buried in the chancel here.

^p He was buried in this church, before the image of St. Elphe, in the choir. His will is in Prerog. office, Cant.

^q See Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 100.

^r Buried in the chancel.

^s He was, as well as his successor, buried in the chancel of this church. His will is in Prerogative court, Canterbury.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archbishop

RECTORS.

John Stockar, A. M. inducted
September 24, 1663, obit.
1709.^t

During his time this church appears to have been united to that of St. Mary Northgate, so that he died rector of both churches, and his successors have since been rectors of this and vicars of Northgate.

Thomas Wise, S. T. P. inducted
April, 1709, obt. July 24,
1726.^u*Herbert Taylor*, A. M. inducted
August 1, 1726, resigned
1753.^w*John Airson*, A. M. 1753, refig.
1761.^x*George Hearn*, clerk, collated
May 1, 1761, the present
rector.^y^r He was a native of Switzerland.^u He was vicar likewise of Bekesborne, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral, and a prebendary of Lichfield. He was buried in this church.^w He resigned these churches on being inducted to the vicarage of

Bridge, with Patricborne, in 1753, of which he was patron.

^x One of the minor canons of Canterbury cathedral. He resigned these churches for those of St. Martin and St. Paul.^y One of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

ST. ANDREW'S church stands in a small recess, about the middle of the High-street, on the south side. It was built in the room of the antient church of the same name, which stood at a small distance, in the centre of the street, the passage along which was through two narrow lanes on each side of it. This church was an antient structure of only one isle, and one chancel, having a spire steeple at the west end; in it were many monuments and inscriptions; the former of which, when this church was pulled down in 1764, an act of parliament having been obtained for this purpose, for the accommodation of the public, by laying open the street, were at first deposited in
the

the undercroft of the cathedral; but when the new church was finished, they were placed in the vestibule of it; an account of them will be given below. Among these were the several monuments of the rectors of this parish, from Dr. Cox in 1544, to Mr. Paris, who died in 1709, both inclusive, and were for the most part buried in it. Among these it is observable, that there were two ancestors of the famous dean of St. Patrick's, viz. Thomas Swift, his great-grandfather, and William his son, who were successively rectors of this church from 1569 to 1624; the former of them having expressly desired by his will, that his bones should rest in that church, where his people so entirely loved him.²

This church being thus taken down, a new one was erected, though not till some years afterwards, on a spot of ground bought for the purpose, of sufficient size for a small cemetery likewise adjoining.³ This church, which is a neat building of brick, with a steeple of the same materials, in which hangs one bell, was

² In the old church there were, in Mr. Somner's time, several brass plates and inscriptions for Stephen White, citizen and the first ironmonger that ever was dwelling in this city, obt. 1592; and in the windows, the figure and an inscription on the glass, *Orate p̄ aia Dni Wilmi Melhose Rectoris Eccle scæ Mariæ de Bredman.* And in another the figure and an inscription, *Orate p̄ aia patris Johis Fanting Rectoris Scæ Mariæ de Bredyn—Det Mater Xti Fanting John Gaudia Cæli.* These, perhaps, were benefactors to the church about the time that John Petyt of this parish was; who by his will in 1498, gave five marcs to the making a new steeple and a new roof to it. And one John Swan, a parishioner and an alderman, and sometime mayor, gave in like manner 66s. 8d. towards the work of a new roof and steeple here, when it should happen to be new made. In this church was a chantry for one William Butler. In Gostling's Canterbury, there is a neatly engraved view of this old church.

³ The ground was purchased and the church built, partly by the parish rates and partly by the collection of private contributions; the expence of the ground and building amounted in the whole to 1900l.

opened

opened by licence from the archbishop, for the performance of divine service, on Dec. 26, 1773, and was consecrated, with the church-yard, on the 4th of July following.^b

It

^b In the vestibule of the new church, as has been already mentioned, are placed the monuments, formerly in the old church; to commemorate which, against the west wall there is put up a tablet of white marble, and monuments, for Katherine Gibbon, obt. 1633; for Dorothy Sprakelyng, wife of Robert Sprakelyng, gent. of Boston Aluph, and eldest daughter of Giles Master, esq. obt. 1749. Another for Mr. Tho. Swift, rector here 22 years, obt. 1592; and for Mr. William Swift his son, who succeeded him in this church 33 years. He was rector of Harbaldowne 22 years, obt. 1624. Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Swift, lies in the cathedral church-yard, against the south door, with nine of her children. Mary, wife of Mr. William Swift, lies buried with him, obt. 1626. They left one son, Mr. Thomas Swift, preacher in Herefordshire, (who died in 1658, leaving ten sons; one of the younger of whom was Jonathan, the father of the famous dean of St. Patrick's) and two daughters, one the wife of Thomas Witreide, gent. and Margaret, wife of Henry Atkinson, apothecary and citizen of London; arms, *Sable, an anchor, or, encircled with a delfia, azure.* A small tablet framed and glazed, for Thomas Swift, once rector of this church, obt. 1592. A tablet for Giles Master, esq. late of the parish of St. Paul. He died in 1644. He lived to see issue of his loins, children and grandchildren, 46; arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, holding a rose branch, impaling his two wives, Hales and Petit.* A tablet for Edward Aidey, rector 49 years, and prebendary of Christ-church, Canterbury. He died in 1673; arms, *Ermine, on a chief, sable, two griffins combatant, argent.* Another for Arthur Kay, D. D. rector and six preacher of the cathedral 30 years, obt. 1701. A small tablet for Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Kay, obt. 1720; arms, *Argent, an eagle's head erased, gules, between three torteauxes, impaling or, a griffin segreant, vert; on a chief, gules, three spears heads, argent, for Strickland.* A tablet for John Paris, A. M. late rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew, vicar of Beakesborne, and master of the hospitals of Eastbridge, St. John, and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, obt. 1709. A flat stone for Thomas Noble, obt. 1716. Another for Nathaniel Hulfe, gent. and Anne his wife, many years inhabitants of this parish. He died in 1746; she died in 1749; arms, *Hulfe, an escutcheon of pretence, a fess between three estoiles.* In the upper vestibule,

It appears by the return made by the king's commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI. that there were obit and lamp lands given by the wills of several persons for the keeping of their several obits yearly, and finding lamps within this parish church for ever.^c

In a will anno 1534, I find mention of St. Ninian's light, in this church.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, with which it continued till the final dissolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with the rest of the possessions of that monastery, surrendered into the king's hands; whence it was afterwards granted by the king, in his 34th year, in exchange, and with other premises, to the archbishop of Canterbury;^d but upon its being united in 1681 to St. Mary Bredman's rectory,^e (which was of the patronage of the priory of Christ-church, and on the dissolution of it had been given to the dean and

tibule, on an hatchment, the arms of Hulse and inscription, for Nathaniel Hulse, gent. of Horton, near Chartham, but an inhabitant and citizen of Canterbury, obt. 1746.

^c One of them was William Benet, son of Robert Benet, of Stour-street, in this parish, who lived in king Henry VI. and king Edward IV.'s reigns. By his will, which is dated anno 1463, he appears to have been a man of much note and wealth; and the several charitable donations in his will were very considerable; by it he ordered to be buried in the church of St. Augustine, by Alys his wife. He gave 4s. 4d. yearly quit-rent, out of a tenement in Clement's-lane to his feoffees, the parson and two churchwardens of St. Andrew's, to sustain and keep the clock of this church; and as they had no goods in hand, as other churches had, he gave them five marcs in money, to be put to the use and welfare of it; and likewise 10s. yearly to be paid to the parson of this parish or his deputy, and the two churchwardens; from his tenements in St. Mary Bredman, devised by him to the city.

^d Augmentation-office, deeds of purchase and exchange, box Kent, C. 50.

^e See these instruments, and the decree of the archbishop before, p. 211, and under St. Mary Bredman hereafter.

chapter of Canterbury); that being the mother church to the smaller parish, the right of patronage of these united churches was decreed to the archbishop and the dean and chapter of Canterbury jointly; that is to say, two turns to the archbishop, and one turn of presentation to the dean and chapter. In which state the patronage of it continues at this time.

The church of St. Andrew was valued in the antient taxation, at 8*l.* per annum.

This rectory, with that of St. Mary Bredman united, is valued in the king's books at 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*^f and the yearly tenths at 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*^g In 1588 it was valued at sixty pounds. Communicants two hundred. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds, the like number of communicants.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated anno 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop.....

RECTORS.

John Cox, S. T. P. obt. 1544.^h
William Morphet, ind. Dec. 22,
 1565.
Henry Morray, July 3, 1570.
Thomas Swift, A. M. March
 18, 1572, obt. June 12, 1592.ⁱ
William Swift, A. M. July 8,
 1592, obt. Oct. 24, 1624.^k
Edward Aldey, A. M. Nov. 6,
 1624, obt. July 12, 1673.^l
Arthur Kay, S. T. P. July 18,
 1673, obt. ——— 1701.^m

^f Of this sum St. Andrew's was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

^g Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

^h I find his name spelt in a manuscript Cockys. All the rectors here mentioned down to Dr. Kay inclusive, were buried in the old church, under the scite where it once stood, their remains still rest.

^{i k} Both likewise rectors of St. Michael, Harbledown. See more of them in Biog. Brit. index Swift. The will of Thomas Swift is in Prerog. office, Cant.

^l A prebendary of Canterbury.

^m A six preacher of the cathedral.

During his time, these two churches of St. Andrew and St. Mary Breadman appear to have been united; a list of the future rectors of which may be seen hereafter in the account of the latter, which is the mother church.

ST. GEORGE'S *church* is situated on the north side of the High-street, near the gate of the same name; it is a large handsome structure, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a well built tower steeple, with, till lately, a pointed leaden turret at the north-west corner of it.ⁿ There are four bells in the tower, and one formerly in the turret.^o

This

ⁿ An arch for the convenience of foot passengers, was cut through the circular, or stair case, part of this tower a few years since, when the city was new paved; but from the many cracks discernable above, it appearing to have done the tower much injury, and that it was becoming dangerous, the commissioners of the pavement of the city, in 1794, ordered it to be taken down and the square tower to be made good, with a pointed spire of wood on the top, at their expence.

^o Among other monuments and memorials in this church are the following, viz. a monument on the south wall near the altar, for Anne, daughter of John Polley, alias Polhill, gent. of Oxford, thrice married; first, to Thomas Gilman; secondly, to William Nutt, of Canterbury, counsellor at law; and thirdly, to Thomas Milles, of Davington, obt. 1624; arms, *Ermine, a fer de moline, sable, on a chief of the last, two wings conjoined, or, impaling 1st and 4th, argent, on a bend, gules, three crosses potent, or; 2d, argent, an eagle displayed, sable; 3d, sable, a fess between three garbs, or.* A mural monument for Thomas Forster, A. M. rector of this parish and of Chartham, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral, obt. 1764. A mural monument for Nicholas Knight, gent. late of this parish, obt. 1667; arms, *Gules, two bars, ermine, in chief, three griffins heads erased, argent.* A mural monument near the altar, for Edward Randolph, M. D. He had ten sons and five daughters, by Deborah his wife, fourth daughter of Giles Master, esq. of Canterbury, obt. 1681. Another for John Hobday, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Avery Hilles, esq. a magistrate of this city. They had a numerous issue who are buried here; he died in 1713; she deid in 1732; arms, *Gules, a fess fusille, argent and azure, between three mullets,*

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, and

mullets, pierced of the second; over all an escutcheon of pretence, azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, argent. On a hatchment for Hills, an inscription for John Hills, gent. obt. 1687. A mural tablet in the south isle for the Rev. Weyman Bouchery, late rector of Little Blakenham, in Suffolk, obt. 1712; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Gilbert Knowler, esq. of Hearne, ob. 1751; and for their daughter Sarah Bouchery, obt. 1783. A mural tablet for George Bryant, obt. 1787. *In the north isle, on a hatchment, an inscription for John Cotes, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1655.* On another over the second pillar, an inscription for Thomas Durant, gent. of New Romney, obt. 1688; and for his eldest son Thomas Durant, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1702. On the pavement under the gallery, a gravestone for Mrs. Field, obt. 1799.

At the east end, on a pannel of wood, in a frame, a painting representing Guy Faux, entering the parliament-house; and underneath, IN PERPETUAM PAPISTARUM INFAMIAM. On a small shield; arms, *Argent, a chevron between two trefoils, in chief, and a laurel leaf in base, impaling gules, three arrows, or;* under the pediment

CAROLI ANNOTT

English Fleete . . . 1632. Spanish Fleete . . . 88.

under which was a representation of the two fleets, which is now obliterated.

In the middle isle, are several memorials for the Plummers; arms, A chevron, between three griffins heads, erased. A memorial for Elizabeth, relict of Richard Comyns, esq. serjeant at law, late of Writtle lodge, in Essex, daughter of Tho. Chiffinch, esq. of Northfleet, obt. 1764, leaving one daughter; arms, *On a lozenge, a chevron, ermine, between three garbs, impaling on a fess embattled, three leopards faces.* *In the south isle, on a small white stone in the shape of a heart, Joseph Hasted died an infant, 1769.—* On a brass plate with the figure of a priest, an inscription for John Lovelle, rector, obt. 1438. Memorials for the Boucherys, Greenhills, Caisters, and Banks's. A memorial for Stephen Hobday, A. M. rector of Lower Hardres, and vicar of St. Dunstan's, ob. 1743, and for others of that name. A memorial for Wm. Coppin, obt. 1633. Another for Jacob Sharp, obt. 1774; and for the Rev. John Sharp, D. D. rector of St. Mary Abchurch, London, late fellow of C. C. C. C. obt. 1772; and for his mother Elizabeth Sharp, obt. 1780. A memorial for Thomas Cuntry, late of Ath, obt. 1641; arms, *A pile issuing from the chief, between four*

and at the dissolution of it was granted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in the patronage of whom, together with that of St. Mary Magdalen, in Burgate, united to it in 1681,^p it remains at this time.

It appears by the return of the king's commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI. that there were obit lands given by the wills of Edward Parlegate, Thomas Rayley, John Williamson, and Thomas Cadbury, as well for the observation of their obits, as for the maintenancé of one lamp in this church for ever.^q

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 9½d.^r In 1588 it was valued with St. Mary Burgate, at 80l. Communicants three hundred. In 1640 it was valued at only 50l.^s

four fleurs de lis, over all a fests. A memorial for Algerina Daftwood, obt. 1748.

Besides the above there are entries in the register of the burials of the Thornherfts, Masters, and Petyts. The lady Mills in 1634, Courthopes, Sakers, Wraiths, Hasteds, Barrets, Foches, Hardres's, Sir Peter Gleane, bart. who died an immature death in 1719, and Peters's.

The register begins in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1538, being at first only a copy taken from the old register, as is mentioned in the title of the book. The register itself begins anno 1574.

Richard Pargate, a wealthy citizen of Canterbury, who died in 1457, was buried in this church, in the Lady chapel, before the altar, and gave towards the paving the isle of the church, where his father lay, 20s. William Tenham, esq. of this parish, in 1500, was buried in the same chapel, at the head of Edward Pargate there. John Rose, alderman, in this church in 1591.

^p See the petitions and instruments, for the uniting of these churches, before.

^q See this return of the commissioners, printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

^r Rent to the churchwardens 3s. 4d. pension to the priory of Christ-church 5s. Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

^s Without the church of Burgate.

Thomas Petit, esq. of St. George's, Canterbury, by his will in 1626, gave 50*l.* to be disposed of to young married couples for ever, the poorest, as near as might be, of four parishes, one of which should be that wherein he should die, which by the register, appears to have been in this parish of St. George; a more particular account of which is given in the History of Kent, under Chilham.

A terrier of this rectory, dated in 1630, is in the consistory court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

Prior and Convent of Canterbury.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

RECTORS.

John de Natyndon, about 1330.^c

John Lovel, — obt. April 24.
1438.^u

John Williamson, LL. B. in 1490
and 1519.^w

Edward Broughton, in 1523.^x

William Bassenden, — 1558.^y

Mark Saunders, November 12,
1574.

Thomas Wilson, A. M. July 21,
1586, obt. Jan. 1621.^z

Thomas Jackson, A. M. presented
April 1622, obt. 1661.

Blaze White, A. M. May 7,
1661, resigned 1666.^a

Elisha Robinson, A. B. October
1, 1666, obt. January 30,
1670.^b

In whose time, viz. 1681, the churches of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen appear to have been united, and the next incumbent and his successors have been presented to these united rectories.

^c Battely's Somner, p. 68.

^u He lies buried in this church.

^w Wills, Prerog. off.

^x He was likewise the archbishop's commissary.

^y Strype's Annals, p. 43, 46.

^z See parish register of Lewisham. He was buried in this church-yard,

at the end of the chancel. His will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury, in which he styles himself minister of God's word, in St. George's, Canterbury. See Granger, vol. i. p. 254.

^a Likewise rector of Stonar.

^b Buried in the body of St. George's church.

PATRONS, &c.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

RECTORS.

John Sargenson, — ob. 1684.
Francis Master, A. M. presented
 July 10, 1684, obt. 1686.
John Maximilian Delangle,
 S. T. P. July 3, 1686, relig.
 1692.^c
John Cooke, A. M. March 9,
 1692, obt. 1726.^d
William Ayerst, S. T. P. Dec.
 10, 1726, resigned 1729.^e
John Head, A. M. Feb. 10,
 1730, resigned 1760.^f
Thomas Forster, A. M. July 21,
 1761, obt. Sept. 13, 1764.^g
Francis Gregory, A. M. Decem-
 ber 11, 1764, resigned May
 1777.^h
James Ford, A. B. 1777, the
 present rector.ⁱ

^c Afterwards rector of Chartham.

^d Likewise rector of Mersham, and one of the six preachers.

^e Prebendary of Canterbury, and afterwards rector of North Cray and of St. Swithin's, Londonstone.

^f He held the rectory of Pluckley with these churches, both which he resigned for that of Ickham. He was afterwards a prebendary of Canterbury, and archdeacon of the diocese, and on his elder brother's death succeeded to the title of baronet.

^g And rector of Chartham, by dispensation. He lies buried in this church.

^h He had been rector of Brook, and vicar of Milton by Sittingbourne; he resigned these churches of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen on being inducted to the vicarage of Stone, in Oxney, and is one of the minor canons of this cathedral.

ⁱ One of the minor canons of the cathedral.

ST. MARGARET'S church stands on the west side of the street of the same name. It is a large building, consisting of three isles and three chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end of the south isle; there are three bells in it.^k It

^k Mr. Somner mentions several antient memorials on brasses in this church, all which are long since destroyed; one of them was for Leonard Cotton, gent. mayor of this city in 1579, obt. 1605, of whom mention has been made before, in the account of his charitable benefaction to Maynard's spital. And perhaps

It appears by the survey of the commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI. that there were lamp lands given by the will

among those obliterated was one for John Broker, of this parish, an alderman, and twice mayor of this city, who by his will in 1521, appointed to be buried before St. John's altar, in this church, the south chancel being dedicated to that saint, and the other to our Lady, each of which had its proper altar, the official's court, standing in the place of the latter. This John Broker was a good benefactor to this city and left a sum of money to be bestowed on the reparation of the way between the castle gate and the Yren cross, in the ward of Worgate. In the windows of this church were formerly these arms, *Clifford*, impaling *Savage Browne*, impaling *Glover*; and a coat; *Argent, a bend, sable, on a canton, azure, a fleur de lis, argent, impaling or, on a fess, vert, a hind passant of the field*. Among others, there are in this church the following monuments and grave-stones. On the north side of the altar, a handsome monument, for Sir George Newman, LL. D. commissary to the archbishops Whitgift, Bancroft, and Abbott, and judge of the cinque ports almost for thirty years; he was thrice married, first to Elizabeth Wycliff; secondly to Mary Gough; and thirdly, to Sybilla Wenland, who survived him. He died in 1627, and his eldest son the same year; arms, *Or, a fess dancette, gules, between three eagles, displayed, sable*. A mural monument for Geo. Barrett, esq. eldest son of Sir Paul Barrett, obt. 1709; and also for Susan, his wife, daughter of Thomas Green, gent. obt. 1711; arms, *Or, on a chevron, between three mullets, sable, three lions rampant of the field, impaling azure, three stags tripping, or*. An ancient mural monument, with the half-length effigies of a man, and inscription for John Watson, who had been mayor, chamberlain, and sheriff of this city, and was a good benefactor to the poor of it, obt. 1633; and also for Leonard Cotton, once mayor, and sheriff of it, a benefactor likewise to it. (See their gifts to this city before, among the benefactions given to it). *In the middle isle*, a mural tablet for Mary Burnby, the daughter of Thomas Woolley Pickering, by Mary his wife; she died in 1786; also for Thomas Woolley Pickering, obt. 1792. *In the north isle*, a mural monument for Paul Lukin, gent. proctor in the two ecclesiastical courts of the archbishop and archdeacon, and twenty years auditor to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and for his wife, daughter of Martin Hirst, gent. He died in 1716; arms, *Sable, three mullets, argent, on a chief of the last, a demi lion rampant, vert, impaling azure, a sun in its glory, or*. A mural monument near the last, for Anthony Oughton, gent. descended

will of John Wynter, and Joane his wife, for the maintenance of a lamp within this church for ever, and there

descended from an antient family of that name at Fillongley, in Warwickshire; and for Anne his wife, daughter of Sir James Bunce, of Kemsing. He died 1750; she died 1732; arms, *Paly gules and azure, a lion rampant, or, impaling azure, on a fess, argent, three eagles displayed of the field, between three bears of the second.* Near the pulpit is a mural tablet, in a frame carved and gilt, for Francis Aldrich, S. T. P. principal of Sidney college, Cambridge, obt. 1609; arms, *Argent, on a bend engrailed, on a canton, or, a pheon azure, impaling or, on a fess, azure, an afs proper.* A brass plate, with effigies, and inscription for John Wynter, mayor of Canterbury, obt. 1520; who by his will founded a lamp to burn before the high altar of this church, in perpetual memory of the most holy body of our Lord Jesus Christ, for which purpose he gave two tenements at the Yren-crosse, in this parish, and to free the church-yard of this church from the yearly rent of 3s. to the prior and convent of Christchurch, arising from the same. A mural monument for Wm. Somner, that industrious antiquary, author of the History of Canterbury, and several other learned books and curious tracts of antiquity. He was born March 30, 1606, obt. 1669; arms at the top, *Ermine, two chevrons, gules.* In the middle isle are flat stones, and memorials for Jane, wife of the Rev. Tho. Leigh, rector of this parish, obt. 1767; and for the said Rev. Thomas Leigh, obt. 1774, rector of this church and of Murston forty years. For the Jekens's, Biggs's, Pilchers, Lane, Read, Beaumonts, Obrien, Broxup, Wilson, Carters, White, and Watmer. For Paul Lukin, and Grace his wife; Thomas their son, and Anne their daughter, both in 1715. In the north isle, for the Railtons, Hatchers, and Bottings. For John Darken, M. D. obt. 1784. For Anne Brandon, widow of William Brandon, esq. of Portsmouth, obt. 1762. For Lancelot Lovelace, recorder of this city; and Marcy 1640. Leonard Browne, gent. and alderman of Canterbury, was buried in 1671 in the north isle. Frances Newman, widow, of Canterbury, in 1686, in this church, near her husband George Newman, esq. Barbara Hennington, widow, of the Archbishop's palace, in 1706, in the grave of Mr. Somner, her husband. Judith Lovelace, widow, of this parish, in 1712, in the chancel near her sons. John Somner, gent. of the Archbishop's palace, in 1679, in this church. Besides these there are in the register, frequent burials of the Somners, Lovelaces, Lukins, Barretts, and Primroses. The register begins so late as the year 1654.

were obit lands given to this church by the will of James Ase, for one obit, to be kept in it for ever.^k

In this church is held an ecclesiastical court, in which the archbishop once in four years visits the clergy in the neighbouring parts of his diocese; besides which, there are two other visitations annually held in it by the archdeacon, or his official, one for his clergy, the other for the churchwardens only; the parishes exempt from his jurisdiction being visited by the commissary, at such time as he is pleased to appoint. In this church likewise, and in a court he has in the body of the cathedral, causes for fornication, defamation and other ecclesiastical matters, are tried before surrogates, appointed to that office. This church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and was in the year 1271, being the last of king Henry III. given by them at the instance of Hugh Mortimer, archdeacon of Canterbury, in pure and perpetual alms, to the hospital of Poor Priests, in this city, with which it remained till the suppression of it in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth's reign,^l; after which the patronage of this rectory became vested in the archdeacon of Canterbury and his successors, with whom it has continued ever since; the reverend the archdeacon being the present patron of it.

This rectory is now of the clear yearly certified value of 63l. 10s.^m

In the register of this parish is entered a certificate of the birth of Raymond Thomas, eldest son of the hon. Henry Arundel, eldest son of the lord Arundel of Wardour, on Nov. 11, in the year 1619.

^k The survey of the commissioners is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

^l See an account of this hospital before.

^m Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 28. See Comp. among the Cotton MSS. Claudius D. x.—

CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archdeacon.
The King, by lapse.

RECTORS.

John . . . in 1216.
Thomas Wyke, 1373.
Philip Taylor, in 1521.ⁿ
Nicholas Langdon obt.
 1554.
Hugh Barret, inducted July 27,
 1554.
Blaze Wynter, March 16, 1575.
Philemon Pownel, clerk, Sept. 21,
 1626.^o
Francis Rogers, S. T. P. . . . ob.
 July 23, 1638.^p
Thomas Ventriss, clerk, A. M.
 August 10, 1638, ejected
 1662.^q
William Hawkins, 1662, . . .
 obt. May, 1674.^r
William Lovelace, 1674, . . .
 obt. August, 1683.^s
Thomas Johnson, 1713, . . . obt.
 Nov. 6, 1727.^t
Henry Shove, A. M. Dec. 15,
 1727, resigned 1737.
Thomas Leigh, A. M. 1737, . . .
 obt. April 18, 1774.^u
Gilman Wall, A. M. 1774, the
 present rector.

ⁿ He is mentioned in a will in the Prerog. off. Cant.

^o A dispensation passed, dated Sept. 74, 1626, for his holding the rectory of All Saints, with the hospital of Poor Priests, and the parish church of St. Margaret annexed to it. Rymer's Fed. vol. xviii. p. 878. It is observable, that he had a separate induction to St. Margaret's and the above hospital, and to both on Sept. 21.

^p He was rector of Denton and vicar of Alkham, and son of Dr. Rogers, dean of Canterbury, and bishop suffragan of Dover. See Wood's Ath. v. i. p. 587.

^q He was presented to the hospital of Poor Priests, with the church of St. Margaret annexed to it, and in the patronage of the crown by lapse. Rym. Fed. vol. xx. p. 313.

^r Buried in this church.

^s He had been rector of St. Mary Eredin, and held the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, with this rectory by dispensation. He lies buried in St. Margaret's church, with many more of his family.

^t Also vicar of Brookland, and a minor canon of the cathedral.

^u Rector likewise of Murston, and curate of Iwade.

ST. MARY BREADMAN'S church, is so named to distinguish it from the others in this city, dedicated to St. Mary, which surname it had from the Bread Market, formerly kept beside it.^w

This church stands on the south side of the High-street, near the centre of it. It is a very antient building, seemingly of the early part of the Norman times. It is rather small, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a tower steeple at the west end of it, in which hangs one bell.^x

^w It was antiently called in Latin, *Ecclesia S. Mariæ Piscatorum*, i. e. St. Mary Fishman's church, from a fish market held by it; and in yet earlier times, *Ecclesia S. Mariæ de Andresgate*, from that place hard by it, where the four ways met at the old St. Andrew's church, once called Andresgate, that is, Andrew's gate. Batt. Somn. p. 164.

^x In the chancel was formerly a brass plate and inscription for Thomas Alcock, rector, anno 1500. And another in the body for William Megg, some time alderman, obt. 1519.

The following monuments and gravestones are, among others, remaining in it, a mural monument near the altar, for Joseph Colf, esq. alderman, and sometime mayor, obt. 1620; arms, *Colfe, or, a fess between three colts current*. A memorial for Sir Paul Barrett, sergeant at law, obt. 1685. Another adjoining, for Mary, wife of Paul Barrett, esq. of this city, only daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, gent. late of this city, obt. 1672. A memorial for John Lee, gent. of this city, obt. 1722. He left one daughter Mary, who married Mr. John Warly, surgeon, of this city. On a stone adjoining, on a brass plate, for Matthew Gibbon, of London, obt. 1657. Below the above, is a stone, having on brass the small figure of a priest, and inscription for Robert Richmond, rector, obt. July 8, 1524. A memorial for the Rev. John Duncombe, rector of this parish and St. Andrew's united, vicar of Herne, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral, obt. Jan. 19, 1786. *In the cross space*, a memorial for Mr. William Powell, obt. 1694. A memorial within the north door, shewing that in a vault underneath lies George Knowler, son of George Knowler, of this parish, alderman of this city, obt. 1778. A mural tablet for Edward Agar, obt. 1795.

This church, as well as those of St. George and St. Peter, were antiently of the patronage of the priory of Christ-church, as were likewise St. Michael Burgate, and St. Mary Queningate, both long since demolished; all which five churches, together with that of St. Sepulchre, were confirmed to the priory, by the bulls of several succeeding popes, and each of them paid to it an annual pension; this of St. Mary Breadman paid yearly sixpence.

After the dissolution the patronage of it was granted to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who possessed the entire presentation to it till the year 1681; when the church of St. Andrew adjoining, of the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, being united to it, the future right of presentation to these united churches was decreed; two turns to the archbishop, and one turn to the dean and chapter; in which state it continues at this time. This church of St. Mary Breadman, though it has the smallest parish, yet is esteemed the mother church to the other.^v

It is valued in the king's books at nine pounds per annum.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated in 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

^v See the account of the petitions for uniting these churches, and the archbishop's decree thereon, before; by which this church and St. Andrew's were united, and the former declared to be the church presentative, and that the parishioners of both should resort to the same, as their proper church, and that the patron of St. Andrew's should have the right of presentation upon the then vacancy, and upon the next avoidance that should after happen; and the patron of St. Mary Breadman the next after that, and so in the same proportion and order of turns for ever.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY BREADMAN.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>Prior and Convent of Christ-church</i>	<i>Richard Langdon, anno 25 Edward III.^z John Colley. Thomas Alcock, obt. on Holy Cross day, 1500. Robert Richmond, obt. July 18, 1524.</i>
<i>Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.</i>	<i>William Mellrose. John Fanting.</i>
<i>The Queen, by lapse.</i>	<i>James Bisset, March 12, 1590.</i>
<i>Dean and Chapter.</i>	<i>Nicholas Benart, in 1604. Matthew Wariner, January 29, 1637.</i>
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>Arthur Kay, S. T. P. July 18, 1673.</i>

At which time these two churches of St. Mary Breadman and St. Andrew appear to have been united, viz. in 1681; so that he was collated to both of them united, as were the succeeding rectors. Dr. Kay died in 1701, and was succeeded by

<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>John Paris, A. B. collated Nov. 7, 1701, obt. Nov. 5, 1709.^a</i>
<i>Dean and Chapter:</i>	<i>Robert Cumberland, A. M. presented Jan. 19, 1709, obt. Nov. 6, 1734.^b</i>
<i>The Archbishop.</i>	<i>William Wood, A. M. collated Dec. 1734, obt. February 13, 1736.^c Isaac Terry, A. M. inducted Feb. 20, 1736, obt. Dec. 1744.</i>

^z He lies buried in this church, as do his successors down to Fanting inclusive.

^a He was likewise vicar of Bekeborne, and master of Eastbridge hospital, St. John and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and was buried in St. Andrew's church.

^b He held the rectory of Hastingleigh with these churches, and was a minor canon of the cathedral.

^c He resigned the rectory of Westbere for these churches, and was perpetual curate of Goodnestone, by Sandwich.

CHURCHES.—ST. MARY BREADMAN. 237

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

Dean and Chapter.

Francis Walwyn, S. T. P. presented May 9, 1745, resigned 1757.^d

The Archbishop.

John Duncombe, A. M. collated Jan. 25, 1757, obt. 1786.^e

William Gregory, A. M. collated 1786, the present rector.^f

^d He had been rector of East Peckham and Great Mongeham, and was afterwards rector of Adisham, and a prebendary of Canterbury.

terwards vicar of Herne, and a six preacher. He was the author of several learned publications of various forts.

^e Late fellow of Bennet college, in Cambridge; in 1763 he had a dispensation to hold West Thurrock, in Essex, with these churches; he was af-

^f Vicar likewise of Cosmus Bleane, and master of Eastbridge hospital, and lately one of the six preachers of the cathedral.

ST. MARY BREDIN, usually called Little Lady Dungeon^s church, is situated at a small distance north westward from the Dungeon, whence it takes that name, and Watling-street. It is a very small building, seemingly antient, consisting of a nave, and small isle on the north side of it, and a chancel; at the north-west corner is a wooden pointed turret, in which hang three small bells.^h You go down into it by several steps, which makes it very damp.

This

^g It has the name of Little Lady, from its being the least church in this city, dedicated to our Lady, and its near situation to the Dungeon, or Dunjill, as it is called by the common people, occasioned the latter name.

^h Among the monuments and inscriptions are the following: A mural tablet over the altar for James Ley, an accomplished youth, who after having studied the law for five years at Lincoln's Inn, intending to travel, and waiting at Dover for a fair wind, was taken ill of a fever, and returning to Canterbury in hopes of recovery, died here in 1618. Sir James Ley, (afterwards earl of Marlborough) master of the court of wards, the father, erected this monument to his second son; arms below, *Ley, argent, a chevron between three seals heads coupes, sable, a crescent for difference.* A mural tablet and inscription, shewing,

This church was built by William, surnamed Fitzhamon, being the son of Hamon, the son of Vitalis, one of those who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror. This William was, no doubt,

ing, that in a vault near it, lies Thomas Francis, obt. 1785.—
 Another, on the west side of the last, for William Slodden, ob. 1788. Another adjoining, for Mrs. Sarah Graydon, ob. 1795; Gregory Graydon, esq. obt. 1790. Also Mrs. H. R. Hougham, Mrs. S. Shrubsole, and Henry Hougham, esq. of Barton-court. A plain altar tomb on the south side of the altar rails, and round the verge an inscription for Humphry Hales, esq. son of Sir James Hales, deceased 1555. The same father Sir James Hales. A mural tablet over the above, for George Sheldon, third son of William Sheldon, esq. of Beoly, in Worcestershire, who first married Frances, daughter of Thomas More, esq. of Gobbins, in Hertfordshire, and afterwards Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, the widow of Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Snitterfield, in Warwickshire, which George died without issue in 1679, and lies buried here, as does Elizabeth his second wife, who died afterwards that same year; arms, *Sheldon, a fess, between three martlets*. About the middle of the north side is a handsome mural monument, on which are the figures of a man and woman kneeling before a desk, and inscription for William Mann, esq. erected by Frances Blenerhasset, his latter wife. He died in 1615; arms, *Mann, or, a chevron ermines, between three lions rampant, sable*. A mural tablet near the above, for Sir Christopher Man, buried near to his brother here, obt. 1638. A mural tablet for lady Elizabeth Man, daughter of Richard Willys, esq. of Baals, in Hertfordshire, late wife of Sir William Man, of this city. She died in 1642. A brass plate near the step, close to the altar rails, for Christopher Bachelor, late of this parish, and Katherine, his wife, daughter of Herbert Finch, gent. they both died in 1604; arms, *On a bend, three fleurs de lis, between three wings*. A brass plate, with the arms of Finch; the figure and inscription lost. *In the north isle*, on a flat stone, under the belfry, a memorial for Capt. James Harris, of Major-General Willis's regiment of marines, obt. 1705; arms, *Three crescents, two and one*. A flat stone and memorial for Mrs. Abigail, widow of Mr. Robert Dannald, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, sometime lord-mayor, and daughter of Edward Colimore, esq. of Brandford, in Suffolk, obt. 1707; arms, *In a lozenge, ermine, a canton ermines, impaling a chevron, between three bugle horns*. In the chancel are memorials for Nathaniel Denew, who married Dorothy, daughter of Abraham Jacob, of Dover, obt. 1720. Do-

doubt, the patron of this church, which he had built, and most probably gave it to the neighbouring nunnery of St. Sepulchre, where it staid till the dissolution of that house in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when the patronage of it was granted anno 29th of it, when the nunnery and the rest of the possessions of it, to the archbishop of Canterbury, subject nevertheless to the payment of 3s. to the vicar of this church; all which were again reconveyed by the archbishop to the king in his 37th year, in exchange for other premises,¹ and he granted them the following year to the Hales's, lords of the manor of the Dungeon, whose burial place was within this church; since which the patronage of it has continued in the possession of the owners of that manor,

rothy, wife of the above Nathaniel Denew, obt. 1743; arms, *Denew, or, five chevronels, azure, impaling or, on a canton, gules, an eagle disphyeed of the field.* A memorial for Edward Master, obt. 1638. Another for George Master, obt. 1652. At the west end of the south isle, a memorial for Titus Rufford, obt. 1696. Another for Sir Christopher Man, &c. and for Sir Wm. Man, only son of the same, by his second wife Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Master. A memorial for Katherine, eldest daughter of John Shirley, of Lewes, in Suffex; first married to Whittingham Wood, esq. of Bromley, but died the widow of Sir Christopher Man, obt. 1641. Another for Joshua Webster, sometime a merchant in London, but at his death an inhabitant of this parish, obt. 1696. He was by his will a good benefactor to the school founded and endowed by his father at Whittington, in Derbyshire.

Somner says, that several of the Hales's lie buried in this church, and that the effigies and coat armour of John Chiche, who lived in king Henry III.'s reign, and was owner of the Dungeon manor adjoining, whose coat was, *Argent, three lions rampant, azure,* were painted in the west window of it; and that the latter was carved on stone in one corner of the chancel.

Besides the above, there are frequent entries in the register, which begins in 1552, of the burials of the Berrys; of Silas Johnson, gent. in 1635; of the Mans, Spencers, the lady Coventry, in 1710, the Denews, Houghams, and Lees. James Dunkin, alderman, was buried in this church in 1624.

¹ Augmentation-office, deeds of purchase and exchange, box Kent, D. 75.

down to Henry Lee Warner, of Walsingham abbey, in Norfolk, the present patron of it.

Upon the decline of the church of St. Edmund of Riding-gate, not far distant, of the patronage likewise of the same nunnery, it was in 1349 united to this of St. Mary Bredin, with the consent of the prioress and convent.^k

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 4l. 1s. 5½d. and the yearly tenths at 8s. 1¾d.^l In 1588 it was valued at 20l. Communicants 82.—It is now of the clear yearly value, as certified, of 18l. 18s.^m

It was held for a long time as a donative, that is, from about 1670 to 1732, and a curate was licenced to serve in it; but in the latter year the Rev. Curties Wightwick took out the seals for it, and was presented to it as a vicarage, by the lord chancellor; on his resignation in 1751, it was again held in sequestration, and continues so at this time.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated Aug. 24; 1615, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

^k The union of these churches, made by the prior and chapter of Canterbury, *sede vacante*, on Nov. 3, anno 1349, is in Reg. E. Eccles. Christi, Cant. fol. 46^b, a. b. by which Register, fol. 46^b, it appears, that the prioress and convent had only a few quarters of corn out of it for themselves, and the vicars had all the other profits.

^l Viz. *endow. in decim. predial and personal, & al spiritual profic. per annum 1l. 3s. 4d. Pens recep. Prioris Sci Sepulchri, 3s. prox. 2s.* Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 27.

^m Bacon *ibid.*

CHURCH OF ST. MARY BREDIN.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

*The Queen, hac vice.**Richard Hardres, esq. of Hardres.*

VICARS,

*William Dobbynson, in 1556.ⁿ**Thomas Panton, in 1572.^o**John Milner, A. B. March 27, 1596, resigned 1599.**John Taylor, A. M. Feb. 24, 1599, resigned 1601.**William Strudle, Feb. 13, 1601, resigned 1606.**Christopher Cage, Dec. 6, 1606, resigned 1610.^p**John Shepherd, Sept. 8, 1610, and in 1636.**William Lovelace, in 1663.*

After which this vicarage seems to have been considered as a donative, and a perpetual curate was appointed to it; however, in 1737 I find it held as a sequestration, for it was then committed as such to

Henry Shove, clerk, who was appointed to it on January 15, 1737.

Thomas Leigh, clerk, succeeded him on Oct. 1737.

and continued so till Curteis Wightwick, A. M.^q was presented to it by the lord chancellor, on Nov. 23, and inducted the 26th, 1742; he resigned the vicarage in 1751, when it was again put in sequestration, and Thomas Leigh, clerk, was again appointed to it, after whose death Gilman Wall, A. M. was appointed on Jan. 20, 1775, and is the present sequestrator of it.

ⁿ Wills, Prerogative office.^p Likewise vicar of Little-^o And rector of St. Mary borne.

Magdalen Burgate.

^q And rector of Bonnington.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S church, in Burgate, stands on the south side of the middle of Burgate-street, being rather a small building, consisting of two isles and a

chancel, having a square tower at the north-west corner, in which are three bells.^r

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine,

^r Among the monuments and gravestones in this church are the following:—At the east end of the south isle a mural tablet for Mr. Edward Dering, late of Doddington, obt. 1786; arms, *Or, on a saltier, sable, a crescent for difference*; another, shewing that in a vault near, are deposited the remains of Richard Barham, esq. obt. 1784, his wife and daughter's, obt. 1781; arms, *Argent, on a fess, gules, a fleur de lis and two martlets, or, between three bears passant, sable*. A mural monument for Henry Saunders, counsellor at law, of this parish, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Paramor, esq. of Fordwich, by whom he had an only daughter and heir Anne, married to John, son and heir of Thomas Marsh, gent. of Tapton, in Denton. He died in 1637; arms, *Parted per chevron, sable and argent, three elephants heads counterchanged as the field*. A mural monument near the pulpit, for the Paramores. In the south isle are several memorials for the Chandlers. In the north isle a memorial for Noah Bolain and Elizabeth his wife; he died 1751; she died 1764; Noah their son, obt. 1764. An elegant mural monument of rich sculpture, for John Whitfield, gent. who was buried with his grandfather and grandmother, John and Catherine, and his parents, Henry and Anne, under it. He married Rebecca, youngest daughter of Robert Jaques, formerly sheriff of this county. She died 1685. He was a liberal benefactor to this city, and the poor of it, by his will; he died in 1691. On a brass plate in the north isle, an inscription for Margaret Rook, obt. 1494. A plain stone and memorials on it, for C. Packe, M. D. obt. 1749. Maria Packe, daughter of Herbert Randolph, obt. 1772. One for Susanna, wife of William Gray, obt. 1776; also for William Gray, obt. 1784, an inhabitant of this parish 66 years, and a member of the corporation 60; also for Martha, wife of Philip Castle, and daughter of William Gray, obt. 1788.

Mr. Somner says, there was in his time an inscription on a brass plate, for Sybell, widow of Libby Orchard, late of Monkton-court, in Thanet, obt. 1586.

In the windows of this church were formerly several shields of arms, long since destroyed. In this register, which begins so late as the year 1634, are many burials in this church, of the Lovelaces, Netherfoles, Dennes, and Whitfields, and of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lightfoot, of this parish, in 1614, in the chancel near her deceased husband.

and

and continued with it till the final dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hand, who granted it soon afterwards in his 33d year, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, where the patronage of this church, since united in 1681, as mentioned before, to that of St. George's, remains at this time.

One Richard Wekys, butcher, of this parish, in 1471, was a great benefactor to this church. The steeple of it was new built in 1503; towards which one Sir Harry Ramsfey, of St. George's, was a benefactor.[†] John Fremingham, esq. who was mayor in 1461, gave by his will, among other acts of piety, twenty nobles to this church.[‡]

By the return of the king's commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI. it appears, that there were lands given by Edmund Brandon, by his will, for one priest to say the *messe* of Jesus weekly within this church for ever. That there was light-rent given by J. Brande, for a light, as well to burn nightly before the body of Christ, as also at the celebration of divine service within the church for ever.[§]

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 4l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 9s.^{||} In 1588 it was valued at twenty pounds. Communicants ninety-three.

At a visitation holden anno 1560, it was presented that there belonged to the parsonage-house, a piece of ground called Maudelen croft, which had been wrongfully detained by Mr. Hyde, auditor of Christ-church, to the great impoverishment of the parsonage.[¶]

[†] Battely's Somner, p. 165.

[‡] Ibid. p. 181.

[§] This return is printed at the end of Batt. Somn.

^{||} Redd. Priori. Sti Gregorii 2s. 8d. To the hospital of St. James 4s. In undercroft, terr. voc. Maudelyn croft, 5 acres 10s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

[¶] By records it appears, that this ground lies in the parish of St. Martin, and is bounded north by the street; southward by land of St. Augustine's; and that the parson of this church paid 4s. per annum to the hospital of St. Jacob. Batt. Somn. p. 165.

244 CHURCHES —ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated April 27, 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

The Queen.

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The King.

Dean and Chapter.

Thomas Fysher, Oct. 10, 1553.^y

Thomas Panton, July 9, 1580.^z

Thomas Warriner, Dec. 15, 1585, obt. 1606.

George Marson, March 6, 1606, resigned 1631.

John Marston, A. B. Oct. 28, 1631, obt. . . .^a

William Lovelace, A. M. Sept. 26, 1660, obt. Aug. 1683.^b

In whose time it seems, this rectory and that of St. George were united, and on his demise John Sargenson was presented the first to these united churches, and died possessed of these rectories in 1684; a list of whose successors may be found above, under the account of St. George's church.

^y He had the queen's letters of presentation, anno 1553. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 347.

^z He was vicar of St. Mary Bredin.

^a See Wood't Ath. vol. ii. p. 1013,

^b Vicar likewise of St. Mary Bredin.

ST. MARY NORTHGATE church is built partly over the city gate, called Northgate, and partly on the west side of it, from which is a staircase to go up to that part over the gateway, in which divine service is performed. It consists of only a body and chancel, being remarkably long and narrow, having a square tower steeple at the west end, rebuilt of brick, in the room of the old one, which fell down a few years ago.

Under the choir, or chancel of this church, is a vault, with an open space or loop-hole in the wall, fashioned

fashioned like a cross. It was sometime a hermitage, but is now belonging to the parsonage.^c

There is a modern burying-ground belonging to this parish, on the north side of Broad-street, a little westward of Ruttington lane.

This church, which is now a vicarage, was part of the antient possessions of the prior and convent of St. Gregory, in Canterbury,^d with whose consent as patrons of it, archbishop Stratford, in the year 1346, endowed the vicarage of it as follows: that the vicar and his successors, vicars in this church should have all and all manner of oblations in the church of Northgate, and in every other place within the bounds, limits or tithings of it, of whatsoever sort made, or to be made, or accruing to it, or in it, or liable to increase in future, the oblations or obventions of the hospital of Northgate alone excepted; and that the vicars should receive and have all tithes of wool, lambs, pigs, geese, apples, pears, hemp, flax, beans and other fruits and herbs, growing in orchards or gardens, and the tithes of mader^e arising within the parish; and also all other small tithes of whatsoever sort belonging to this church, and all other profits, which the vicars of it had been used to take in former times, except all great tithes (estimated of the yearly value of four marcs) belonging to it, which the religious had reserved to themselves; and that the vicars should undergo at their own costs and expences, the burthen of performing divine offices in the church and

^c In Mr. Somner's time there were brass plates, which have been long since lost and destroyed, for Jeoffry Holman esq. obt. 1478; for Walter Garrade, late vicar, obt. 1498; for Ralf Browne, sometime alderman and mayor, in 1507 and 1510. In one of the windows were formerly the arms of Apulderfield, and a shield, containing *six lions rampant*. In the church is a memorial for the Macarees, but it is mostly hid by the pews. The parish register begins so late as 1640.

^d Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374.

^e *Decimas Warenciæ, sive Mador, vulgariter nuncupat. in orig.*

the finding of the books and ornaments of it, of the processional tapers, and of one lamp which ought to burn in the chancel of it, and the administering of bread, wine, lights, and other things there necessary for the celebration of divine rights; and also the payment of tenths, and the imposition of any other matters which should happen to be imposed on the English church, for the moiety of the tax of this church; but that the religious should acknowledge for ever, and undergo the burthen of rebuilding and repairing the chancel of it, within and without, and the payment of the tenths of this sort and the imposition of whatsoever sort for the other moiety of the taxation of it, and all the other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary incumbent, or which ought to be incumbent on it, and which were not allotted above to the vicar of it.^f

After this, both the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage continued with the prior and convent of St. Gregory, till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when coming into the king's hands, both of them were granted, among the rest of the possessions of the priory, to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, where the appropriation still remains, his grace the archbishop being the present possessor of it.

The heirs of George Gipps, esq. late M. P. for this city, are the present lessees of this parsonage, worth, as estimated, only three pounds per annum.

The advowson of the vicarage likewise passed by the above grant to the archbishop and his successors,

^f Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxxviii. See the declaration made by Robert, prior, and the chapter of Canterbury, *sede vacante*, dated 1348, concerning the ordination of this vicarage, which was made on Nov. 4, 1346. Register E fol. 12^a, MSS. Cantuar. The execution, on account of the ordination of this vicarage, dated at Canterbury, 10 kal. November, 1348. Regist. P. fol. 54^b. *ibid.* Ducarel Rep. p. 17.

and this vicarage being in 1681, united to the adjoining rectory of St. Alphage,² as such, still continues in his grace's patronage, who has ever since collated to that rectory, with the vicarage of Northgate united to it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 11l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 11. 3s. 11½d.^h

Richard Mascall, of Christ-church, in Canterbury, in his will, proved 1703,ⁱ recites, that whereas he had by deed indented and inrolled in chancery, and dated in 1692, and by other conveyances purchased of Joseph Wells, yeoman, of Ash, one annuity or yearly rent charge of four pounds, issuing out of the manor of Mardall, in Hothfield and Ashford; he then gave one moiety of the same to the poor people of St. Mary Northgate for ever, to be distributed among the most indigent poor people of it, by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of it, within ten days after they should receive the same; and the other moiety he gave to the parish of Chart next Sutton Valence, for the purposes therein mentioned, with power of distress, on non-payment, &c. and reimbursement of all costs and charges, from time to time, out of the said manor, lands and premises; and he directed a copy of the deed to be kept in the book of accounts of the parish officers of St. Mary Northgate for ever, and the original deed to be kept in the parish chest of Chart Sutton, there carefully to be preserved for ever.

² See St. Alphage, before, p. 218.

^h Viz. endow. in decim. predial personal & al spiritual, profic per annum 11l. 8s. 8d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

ⁱ In Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY NORTHGATE.

PATRONS,
Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

<i>The Archbishop</i>	<p><i>Thomas Skeene</i>, in 1346.^k <i>Walter Garrarde</i>, in 1476, obt. August 26, 1498.^l <i>William Kempe</i>, in 1520.^m <i>William Page</i>, in 1523. <i>William Lovell</i>, S. T. B. Dec. 3, 1572, obt. 1581.ⁿ <i>Thomas Webbe</i>, . . . August 10, 1581. <i>John Stybbynge</i>, jun. March 11, 1583. <i>William Okell</i>, resigned.^o <i>Anthony Kirkbye</i>, . . . June 15, 1597, resigned 1609. <i>Elias Meade</i>, A. M. Nov. 30, 1609, obt. 1612.^p <i>Thomas Tatnall</i>, A. M. April 30, 1612. <i>Sampson Kennard</i>, A. M. May 29, 1612, obt. 1635.^q <i>Daniel Bollen</i>, A. M. Dec. 2, 1635. <i>John Stockar</i>, A. M. Sept. 24, 1663, obt. 1709.</p>
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During his time, viz. in 1681, this church and that of St. Alphege appear to have been united, so that he died rector of both churches, being the first that was so inducted to them; a list of whole successors may be found before, under the account of St. Alphege's church.

^k Somner, appendix, p. 73.
^l Wills, Prerog. off. He lies buried in this church.
^m He and his successor are both mentioned in a will, in Prerogative-office.

ⁿ His will is in Prerog. off.
^o He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. in 1604, as late minister of this parish.
^p His will is in Prerog. off. proved January 8, 1612.
^q See St. Dunstan's parish register.

ST. MILDRED'S *church* is situated at the south-west extremity of the city, near the Old Castle and the river Stour, in the church-yard belonging to it. This church is a large handsome building, of three isles and three chancels, with a square tower steeple on the north side, in which are five bells. This church and a great part of the city, was, according to Stow, burnt in the year 1246, anno 30 Henry III. but as it should seem not entirely so, for at the west end of the south isle there is a very fair Roman arch, remaining over the window, and by all appearance the work of those times.^r

This

^r Among other monuments and memorials in the middle chancel of this church, is a memorial, part obliterated, for William Glover, gent. obt. 16—. Margaret his wife died in 1654. Another for Richard Sandys, esq. grandson of Sir Richard Sandys, bart. of Northborne, obt. 1763; also Susan Crayford Sandys, relict of the same, obt. 1777. One for the Rev. and learned John Rigden, B. D. born in this parish, educated in the king's school, vicar of Ryegate, in Surrey, and fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, obt. 1732. One for Mary, wife of Laurence Bridger, gent. obt. 1701. On two small tablets, the names, Winifred Bridger, Laurence Bridger. On a stone, a memorial for John Stanley, clerk, A. M. son of Mr. John Stanley, twice mayor of this city, obt. 1658; arms, *Stanley, in chief a mullet, for difference.* In the north chancel, a mural monument, for Thomafine Honeywood, widow, late the wife of Anthony Honeywood, of this parish, and before the wife of John Adye, gent. of Doddington, obt. 1626; arms, *Adye, impaling parted per chevron, or, and azure, three mullets pierced, counterchanged.* Hatchments and memorials for the Bix's; arms, *Vaire, argent and azure, on an escutcheon of pretence, gules, a chevron, or.* A mural monument for William Smith, gent. late of this parish, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Geo. Juxon, gent. late of Chart Sutton. He died 1699; she obt. 1711. In the north isle several memorials for the Bix's. A memorial for John Wear, gent. of this parish, obt. 1763. A memorial for Lydia, wife of William Eades, gent. of this parish, ob. 1755. A memorial for William Aflong, obt. 1780. One for William Brome, son of John Brome, esq. of Tuppence, obt. 1749.

Another

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was part of the possessions of the abbot and convent of

Another for Nathaniel Highmore, esq. obt. 1790. At the north west corner stands the font. It is of stone and leaded within, in form of an octagon; each side of which is adorned with a niche, in the pedestal part, and above with *quarterfoils*, each containing a small ornament on a lozenge. In the middle space are the following stones and memorials; for Henry Waddell, alderman and twice mayor of this city, obt. 1705, and others of that name. For Aphra, the only daughter of Robert Beak, gent. obt. 1716; arms, *A cross molines, ermine*. For Katherine Fust, wife of Mr. Richard Birkenhead, obt. 1625. A mural tablet for Robert Gilbert, obt. 1624. A memorial close within the west door, for alderman John Garlin, twice mayor of this city, obt. 1713. Another for the Flutmans. A memorial for Robert Beche, presbiter, obt. 1679. Two memorials for the Beakes. A mural tablet at the north side of the altar for Thomas Cranmer, esq. son of Edmund, archdeacon of Canterbury, nephew of the archbishop, by his brother. He was register of the archdeaconry, obt. 1604; arms, *Cranmer, argent, on a chevron, azure, between three pelicans, sable, vulnerating themselves, as many cinquefoils, or*. On the south side of the chancel, an altar tomb for Sir Francis Head, bart. who married Margaret, daughter of James Smithsbye, esq. obt. 1716; arms, *Head, with the arms of Lifford, on a canton, impaling ermine, on a fess, gules, three roses, or*. A cenotaph, in memory of Sir William Cranmer, the second son of William Cranmer, esq. descended from Edmond Cranmer, archdeacon, and brother to the archbishop, ob. 1697, unmarried; born in this parish, and buried in the church of St. Leonard, Bromley, in Middlesex. At the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, designed by the late Capt. Riou, and executed by Moore, for several of the family of Bridger; arms, *Bridger in a lozenge, Argent, a chevron engrailed, sable, between three crabs, gules*. Above the tomb of Sir Francis Head is a very beautiful mural monument of marble, in a pyramidal form, with emblematic sculptures. On the top is placed a small vase, on which are emblazoned the arms, viz. *Argent, on a chevron, sable, three cinquefoils, pierced of the first, between as many falcons heads erased, azure*. On the tablet an inscription, to the memory of William Jackson, esq. of this city, obt. 1789, æt. 31, unmarried; (whose death was occasioned by a hurt he received a few days before, in riding an unruly horse). Underneath is a long epitaph, enumerating his excellent good qualities, all which he truly deserved. The elegance of it displays the skill of the sculptor Bacon. Under the altar is a flat stone and

memorial,

of St. Augustine, with whom it continued till the dissolution of that monastery, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it has continued ever since, the king being the present patron of it.

The church of St. Mildred is valued in the antient taxation at eight marcs per annum.

memorial, telling that in a vault underneath lies Catharina, wife of the Rev. Richard Sandys, of this parish, who died in 1777; arms, *Sandys*, impaling *Hougham*.

The south chancel is now closed up from the church, but there is an access to it from the church-yard. It was formerly called the Wood's chancel, from its belonging to a family of that name; and in Somner's time there were in the windows the name of At-wood in several places, in very antient characters. It is now in a ruinous desolate state, and the pavement sunk into a hollow, towards the vault underneath.

Somner says, that a family of this name antiently dwelt in this parish, in Stour-street, where one Thomas At-Wood dwelt in king Henry VIII.'s time, being four several times mayor of this city. He built this chapel or chancel, for a peculiar place of sepulture for himself and his family, several of whom lie interred in it, under fair grave-stones, formerly inlaid with brass, all long since torn away. On the south side of it there remains a neat mural monument; arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three bulls heads caboshed, sable, horned, or, impaling ermine, on a chevron, gules, three leopards faces jessant, fleurs de lis, or,* to the memory of lady Margaret Hales, daughter and heir of Oliver Wood, esq. by Joane, daughter and heir of Henry, son and heir of Sir William Cantelop. She was married to three knights, viz. first, to Sir Walter Mantel; secondly, to Sir William Hault; and lastly, to Sir James Hales. She died in 1577. At the bottom is a genealogical tree, bearing several shields of arms.

In the register of this parish, which begins anno 1559, are several entries of the burials of the Newmans, Handfields, Cramers, Netherfoles, Drylands, Swifts, Norwoods, Bix's, Johnsons, the lady Catherine Carter in 1678, Scotts and Fremoult.

One John Stulp was a good benefactor to the making of several new pews, as appears by his name on them. Geo. Stanley, esq. mayor, was buried in 1676, in the chapel in St. Mildred's church, near his father and mother there.

This

This rectory, with that of the antient desecrated church of St. Mary de Castro, or of the Castle, is valued in the king's books, at 17l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 15s. 9½d.^s In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds. Communicants three hundred and sixty. In 1640 it was valued at seventy pounds.—Communicants one hundred.

Archbishop Sancroft, by his decree, dated Sept. 29, 1684, united the rectory of All Saints, in this city, with St. Mary de Castro, of the king's patronage likewise, to this of St. Mildred,^t in which state it continues at this time. It is now about the clear annual value of eighty pounds.^u

The neighbouring church of St. John, becoming desolated after the reformation, tacitly devolved to this church of St. Mildred, and it has ever since been esteemed as part of this parish.^w

^s Viz. *In un parcel terr. gleb. per ann. 3s.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

^t Register Sancroft, f. 252, ^{a. b.} MSS. Lambeth. In the Prerog. off. in Canterbury, is the instrument of William, archbishop of Canterbury, for uniting the churches of St. Mildred, St. Mary de Castro, and All Saints, having the consent of the mayor, aldermen and justices of the peace of the city of Canterbury, and of the king under his great seal, he being the patron of the same. The archbishop in it decreed, that the church of All Saints and St. Mary de Castro already united, should remain so united and consolidated, with and to the parish church of St. Mildred aforesaid, and that the parishioners of each should belong to the parish church of St. Mildred, as their own proper church, and that as often as the said church alone, out of the three before-named, should be and remain presentative, and as often as any vacancy of the same should happen, dated at Lambeth, Sept. 29, 1684.

The king's confirmation of the same, under his great seal, dated October 14, 1684.

^u Ibid.

^w See the next page.

CHURCH OF ST. MILDRED.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Crown

RECTORS.

John Balbourne, in 1503.^x
Humphry Garth, in 1540^y
John Hill, inducted Nov. 20,
 1567, obt. 1601.
Richard Allen, S. T. B. May
 16, 1601.^z
 — *Man*, in 1654.
Richard Burney, Sept. 8, 1661,
 resigned —^a
James Ardern, clerk, A. M.
 May 26, 1662, resigned
 1666.
Simon Lowth, A. M. Oct. 8,
 1666, obt. 1672.^b
John Sargenson, A. M. Oct. 2,
 1672, obt. 1684.
Humphry Bralesford, A. M.
 September 3, 1684, resigned
 1708.

on the 29th of which month, 1684, this church and that of All Saints, were united, so that his successors were presented to the rectories of All Saints and St. Mildred united.

John Andrews, A. M. April 5,
 1708, obt. 1710.^c
James Henstridge, A. M. Nov.
 22, 1710, obt. December 4,
 1745.^d
Theodore Delafaye, February 4,
 1746, obt. July 26, 1772.^e
Anthony Lukyn, August, 1772,
 obt. Nov. 12, 1778.^f

^x Wills, Prerog. off.^y He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.^z He resigned this rectory and the king's presentation again, June 28, 1637. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 207.^a Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 835. See St. Peter's.^b And vicar of Holy Cross Westgate.^c Likewise rector of Knolton. He was buried in this church.^d He was rector of Brook, and a minor canon of this cathedral.^e He had been sometime curate of Queenborough.^f He held the vicarage of Reculver by dispensation.

PATRONS, &c.

RECTORS.

<i>The Crown</i>	<i>William Theophilus Montjoy Web-</i> <i>ster</i> , presented Dec. 24, 1778, obt. April 17, 1788. ^g <i>Edward William Whitaker</i> , pre- sented May, 1788, the pre- sent rector. ^h
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^g He was inducted to the rectory of St. Mildred and St. Mary de Castro, with the united rectory of All Saints, on Jan. 1, 1779. He died suddenly at Reading, in Berkshire.

^h And rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell. He was inducted to this church of St. Mildred on June 10.

HOLY CROSS WESTGATE church, so called both from its dedication and situation, stands just within the city gate, called Westgate, on the south side of the street, almost adjoining the city wall. It is a large church, but low, consisting of three isles and a chancel, having a square tower at the west end, in which are five bells.

On the north side of the church, eastward of the porch, are the ruins of the walls of a chantry, adjoining to the walls of the church, but shut out from it, open to the air.

In allusion to the church's name of Holy Cross, there was formerly over the porch, or entrance into it, a crucifix, or representation of our Saviour's crucifixion, as may be learnt from the will of Richard Marley, dated 1521, who appointed to be buried in the church-yard, before the crucifix, as nigh the coming in of the north door there as conveniently might be, and ordered his executors to see gilt well and workmanly the crucifix of our Lord, with the Mary and John, standing upon the porch of the said north door;ⁱ but this crucifix has been many years

ⁱ This will is in the Prerog. off. Canterbury.

since

since removed, and the king's arms placed in its room.*

There was antiently in this church a chantry, to which belonged a priest, called *Jhesus masse priest*, who had been accustomed to say masse, and to help to maintain divine service in this church, and was removeable at the pleasure of the inhabitants. It was not known by whom it was founded, but by tradition, with the help and devotion of the parishioners, who bought several lands and tenements to maintain this chantry; the valuation of which, as appears by the

* In the north wall at the west end, in a window now stopped up, is a figure of a man, holding a skull. Between the two columns, on the frieze, *In Memoria Almundi Colph: arms, Colph's—Or, a fess between three colts current, sable.*

Mr. Somner has transcribed some of the antient epitaphs in this church, remaining in his time, but they have been long since all of them obliterated. Several of the vicars lie buried in the chancel; as Nicholas Chilton, obt. 1400. Robert Raynhull, obt. 1416, and Patricius Gerard, obt. 1458; and close by them lies one Clement Harding, B. L. but their inscriptions are long since gone. The following monuments and inscriptions are among others, at present remaining. At the south side of the chancel is an elegant mural cenotaph, for James Six, A. M. and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, who died at Rome in 1786, and was buried in that city; arms, *Azure, in chief, two crescents, in base a mullet of six points, argent.* Near the altar-rails, a memorial for John Seaman, son of the late Dutton Seaman, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, of Guildhall, London, obt. 1789. A memorial opposite the pulpit, for Leah, wife of Peter Boudry, obt. 1750; also for the said Peter Boudry, obt. 1753. A memorial near the west door, for the Rev. Francis-William Durand, 41 years minister of the French church, within the precincts of the cathedral, obt. 1789. In the north isle are memorials for several of the Turners. In several parts of the church are stones, which appear by the marks on them to have been robbed of their brasses, particularly in the chancel and middle isle.

Mr. James Six, of this parish, F. R. S. a gentleman well known to men of science, for his ingenious pursuits in astronomy and natural philosophy, was a good benefactor to this church; by whose gift principally, the late erected organ was placed in it, where he lies buried. He died in 1793.

return

return of the commissioners for the visiting of chantries, and such like foundations, in the 2d year of Edward VI.'s reign, was found worth 11l. 9s. 8d.

To this masse there belonged a fraternity, called from thence *the fraternity of Ihesus masse*, or *Iesus brotherhood*, founded by whom was not known, within this church. There were divers men and women, who, through devotion, gave to this brotherhood, some four-pence, some eight-pence yearly; for which they were named brothers and sisters; which money was bestowed upon lights in the church; and upon one *masse* and *dirige*, for the brothers and sisters departed, who were recommended to our Saviour's mercy, by the priest at masse. The names of this fraternity were entered on a bead-roll kept for the purpose. Both chantry and fraternity were suppressed, with all others of the like kind, in the 2d year of Edward VI. though it appears to have been without a priest for some time before.¹

The present church was built in king Richard II.'s reign, in the room of one of the same name, which stood over the antient gateway of Westgate, and was of course demolished, when archbishop Sudbury, in that reign, pulled down that gate, which was become ruined, and built the present one. The king's licence for the purchase of the ground, for the scite of the present church, and the cemetery, being dated March 10, anno 3 Richard II.^m

¹ The return of the king's commissioners, anno 2d king Edward VIth. is printed at the end of Somner; by which it appears likewise, that there were then 240 housing people within this parish, and that the salary and profits of the lands of the above chantry, had been for one year before, distributed to the poor, there not having been any priest nor any sale of the same. That there were obit lands for keeping obits; and there was lamp land given by the will of William Harnehill, for one lamp, to burn for ever, before the sacrament in this church.

^m See this licence in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. lxxii.

This church was part of the antient possessions of the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury,^a to which it was appropriated, but no vicarage seems to have been endowed in it, till archbishop Stratford, by his instrument under his seal, dated at Saltwood in the year 1347, and of his translation the 14th, endowed the vicarage of this church as follows: John Sorges being then vicar of it, THAT it being affirmed on the part of the religious, that they had in time past acknowledged the burthens of the payment of the tenths, and other impositions whatever, for the taxation of this church, and also all ordinary burthens incumbent on it, and that they had received nothing of the fruits, rents, profits, or obventions of it, during the time of the above-mentioned vicar, although in the times of the other vicars of it, they were accustomed to have, and take from it a certain pension of money; the vicar likewise asserting, that all the commodities of the church were scarce adequate, in those times, for his sufficient maintenance, and the burthens incumbent on this vicarage; wherefore the archbishop, having duly considered the premises, and examined into the same, in the presence of the parties, and with their consent, decreed and ordained, that the above-mentioned religious and their successors should receive and have in future, the tithes of all and singular the gardens within the bounds and limits of the parish of this church, whereloever situated; and also the tithes of a certain mill, commonly called Shetote's mill, situated within the parish of this church; but that the said vicar and his successors, vicars there, should have and possess two small houses below the church, situated on both sides of the same, of antient time belonging to the vicarage of it; and that the vicars of the church should likewise receive, possess and have for ever, in the name of their vicarage, the rest

^a Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374.

of the tithes, as well large as small ; and also the oblations, and fruits, rents, issues and profits, all and singular, belonging to the said church, or which should belong to it in future, by any cause or occasion whatsoever, the same not being allotted to the religious, as above-mentioned. And that the vicars of the church should acknowledge and undergo at their own costs and expences, the burthen of serving the church in divine services, and the providing and finding of bread, wine, lights, and other things, which should be necessary for the celebration of divine rites in the same, such as were to be found and provided, either by right or by custom used in the diocese, by the rectors and vicars of places ; and likewise the washing of the vestments and ornaments of the church, and the finding or producing of straw, with which the church should be strewed in such manner, and as often as should be necessary ; but the burthen of rebuilding and repairing of the chancel of the church, and the finding or producing and repairing of books, vestments, and ornaments of the same, which ought or were used to be found, produced, or repaired of right or custom, by the rectors of churches, and moreover the burthen of the payment of tenths and other impositions whatsoever, which should or ought in future to belong to the said church, according to the taxation of it, or otherwise ; and also the rest of the burthens, ordinary and extraordinary of it, of whatsoever sort incumbent, or which ought to be incumbent on the vicar, for the time being, and not allotted above, the religious should undergo for ever and acknowledge ; reserving, nevertheless, to himself and his successors, archbishops of Canterbury, the full power of augmenting and diminishing the vicarage, if at any time it should seem expedient to him or them.^o

^o Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxix.

After this, both the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of the church, continued with the prior and convent of St. Gregory, till the dissolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when coming into the king's hands, both of them were granted, among the rest of the possessions of the priory, to the archbishop and his successors, where the appropriation still remains; his grace being the present possessor of it.

This church, or parsonage appropriate, in the ancient taxation, was valued at 100s.^p

The heirs of George Gipps, esq. have the present interest of this lease, under the archbishop, of this parsonage, which is worth, according to estimation, only 14s. per annum.

The advowson of the vicarage likewise passed by the above grant, to the archbishop and his successors; but in the time of archbishop Sancroft, anno 1681, by the mutual consent of the archbishop and of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, patrons of St. Peter's church, being that of the adjoining parish, the latter has been united to this of Holy Cross Westgate,^q so

^p Thorn, col. 2166. A copy of a composition of this vicarage is extant, in MSS. marked A. 11. fol. 38^b, in Archiv. Eccles. Cath. Cantuar.

^q See the account of the petitions for the uniting of these churches, and the archbishop's decree thereon, before; by which this parish church was united to that of St. Peter, and it was declared that the former should for ever be the church presentative; and that the parishioners of both should resort to the same, as to their proper church; and that the patron of St. Peter's should have the right of presentation upon the first avoidance which should happen, and the patron of Holy Cross Westgate upon the next, and so on alternately for ever. It should seem as if this decree did not effectually take place at that time, for in 1692 there were two petitions, similar to the former ones. In 1681, one from the mayor, &c. and the other from the dean and chapter, which was followed by a decree of the archbishop, for the uniting of these churches, with the same regulations of presentation as before.

that the patronage is now become vested in the archbishop and dean and chapter alternately; in which state it continues at this time.

There was an inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, taken at Canterbury, anno 16 Richard II. to enquire, if it would be to the king's prejudice to grant to Simon Tanner, and others, a licence, to give and assign one messuage, and one garden, with appurtenances, in the parish of the Holy Cross Westgate, to Robert Raynhull, vicar of this church and his successors.¹

The vicarage of Holy Cross Westgate, is valued in the antient taxation at four pounds per annum, but on account of the slenderness of the income was not charged to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 13l. ob. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 0¹/₄d.² In 1588 it was valued at 30l. Communicants two hundred and eighty.

There is a terrier of this vicarage, dated anno 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

CHARITIES.

ABRAHAM COLFE, by his will proved in 1657, gave six penny loaves, to be distributed every Lord's day, to five poor godly men or women of this parish, and one man or woman of the French congregation, inhabitants here, who attend the whole time at their respective churches, one penny loaf each, of good wheaten bread; the poor persons to be changed every Sunday; charged on the stock of the Leathersellers company, in London, amounting in money to 11. 7s. And 6s 8d. yearly, to be equally divided to the prisoners of Westgate, St. Dunstan's, and Maidstone gaols, in money; and for want of such, to those in the house of correction, in bread, charged on a house and orchard in Broadstreet. Which charities were by his will vested in trust, with respect to the former five, and to the prisoners in the dis-

¹ Thorne, col 2169.

² Redd. Prior Eccles. Christi 3s. Endow pro manf. & parv ten & duo Gardin per ann. 11. 1s. in decim. predial & personal, & al profic. per ann. 12l. 3s. 6d. r dd. solut Archiep. Cantuar. 1s. 4d. Orig. endow. ut supra. See Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

ferent gaols, in the vicar and churchwardens of Westgate; and with respect to the latter one, in the minister and elders of the French congregation.

THOMAS MANERINGE gave by will in 1592, 6s. 8d. to be yearly distributed to twenty poor men, at Easter, in money, charged on a house and orchard in Broad-street.

JOHN SMITH, clerk, parson of Wickhambreaux, that help and means might not be wanting to such persons who were prisoners, either in the custody of the gaoler of the gaol of the city and county of Canterbury, or in the custody of the gaoler of the gaol of the county of Kent, kept in the parish of St. Dunstan, at such time as such prisoners were to suffer punishment for their offences, to bring them to repentance, and to induce them, after their trials, to lead a better life; therefore, for the instruction of such as should be in either of the said gaols, he had taken order, for the reading of divine service, and preaching of sermons to them, in manner as hereafter mentioned, with reasonable allowance for the preacher's pains, granted and confirmed, by indenture dated July 25th, in the 19th year of king Charles I. anno 1638, for the performance and accomplishment of it, to Hamon Lewknor, esq. of Acrise, and seven other feoffees and trustees and their heirs, one annuity or yearly rent of five pounds, issuing out of two pieces of marsh land, containing ten acres, called Shereives Marsh, in the parish of Wickhambreaux, to have and to hold unto the said trustees, their heirs and assigns; the annuity to be payable four times a year, at the sessions-house, in the Castle, at Canterbury, with power of distress on non-payment. The said annuity to be paid to and received by the said Hamon Lewknor and the others, upon the special trust and confidence, that they should therewith provide and procure the usual divine service of the church of England, to be read four times in the year, and a sermon to be preached at each of those times, by a licensed preacher, unto the prisoners who should from time to time be in the gaol of the city of Canterbury, as near before the several quarter-sessions in and for the city as conveniently might be; the service and sermons to be read and preached in the church of Holy Cross Westgate, if consent could be had; if not, then in some convenient chamber in the house, wherein the gaoler or keeper dwelt, and that the feoffees should likewise procure and provide the like services; and sermons should be read and preached at the like times unto such prisoners, as should from time to time be in the

aforesaid gaol for the county of Kent, then kept in the parish of St. Dunstan, at the like times : the same to be read and preached in some convenient chamber of the house, where the said gaol was, for the better instruction of such prisoners ; and that the feoffees should pay to such preacher, each time for his pains ten shillings, and should further deliver to him 2s. 6d. to be thus bestowed by him ; six-pence to the gaoler for preparing the room, and two shillings among the prisoners so instructed ; which money so to be paid to the preachers, should be paid unto them on demand, at the Register's office, for the archdeaconry of Canterbury, where it should be before-hand left for that purpose ; and that after his death the sole nomination of all such preachers, as should instruct the prisoners for the time being, and of providing and procuring them to read such services, and preach such sermons, should be vested in the archbishop, his commissary, or the archdeacon of Canterbury, or such of them as should be living and abiding in or about the city of Canterbury, so that such readers and preachers so nominated to read and preach in the gaol of the city of Canterbury, should be living and abiding within the deanry of Canterbury, that so they might attend the same with the least trouble ; and those to read and preach in the gaol of the county of Kent, in St. Dunstan's ; to be living and abiding either in the deanries of Bridge, Westbere, or Eleham, or any of them ; and that every such licensed preacher should have a month's notice thereof, at the least, and better to provide himself for the purpose.

And the survivors of the said feoffees, their heirs or assigns, when they should be decreased to the number of four only, that then they so surviving, or the heirs of the survivors of them, should convey the said annuity to four others of worth and quality, living in or near the city of Canterbury, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, for the like trust, intent, and purposes, and not otherwise. And for the better preservation of this deed, that one part of it should be with the consent of the archdeacon, deposited in the registry of the archdeaconry, to remain there among the writings in the custody of the register, by which it might be kept in memory, from what deanries the preachers were from time to time to be chosen, and that they might, in convenient time, be provided ; and the register or his clerk might shew the same to such persons as should require it, or make such copies

copies as should be desired, on payment of the usual fees, &c. for the same.

In the year 1680, all the feoffees were deceased, excepting Henry Oxinden, then Sir Henry Oxinden, knt. and bart. of Wingham, who was then become the only grantee and trustee. He, by indenture, in the above year, and intended to be inrolled in chancery, assigned it over to Sir James Oxinden, of Dean, and eight others,^t and their heirs and assigns, in trust only, for the continuing and preserving the above trust, and for no other intent or purpose whatsoever.

CHURCH OF HOLY CROSS WESTGATE.

PATRONS.

Or by whom presented.

VICARS.

John Sorges, . . . in 1347.^u
Nicholas Chilton, obt.
 1400.^w
Robert Raynhull, obt.
 1416.^x
Patrick Gerrard, obt.
 1458.^y
John Rotley, resigned in 1460.^z
Clement Hardinge, L L. B.
^a
Thomas Pedecocq, . . obt. May,
 1501.^b
Dunstan Petle, in 1527.^c
Thomas Wellys, . . . 1522.^d

^t Viz. William Mann, esq. of Canterbury; Thomas Belk, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury; George Oxinden, esq. L. D. of the university of Cambridge; Henty Oxinden, esq. of Brook; Edward Nutt, esq. of Nackington; William Kingsley, jun. esq. of Christ-church, Canterbury; William Courthope, esq. of Stodmarsh, and Henry Marth. esq. of Kingston, near Canterbury.

^u Somner, appendix, p. 74.

^w He lies buried in the chancel of this church, as does his successor Raynhull. By the writ *ad quod dam-*

num, above recited, it appears Raynhull was vicar in 1392.

^x Rector of St. Peter's likewise — He lies buried in this church.

^y Buried in this church.

^z Wills, Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

^a Buried in the chancel.

^b Buried in the church-yard. His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

^c He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

^d Also suffragan bishop of Sidon, and rector of Woodchurch. Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii. p. 97.

PATRONS, &c.

The Archbishop.
The King, sede vac.
The Archbishop.

VICARS.

John Sweeting, Dec. 13, 1582,
 and in 1586.^e
John Bungay, A. M. April 2,
 1611, obt. 1617.^f
James Lambe, A. M. Nov. 1,
 1617, obt. 1662.^g
John Ardern, A. M. May 26,
 1662, resigned 1666.^h
Simon Lowth, A. M. Sept. 20,
 1666, resigned 1679.ⁱ
Christopher Hargrave, A. B. Au-
 gust 19, 1679, resigned the
 same year.
Charles Kilburne, A. M. ind.
 Oct. 9, 1679, obt. Jan. 14,
 1737.^k

On the resignation of Christopher Hargrave, in 1679, this rectory and that of St. Peter, being the church of the adjoining parish, appear to have been united, and Charles Kilburne was inducted to both these united churches, as were his successors following.

Thomas Buttonshaw, 1737, . . .
 resigned 1741.^l
William Miles, A. M. October
 1741, obt. Oct. 16, 1746.^m
Robert Ayerst, A. M. Jan. 19,
 1747, resigned 1786.ⁿ
John Guffling, A. M. 1786, the
 present rector.^o

^e Parish register.

^f Ibid. ^g Ibid.

^h He and his successor are menti-
 oned as rectors, in the parish register.

ⁱ Likewise rector of St. Mildred.

^k Buried in this church. He was
 a minor canon of the cathedral.

^l He resigned this rectory on being
 presented to that of Addington, in the
 diocese of Rochester.

^m He held the rectory of Offham
 with this, by dispensation.

ⁿ He was at the same time made a
 minor canon of the cathedral; after
 his resigning this rectory, he became
 a six preacher, and afterwards rector
 of Speldhurst.

^o He is also rector of Brock and of
 Milton, by Canterbury.

ST. PETER'S church is situated at a small distance from the north side of the street of that name; the church, which is not large, consists of three narrow isles and a chancel, with a square tower at the west end of the south isle, in which are three bells.^p

By

^p Somner has recorded the inscriptions on some of the grave-stones, and the legends in some of the windows of this church, none of which have been for a long time since remaining, viz. in the windows, a legend for *Thos Ikham & Ione sa femme 1400.* A brass plate for *William Ikham*, once citizen and bailiff of the city, who died in 1424. A legend in another window for *Wilhelmi Septvans militis & Elizabethhe ux ejus.* Another under a figure kneeling, in his surcoat of arms: being *Per pale, ermine and a lion passant-guardant, crowned, a bordure with cross-crosetts, fitchee.* For *Johannis Bigg armigeri ac Aldermanni hujus Civitatis & Constantie uxoris ejus anno domini 1473—et specialiter pro bono statu Willielmi Bygg Civitatis Cant. & Johanae Consortis sue anno dom. 1468.*

The above William Bigg, seems to be the same person who, with John Coppyn, of Whitstaple, built the market cross at the Bullstake, in this city, and gave 10*l.* towards the new building of St. George's gate. In the chancel was a brass plate for John Colley, obt. Feb. 22, 14-8. He built the chancel window over the altar. In the body a brass for John Syre, rector, obt. 1436.

There are considerable remains of painted glass, particularly at the east end of the north isle, in the upper part of which window there are the following shields of arms, viz. in the 1st range *Valence*, impaling *Norwood*; *Barde*, impaling *Rokesley*; *Apulderfield*, impaling *Averanches*; *Poynings*, impaling *Rokesley*. In the 2d range, *Criol*, impaling *Averanches*; impaling *Criol*. In the lower range, *Poynings*, impaling *Fitzpaine*; *Poynings*, impaling *Talbot*. In the north window, *Sable, six keys, or, three, two, and one, or.* The arms of Christ-church, in Canterbury. And there were formerly these coats, among others: *Or, an eagle displayed, or; gules, on a chevron, three keys, or.* And the effigies of a woman, kneeling, on her mantle *three crescents.*

The following monuments and grave-stones are now remaining, among others in this church. In the north isle are two mural monuments for the Linceils. At the east end a mural tablet for Ralph Bawdwyn and Marian his wife; he was alderman and twice mayor, and died in 1611. On a small stone an inscription, almost

By the survey of the king's commissioners, anno 2 Edward VI. it appears, that there were lands given by William Bigge, mentioned before, for one obit, and a lamp to be maintained within this church for ever. And that there were light-lands given by Thomas Ikham, likewise mentioned before, for the maintenance of two tapers before the sacrament in this church, and other works of charity for ever.^a

The parsonage-house was given to Thomas, then rector of it, by one Richard de Langdon, of Canterbury, with the king's licence, anno 25 Edward III.^r

This

almost obliterated, but the name of Heyman is legible. Memorials for the Fowlers; for Dorothy, widow of Giles Hinton, D. D. 1730. In the south isle, a mural monument for Joseph Sawkins, gent. of this city, the second son of John Sawkins, gent. of the same; he married Hester, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. John Cooke, by whom he had eight children. He died suddenly in 1752; arms, *Vert, a fret argent, an escutcheon of pretence, or, two lions passant-guardant, gules.* In the middle chancel, a memorial for Lewis, son of Charles Kilburne, rector, ob. 1704. A memorial for Thomas Passett, gent. of Lincoln's-inn, date obliterated. In the middle isle are memorials for Leonard Spraklin, obt. 1629. For Harnet, Talbutts, Huffam, Cuckows. For Thomas Halke, obt. 1575. For Tomlins, Shorte, Bassett. For John Leed, mayor, obt. 1670. Bottings and Pilchers. Henry Swerder was buried in 1504, in the chapel of St. John Baptist, in this church. He gave by his will the three almshouses to this parish. Roger Clark, mayor, in 1542, between the church-gate and the church-door. Somner says, that one of the altar tombs here was erected for him. Thomas Halke, mayor of Canterbury, was buried in 1611, in this church.

In the register are frequent entries of the Netherfoles, Spraklyns and Hales, &c.

^a This survey is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

^r Batt. Somn. p. 164. This grant is among the Chartæ Ant. of the dean and chapter, marked A. 209. The king's licence is among the same, marked R. 227.

In the register of Henry, prior of Canterbury, ab. an. 1285, ad 1327, among the MSS. in the public library at Cambridge, marked E. e. v. fol. 31, it is entered that the church of St. Peter is bound to pay 6s. 8d. to the treasurer of that priory.

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the possessions of the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, and at the dissolution of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. came into the king's hands, who granted it in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury; since which, in 1681, archbishop Sancroft, with the mutual consent of the dean and chapter, and of the archbishop of Canterbury, patron of the adjoining rectory and church of Holy Cross Westgate,^s this church of St. Peter has been united to it, so that the patronage of these united churches is now become alternate in the archbishop and dean and chapter; in which state it continues at this time.

This church, in the antient taxation, is valued at four pounds per annum, but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not taxed to the tenth.^t

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 3l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 7s. 1d.^u In 1588 it was valued at twenty pounds. Communicants one hundred and fifty-three. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds. Communicants one hundred and twenty.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated anno 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

An arbitration made by Sir Nath. Brent, LL. D. concerning 13s. 4d. yearly, to be paid to the rector of the church of St. Peter for tenths of a meadow near the scite of the house of the Friars Minors, dated anno 1636. Chartæ Antiq. A. 192, among the archives of the dean and chapter.

^s See Holy Cross Westgate, before. ^t Thorn, col. 2169.

^u Pens. solut. Prior Eccl. Cantuar. 6s. 8d. Prox. 2s. 8d. See Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

*The Crown.**Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.**The King.**Dean and Charter.*

Thomas in 1321.^w
Thomas in 1351.^x
John Syre, . . obt. 1436.^y
Thomas Sterlyng, in 1504 and
 1519.^z
William Grene, in 1524.^a
John Colley, obt. February 22,
 15—.^b
Robert Thompson, in 1546.^c
Nicholas Patsfere, Feb. 5, 1582,
 resigned 1605.
Rufus Rogers, A. M. 1605, obt.
 Feb. 1651.^d
Duell Read, clerk, September 7,
 1672.
Richard Burney, inducted 1673,
 resigned 1679.^e
Charles Kilburne, A. M. ind.
 Oct. 9, 1679.

On this church and that of Holy Cross Westgate being united, in 1681, he was inducted the first to both of them so united, and he died in 1737, rector of both churches; a list of whole successors may be found above, under the account of Holy Cross church.

^w Somner, appendix, p. 69.

^x Ibid.

^y He was buried in the body of this church.

^z Mentioned in a will in Prerog. office.

^a Ibid.

^b Buried in this church.

^c Willis, Prerogative office, Canterbury.

^d Buried in this church.

^e He had been rector of Old Romney, from which he was ousted by the puritans, about 1643, and after the restoration became rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, in Canterbury. He died April 1, 1692. See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 885.

THE ALMS HOUSES.

HENRY SWORDER, of this parish, by his will in 1504, ordered, that his three messuages, next to one of his, situated next the corner, beside the shell in St.

St. Peter's-lane, be founded for ever for three poor people to dwell in, they keeping sufficient reparations; these have been for a long time vested in the parishioners, to place in them such poor people of their parish as they should in their discretion think proper; and in 1599, anno 41 Elizabeth, it was agreed on, at a meeting of them, that whoever should be placed in any of these houses, should pay at their entrance 6s. 8d. towards the reparations of the house they were to enter into; and also should pay yearly to the churchwardens six-pence every quarter, for so long time as they should continue therein, and that the churchwardens should have power to distrain for the same.

At the same time a legacy of thirty shillings, given by Leon. Bonner, late of this parish, deceased, towards the reparation of these houses, was paid into the hands of the churchwarden.

BESIDES the above-mentioned churches at present remaining within the walls of this city, there were *five others*, which have been long since demolished, and their districts united to the present churches and parishes above described. These churches were

ST. EDMUND'S church, being dedicated to St. Edmund, king and martyr, and usually called St. Edmund of Ridingate, from its situation near adjoining to that gate; was built by Hamo, the son of Vitalis, who was one of those who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and gave it to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, whence it was granted in the year 1184, to the prioress and convent of St. Sepulchre's, just by, to hold in *frank almoign*, they offering as an acknowledgment of the abbot and convent's former right to it, 12d. yearly, upon the altar of St. Augustine, on the same saint's day, as a rent towards the repair of their organs.^f

^f See Thorn, col. 1838.

This church, upon the declining of it in the year 1349, was united to that of St. Mary Bredin, not far distant from it,^s by the then commissary of Canterbury, especially authorized for that purpose, by the ordinary, that is, the prior and convent of Christ-church, in the vacancy of the see, on archbishop Bradwardine's death, with the consent of the prioress and convent of St. Sepulchre's, then patrons of it.^h

The remains of this church have been wholly removed a long time since, insomuch that there have not been the least traces of the scite of it to be found for many years past.ⁱ

ST. MARY DE CASTRO church, so called from its situation near the castle, and to distinguish it from the other St. Mary churches in this city, has long been desolated, the chancel only of it being left standing, to the repair of which one Roger Ridley, by his will anno 1470, gave four pounds.^k Time was, when it was as absolute a parish church as any about this city,^l and though before the reformation it seems not to have been in a very flourishing condition,^m yet that change in religious ceremonies was very probably the cause of this church's still further decay and desolation; for offerings, altarages, and such profits, of which this benefice chiefly consisted, and from which the maintenance of the incumbent was in great measure drawn, being by this change abolished, there was not from other matters a sufficient competency left

^s The church of St. Edmund was a rectory, and valued in the antient taxation at 53s. 4d. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

^h See before.

ⁱ Battely's Somner, p. 11.

^k Ibid. p. 181.

^l There was in 1484 a cemetery belonging to this church, for Alice, wife of Michael a Wood, of Wincheap, by her will proved that year, ordered to be buried in it.

^m In the antient taxation, this church was valued at 66s. 8d. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

for him, so that it became soon afterwards deserted, and was united to St. Mildred's,ⁿ and has been ever since esteemed as part of that parish.^o To this church was united, in 1449, the neighbouring small church of St. John, long since likewise desolated, a further account of which will be given hereafter.

The abbot and convent of St. Augustine were patrons of this church of St. Mary, before the dissolution of that monastery,^p since which the patronage of it has of right become vested in the crown, and continues so at this time, the crown having presented to it so late as the year 1637. The following is a list of such rectors of it as I have met with.

Richard ———, in 1231.^q

Thomas Pycard, anno 27 king Edward I.^r

Simon ———, anno 1321.^s

Richard Allen. S. T. P. July 26, 1637.^t

ⁿ See St. Mildred's before.

^o Mr. Somner says, a little before his time, this church was again divorced from St. Mildred's, by having a particular incumbent presented and inducted into it; but this seems to have been an only instance, as from that time no one has thought it worth their attention, and it has consequently remained united to St. Mildred's, the same as before.

^p Battely's Somner, p. 165.

^q Ibid. p. 77,

^r Prynne, p. 824.

^s Batt. Somn. append. p. 33.

^t He was presented to St. Mildred's rectory in 1601, to which he had a second presentation on June 28, 1637, after which as appears before, he had next month a presentation to this church. See Rymer's Fœd. vol. xx. p. 297.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S church, called from the slenderness of its income, *St. John the Poor*, had a parish called St. John's belonging to it. It stood much about the upper end of that lane leading from Castle-street, called St. John's-lane.

This church coming to ruin, was, with the consent of the patrons, the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, united in 1349, by the prior and convent of Christ-

Christ-church, ordinaries during a vacancy of the see, to the church of St. Mary de Castro before mentioned; ^u the profits of the former then amounting to forty shillings, and the latter to five marcs; ^w the church of St. Mary being made the mother church, by virtue of which union, John Skippe, clerk, was admitted to both churches, on Nov. 11, 1349.

After which, I find no further mention of this parish church of St. John; ^x but it seems to have been included in that of St. Mary de Castro, and as such united with it to the church of All Saints, as has been already mentioned before. The remains of it were for a long time used as a malthouse, or in tenements, and continue so at present.

The book of St. Laurence's hospital makes mention of *some portions of tithes*, belonging to this church, by the following entry, viz. That the hospital received all the tithes of four acres of land in Market field, and the rector of St. John, in Canterbury, received of two acres, eight sheafs; and of two other acres, seven sheafs, in all one copp. And the hospital received two parts of the tithes of six acres of land lying at Stone-street, towards the south, and a narrow way toward the north. And the rector of St. John, in Canterbury, received a third part of the tithes. ^y

ST. MARY OF QUENINGATE, was a church so called from its situation near that antient gate, in a lane called Queningate-lane, within the city wall. I find it in old records called both a church and a chapel.

^u The inquisition for the uniting of the churches of St. Mary de Castro and St. John, called *the poor*, is dated 5 kal. Julii, anno 1349, and in Regist. Eccles. Christi. Cant. fol. 46^b.

^w In the antient valuation, the church of St. John was valued at 66s 8d. but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

^x One Henry Plaire was killed by a fall from a ladder, anno 5 Edward III. as he was at work in tiling St. John's church, in Canterbury, as is recorded in the crown rolls of that year.

^y Battely's Somner, p. 166.

That such there was, is most certain, as may be traced in the records of Christ-church, now of more than 580 years old, which priory had the patronage of this church given to it, by Hugh Magminot (together with eleven mansions in Canterbury)^z and which was, among others, confirmed to it by a bull of pope Alexander III. and by many bulls of the like sort afterwards. By the above records, it appears likewise, that the rector of this church in 1381, made an exchange of it, and St. Michael church in Burgate, to which it was an annexed chapel for Portpool chantry, in St. Paul's; the profits of this church and chapel amounting to no more than four pounds yearly; further than which, I find no further mention of it, nor any trace of the scite of it.^a

ST. MICHAEL BURGATE, was another *church*, situated, as appears by its name, in Burgate-street, and probably on the north side of it near the gate itself, and within the city walls. Upon its dissolution, the parish of it was united to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Burgate.^b The patronage of it belonged to the priory of Christ-church, to which it paid an annual pension of two shillings, and it appears to have been confirmed, among others, to that priory, by the bull of pope Alexander III. and of divers succeeding popes.^c When it was desecrated, is not known,^d but probably it was long before the reformation; the scite of it, as well as that of St. Mary of Queningate,

^z Somner's manuscript papers in the library of Christ-church.

^a It was valued in the ancient taxation with the chapel of Queningate, at 4l. but on account of the slenderness of the income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

^b Battely's Somner, p. 16.

^c Ibid. p. 146.

^d This church was in being in 1490; for Sir John Hopton, chaplain, by his will that year gave a legacy to the parishioners, when they should make new pews in the choir of St. Michael's church. William Byllynglye, curate of the parish church of St. Michael, in 1501, was buried in the chancel of this church.—Richard Smith was parish priest of it in 1516.

having been seemingly afterwards included within the bounds of the precincts of the priory, now of the dean and chapter.^e

BESIDES THE CHURCHES *before described* within the walls of this city, there are *three at this time* without them, viz. St. Dunstan's, St. Paul's, and St. Martin's, each in their respective suburbs; and there was *another*, viz. that of St. Sepulchre, adjoining to that nunnery, which has been long since desecrated; the former of these, St. Dunstan's, being in the county at large, has already been taken notice of under the hundred of Westgate, in which it lies, in the History of Kent, I shall therefore proceed to describe the others.

ST. PAUL'S *church* stands on the south side of the street of that name, within the city liberty, at a small distance without Burgate, in the high road to Deal and Sandwich. It is a small mean building, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a square tower at the west end, in which hang three bells.^f

This

^e The remains of this church have long since been converted into a dwelling house, demised on lease by the dean and chapter, to a branch of the family of Lynch. The two physicians of that name, father and son, lately possessed and resided in it; some of the antient walls of the church are still remaining.

^f In this church, among others, are the following monuments and gravestones, viz. A mural monument, in the south isle, for Sir Edward Master; arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, holding in its paws a rose branch, or.* Another for lieutenant John Toker, obt. 1713; arms, *Vert, on a bend argent, three hearts, gules.* In the north isle, a mural monument for Sir William Rooke, of St. Laurence, in this parish, obt. 1690; arms, *Argent, on a chevron engrailed, three cheffrooks, between as many Cornish choughs, sable.* A memorial against the wall, for George Fineux, gent. obt. 1653, second son of Thomas Fineux, esq. of Hougham, near Dover, obt. 1654; arms, *Vert, a chevron, between three eagles, displayed, or.* On a brass plate against the easternmost pillar, an inscription for Master Edmund Hovynden, once vicar, who died July 24, 1497. On tablets against the wall, inscriptions for the Daniels's and Nickols's. A brass plate for George Wyndbourn, gent. and Katherine his wife. He died 1531. A tablet for Mr. Nathaniel Price,

This church, like others in this city, of the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, had no particular cemetery or church-yard of its own, but in like manner buried in the common cemetery within the precincts of that abbey; after the dissolution of

Price, obt. 1787, citizen and goldsmith, of London, and seventeen years an inhabitant of this parish. Also for Nath. Price, his son, obt. 1793. A memorial for Thomas Stoughton, gent. obt. 1611. A brass plate for John Twyne, esq. (the learned antiquary) obt. 1581, who was a schoolmaster, and taught the Latin tongue, and had been mayor of this city. In the south isle a memorial for Mrs. Anne Masters, obt. 1716. A memorial for Johnson Macaree, esq. obt. 1786; likewise for Johnson Macaree, esq. his son, obt. 1798. One for Edward Master, son of Sir Edward Master, obt. 1675. Hugh, son of the above. A memorial for Sir Edward Master, obt. 1690. His lady, obt. the same year. Besides which there are memorials for the Taddys, Waddells, Hollingberrys, Pembrokes, Tolputts, Worger, Hodson, Mantells, and several others.

Besides the above, there are entries in the parish register, which begins in 1562, of the burials of several of the Masters, Bests of St. Laurence; Randolphins, lady Dorcas Master in 1671; of Fynch Rooke, esq. in 1696, who was killed in a duel, on March 8th, that year, in the Northholmes, fought with Ensign Anthony Buckeridge; they both died in the field. Lady Mary Rooke, from St. Laurence, in 1699. Captain Thomas Rooke in 1701. The lady Rooke, jun. in 1702. Sir George Rooke in 1708.— Dame Jane Rooke, widow of Sir William Rooke, in 1711. Geo. Rooke, esq. the last heir male of this family, in 1739.

David Ferne, the short man, born in the shire of Ross, in the parish of Ferne, æt. 27, was buried here in 1737. He was 30 inches high, from head to foot, and 36 inches round, as appears by the entry made in the register.

At the bottom part of the chancel window, says Mr. Somner, there was in antient character or letter, *Magister Hamo Dowe*, a man of note in king Henry III.'s reign, who was official to the archbishop, and the last rector of this church before the erecting a vicarage in it. He was founder of a chantry in this parish, and for some time held the aldermanry of Westgate ward. John Twyne, the antiquary, above-mentioned, who was great great-grandson of Sir Bryan Twyne, of Long Parish, in Hampshire, by Alice his wife, daughter of William Piper, of Canterbury.— See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. col. 202, 307.

Richard Cram, of this parish, anno 1490, gave 6s. 8d. for a new pair of organs, to serve God, in this church.

which, being deprived of that privilege, the parish was obliged to resort for this purpose to the church-yards of other churches in the neighbourhood, until the year 1591, when having purchased a piece of ground on the south side of Longport-street, a faculty was that year obtained for confirming it as the burial place of this parish; as it remains at present.

This church was part of the antient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to which it was appropriated, and a vicarage erected and endowed in it in the year 1268, anno 52 Henry III. by Hugh Mortimer, the archbishop's official, with the consent of the patrons, and of Hamo Doge, then rector of it, who presented, with their consent likewise, Virgil de Alcham, chaplain, to the vicarage of it, who was by the said official instituted canonically to the same; saving nevertheless to Master Hamo, rector of it, and his successors, eight marcs of silver yearly, from the fruits of the vicarage, at the four principal feasts of the year, in equal portions; and that the vicar should pay the procurations of the archdeacon, and should sustain all other ordinary burthens; but that he should have and receive in the name of his vicarage, all obventions, oblations, chance payments, and all other rights to this church, in any manner belonging or appertaining (except grain and beans in the field) according to which, at that time the vicarage was taxed; sealed with the seal of the official's office, anno 1268.^g

After which, the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage of this church continued with the abbot and convent, till the dissolution of the monastery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign,^h when they came into the king's hands, who soon afterwards, in

^g Batt. Somn. p. 167, append. No. lxxvii. Thorn, col. 2095.

^h Anno 31 Henry VIII. this parsonage was held in ferme, by Sir Christopher Hales, at the yearly rent of 100s. In the antient taxation it was valued at five marcs.

his 33d year, settled them by his dotation charter, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the present possessors of this appropriation. But since the above time, by the mutual consent of the dean and chapter, and of the archbishop, patron of the adjoining rectory and church of St. Martin, this vicarage of St. Paul was in 1681 united to it; so that the patronage of these united churches is now become alternate in the archbishop, and the dean and chapter,ⁱ in which state it continues at present.

On the abolition of deans and chapters, at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, this rectory appropriate came into the hands of the state, and was surveyed by their order in 1650, when it was returned, that it consisted of the tithes of corn and hay, and other profits belonging to it, estimated to be worth 100l. per annum, being then let by the late dean and chapter, anno 1641, to George Best, gent. for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of five pounds, but that the premises were worth over and above the said rent 97l. and 7d. per annum.^k On the restoration in 1660, this parsonage returned again to the dean and chapter, and in 1678 there was a terrier taken of it,^l by which it appears, that it consisted of the tithes of the farm, then belonging to the earl of Winchelsea, in the occupation of John Sutton, containing by estimation, 120 acres, except the Hoath, which was

ⁱ See the petitions, consent and decree of the archbishop thereupon, before; by which this church and St. Martin's were united; and it was decreed, that this church of St. Paul should be in future the church presentative; and that the parishioners of the parishes belonging to each of the said churches should resort to the church of St. Paul, as to their proper church, and that the patron of St. Martin's should have the right of presentation, upon the first avoidance which should happen, and the patron of St. Paul's the next, and so alternately for ever.

^k Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth library, vol. xv.

^l It is now remaining among the archives of the dean and chapter.

bought heretofore of Mr. Smith, and was parcel of the manor of Barton; the tithes of twenty acres of wood-land; the tithes of twenty acres of land lying in Moate park, then in the occupation of William Ginder; the tithes of sixteen acres of land, lying within the park, late lord Camden's, and then of Edward Hales, esq. in the occupation of Wm. Holmes; the tithes of the farm called the Old Park, containing by estimation sixty acres of land, in the occupation of John Sutton; all the residue of the lands within the parish, were parcels of and belonging to the tithery of St. Laurence.

In the year 1594, Andrew Peerfon, clerk, prebendary of Canterbury, died possessed of the interest in the lease of the parsonage barn of St. Paul's, commonly called Caldcott barn, with three acres of land about it. George Best, gent. was lessee of this parsonage, as above-mentioned, in 1650. He was owner of the house and estate of St. Laurence adjoining to it, in whose successors, owners of it, the lease of this parsonage continued down to the late lord viscount Dudley and Ward, whose tithery in this parish will be mentioned hereafter, in whose heirs the interest of it remains at this time.

This vicarage was antiently valued at 66s. 8d. only, but on account of the slenderness of its income, was not taxed to the tenth.^m

It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 18s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 10½d.ⁿ In 1588 here were one hundred and ninety-six communicants. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, the like number of communicants. There is paid to the vicar, by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in lieu of tithes of

^m See Thorn, col. 2169.

ⁿ Decret. primit. dat. Nov. 1. Ed. vi. Lamb. Archiv. *Endow. in pens. recept. de mon. Sti Augustini* 13s. 4d. *in dec. predial. & personal oblat. & al. spiritual. profic. per annum* 9l. 13s. 2d. *Prox.* 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 26.

land in St. Laurence, 5l. per annum, and another 5l. as an augmentation of the vicarage.

There is a terrier of the vicarage, dated in 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

OF THE FOUNDATION of the hospital of St. Laurence, near this parish, in the year 1137, by Hugh, abbot of St. Augustine's, he granted to it, in alms, *inter alia*, as part of its endowment, THE WHOLE TITHE of wheat and peas of all the land, which adjoined to Langeport, of their demesne on the left side of the highway which led from Canterbury to Dover, which land was within this parish of St. Paul. These tithes, which consisted of those of the lands that were parcel of the manor of Barton, after the suppression of the hospital, came, with the rest of the revenues of it, into the hands of the several grantees and possessors of it,° as are mentioned hereafter, in the account of that hospital, who in succession became possessed of them down to John, viscount Dudley and Ward, and are usually known by the name of St. Laurence tithery; who, though he alienated the mansion of the hospital, with the lands contiguous to it, yet he retained the possession of this tithery, of which he died possessed in 1788, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

In the year 1348, in the visitation of Thomas Bradwardin, archbishop of Canterbury, on a complaint made by Thomas Carlton, vicar of St. Paul's, before the archbishop's commissary; that all the small tithes of the manor belonging to the abbot, &c. of St. Augustine, vulgarly called Langeport, *alias* Barton, in St. Paul's, howsoever arising, to the said Thomas, as vicar, had belonged from old time, and ought then to belong, as well of right as custom; and that Tho-

° By the grant of this hospital and its possessions, anno 17 king James I. the king granted them to be holden in as ample a manner as he, or any master of the hospital had before held or ought to have held the same.

mas Wardrobe, farmer of that manor had, to his great detriment, unjustly withdrawn, and held all manner of tithes of this kind. He therefore sitting to determine the same, and all parties having been summoned and appearing in Christ-church, on Sept. 27, anno 1349, and Richard Scholdon, monk of St. Augustine, and the master of St. Laurence's hospital, having then there produced to him certain muniments, which being diligently inspected and read over, it sufficiently appeared to him, that these tithes wholly belonged to the hospital, and ought in future so to do; he therefore proceeding lawfully in the said matter, at the instance and prayer of the said vicar, dismissed the said Thomas Wardrobe, farmer, as aforesaid, so far as related to the premises. In testimony of which, he had put his seal at Canterbury, on Dec. 10, in the year aforesaid.^p

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by his will in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, anno 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, towards the relief of the poor of it.

SIR EDWARD MASTER, of Canterbury, by his will in 1690, gave 5l. towards the purchasing of a piece of ground for the enlargement of the church-yard, lying in the Borough of Longport, belonging to this parish of St. Paul; to be paid to the churchwardens of it, when they should have procured such piece of ground, adjoining to the church-yard, for that purpose.

^p Ledger of St. Laurence hospital, cart. 18.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

RECTORS.

Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine *Hamo Doge*, the last rector, resigned 1668.^q

VICARS.

Virgil de Alkham, the first vicar, in 1268.^r

Thomas Charlton, in 1349.^s

Edmund Ovynde, in 1490.

Robert Sperfall, in 1511.^t

Roger Downwoyle, in 1523.^u

John Clarke, in 1523 and 1554.^w

William Walsfall, in 1562, obt.

Sept. 18, 1621.^x

Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. *William Frye*, Dec. 19, 1621, obt. Feb. 1626.

William Jordan, in 1637.

William Lovelace, in 1659.

William Jordan occurs again after the restoration in 1661, obt. 1681.^y

Owen Evans, A. B. January 9, 1681.

^q See before.

^r See *ibid.* In a charter to St. Radigund's, to which he is a witness, he signs his name *Virgil de Chilton*, perpetual vicar of St. Paul's.

^s Ledger of St. Laurence hospital.

^t ^u Both mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

^w Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

^x He and his successor lie buried in this church.

^y He held the rectory of Orgarfwike with this vicarage.

On the uniting of this church, in 1631, to that of St. Martin, he was inducted the first to these united rectories. He died in 1743, rector of both. A list of whose successors may be found hereafter, under the account of St. Martin's church.

There having been at different times, several alterations between the city and abbey of St. Augustine, touching the extent of the city's franchise or liberty, in this parish and hereabouts; to clear up all doubts relating to it, a composition was entered into between them,

them, with the king's consent, in the year 1268, being the 42d year of king Henry III.'s reign, at Westminster, before the king there.^z

The parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary Magdalen, and for some time St. Paul, which before the dissolution of St. Augustine's abbey, buried in the cemetery of it, being all churches of that abbey's patronage, had the church-yard of St. Mary de Castro's church (of that abbey's patronage likewise) assigned to them in lieu of that cemetery, for the burial of their dead there; a privilege in which St. Mary Bredman's parish did and does now, but by what right is unknown; that church being of the patronage of Christ-church, partake of, with the others, but all, or some part at least of the burials there, was received by the poor of Maynard's spittal, who in return for it antiently kept it in repair, and for default, anno 1560, were presented by St. Andrew's; since which the case is altered, each parish jointly keeping in repair the inclosure.^a

ST. MARTIN'S *church* is situated at the eastern extremity of the suburb of its own name, standing on the side of the hill, a little distance from the north side of the high road leading to Deal and Sandwich, and within the city's liberty.

This church seems indeed very antient, being built, the chancel especially, which appears to be of the workmanship of the time, mostly of Roman or British bricks; the noted reliques and tokens of old age in any kind of building, whether sacred or profane.^b

^z This composition is printed in Batt. Somn. append. p. 72.

^a Ibid. p. 166.

^b It is remarkable, that though this church is situated on an eminence, some way up the hill, yet that part of it on the north side of the alley, which leads through the midst of it, is flowed with water from the springs, almost as high up as the floors of the pews, whilst that part on the south side is remarkably dry for several feet deep.

It consists at present of a nave or body and a chancel,^c having a square tower at the west end of it, in which hang three bells. The chancel appears to have been the whole of the original building of this church, or oratory, and was probably built about the year 200, that is about the middle space of time when the Christians, both Britons and Romans, lived in this island, free from all persecutions. The walls of this chancel are built almost wholly of British or Roman bricks, laid and placed in a regular state, in like manner as is observed in other buildings of the Romans in this island, of which those in Dover castle are an instance.

This, as Mr. Somner observes, is an infallible token of an old British or Roman building; but he continues, when these materials are put into a wall (however plentiful they may be) here and there promiscuously, without rule or order, they seem to be only a sign of the materials having been taken from the ruins of some other building, and were used as they came to hand by the workmen of some later time;^d which observation may, without doubt, be applied to the body of this church.

In the midst of the nave or body, there is an antient circular stone font, much enriched with ornamental sculpture. It consists of a cylindrical stone of near two feet six inches high, and as much in diameter; it is but a shell, so that the basin is sufficiently large to dip a child. The outside is embellished with four series of ornaments; the lower one is a simple scroll; the next a kind of hieroglyphical true-lover's knot; the third small Saxon arches, which shew the architecture, intersecting each other; the upper one a kind of lacing in semicircles inverted, intersecting

^c In this church were formerly the images of St. Christopher and St. Erasmus.

^d Battely, pt. ii. p. 3.

one another. All the ornaments are very small and much enriched.^c

This

^c In the church are the following monuments and inscriptions. An altar tomb on the south side of the chancel, within the altar rails, erected for the lord John Finch, baron of Fordwich, descended from the family of Eastwell. Above the tomb is a mural monument, with another long inscription to his memory. He died in 1660, æt. 77. It was erected by the lady Mabella Finch his wife; arms, *Finch*, quartering *Herbert*, and impaling *Fotherbye*. On the pavement of the space is a small cross on a white marble, which has been much noticed by the curious, as of great antiquity, it is about nine inches long and six wide. A memorial in the chancel, partly illegible, for Anne, daughter of John Whitfield, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1697 Martin Lister, M. D. Ardoeni Evans 1742. A mural monument for James Hanson, gent. of Canterbury, a practitioner of the law, obt. 1756; and for Mary Hanson his widow, daughter of Thomas Conyers, gent. formerly of this parish, obt. 1762, æt. 98; arms, *Argent, three fusils, sable, pierced, on a chief of the last as many lions rampant of the first, impaling azure, a maunch, or.* A plain stone, near the altar rails; arms, *A chevron, between three palmers scripts, impaling on a pale, a sword erect, in chief, three annulets;* for Sir Henry Palmer, late of Howlets, obt. 1659. A brass plate for Thomas Stoughton, gent. late of Ash, obt. 1591; arms, on a shield at each corner of the stone, *a saltire, between four staples, an escallop in the middle, a crescent for difference.* A brass plate for Michael Fraunces, gent. and Jane his wife, daughter of Wm. Quilter, esq. They both died on January 10, 1587; arms, *Parted per bend, a lion rampant, counterchanged, quartering a bend, and impaling a chevron, between three choughs.* Near the pulpit, on a mural black tablet, is a beautiful urn of white marble, and inscription for Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Sandys, bart. of Northborne-court, and wife of Charles Pyott, esq. of this parish, obt. 1753. She lies in a vault underneath.— On the pedestal of the urn, a memorial for Charles Pyott, esq. above-mentioned, obt. 1789; arms, *Azure, on a fess, or, a lion rampant, gules, in chief, three bezants, and a mullet for difference.*— Below on the tablet a memorial for Elizabeth, second wife of Charles Pyott, esq. daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Howlets, obt. 1778. At the west end of the isle, a mural monument for James Butler, of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, obt. 1767; and for Martha his wife, obt. 1773. A mural tablet for Mrs. Anne Hulfe, obt. 1780, daughter of Nathaniel and Anne Hulfe, of St. Andrew's parish. A mural tablet for Mrs. Chandler, daughter of

M. Fournier delin



ST. MARY'S TOWN

J. Prichard sculp



This church, so much celebrated for the great antiquity of it, is supposed by some to have been the resort of St. Augustine and his fellow labourers for their devotions at their first arrival, and by licence of king Ethelbert, granted to them, in favor of queen Bertha his wife, who had this church, built long before, as Bede says,¹ by the believing Romans, and dedicated to St. Martin, allotted for the place of her public devotions. Others suppose that the chapel where St. Augustine first celebrated maffe, was that of St. Pancrace, within the precincts of the adjoining monastery.² However this may be, it is in general admitted, that this church having been in early times a Christian oratory made use of by the believing Romans, was repaired and re-consecrated by Luidhard, bishop of Soissons, who had attended queen Bertha from France, when she married king Ethelbert, and was dedicated by him to St. Martin. Whom it was dedicated to before, is not known, but most probably it was to the

of Mr. Austen, of this parish, and widow of Mr. Chandler, apothecary, of St. Mary Magdalen, obt. 1778; also for Mrs. Rebecca Austen, sister of the above, obt. 1784. A brass plate in the middle of the isle, for Stephen Falkes and Alys his wife, the which deceased 1406. On a plain stone, arms, *within a bordure, a falcon, impaling Hulse*. A memorial for Mary, wife of Edward Kitchell, gent. of the Society of New Inn, London, obt. 1656. A memorial for G. A. De Reck, 1775. In the church-yard are two monuments for the family of Austen, of this parish. John Hougham, of this parish, was buried anno 1482, in this church. Joane his widow, was buried anno 1503, in the church-yard, beside her second husband John Strete, whom she likewise survived. Stephen Fokys, of this parish, was buried in 1506, in this church. By his will he ordered that the yearly rents of his little messuage, with its appurtenances, in which Gregory Bradley then dwelt, should wholly remain to the churchwardens for ever, for the reparation of this church. Lady Mabella Finch, baroness Fordwich, was buried in this church, near her deceased lord, in 1669.—The parish register begins so late as 1662.

¹ Bede Eccles. Hist. lib. 1, cap. 25. Brompton, col. 729.

² See Gervas, col. 1630.

Virgin Mary; for St. Martin was not born till some time afterwards.^h

This church, which is a rectory, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; it was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury,ⁱ and the patronage of it continued solely in the archbishop, till the church was united in 1681 to the neighbouring church of St. Paul, by the mutual consent of the archbishop, and of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the patrons of the latter;^k from which time it has continued in the alternate presentation of the archbishop and the dean and chapter, the present patrons of it.

This church is valued in the antient taxation at ten pounds. It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 5s. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 6½d.^l In 1588 it was valued at only twenty pounds. Communicants seventy-one. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds. Communicants seventy.

^h St. Martin was bishop of Tours, a saint then of great repute in France. He died in the year 395.

ⁱ In the Cotton library, MSS. Augustus 11, 90, is a charter, endorsed *Donatio unius Sedis in loco qui dicitur S Martini Ecclesia & Villulæ Modicæ ad eandem Sedem fidei suo amico Wighelmo per Regem Æthelredum anno 867, indict. xv.*

^k See the consent, petitions and decree of the archbishop thereupon, before, and the particulars for uniting these churches under St. Paul's before.

^l Viz. *In Pens. rec. de Dom. Reg. 2l. 13s. 4d. In gardin. 3 red terr. & decim gran. lan. agn. porc. lib. pasch. & omn. al profic. in toto 6l. 5s. 2½d.* Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

By a decree of the court of first fruits, the taxation of this parsonage of St. Martin, was reduced from nine pounds per annum, at which rate it was formerly charged with the payment of first fruits and tenths, to 6l. 5s. dated November 26, anno 1 king Edward VI. in which decree there is a particular of the tithes, &c. due to the rector of this church. An exemplification of this decree is among the archives of the dean and chapter.

It appears by the survey of the king's commissioners, anno 2 king Edward VI. that there were lands within this parish given for *obits*, to be kept in this church for ever, by divers persons.^m

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeborne, by his will in 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, towards the relief of the poor of it.ⁿ

DAME MABELLA FINCH, *baroness of Fordwich*, by her will proved in 1669, gave to Mr. Osborne, minister of this parish, in which she then dwelt, and to his successors for ever, during the time he and they should continue as such, but no longer, for his and their better maintenance, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 10l. yearly issuing, and to be received out of her manor or farm called Ridgeway, in Chifflet, and Reculver, containing 340 acres, and her lease of Ozengell grange, in St. Laurence, held under the dean and chapter of Canterbury; and she ordered the sum of 100l. to be paid into the hands of Mr. Bingham and three such other of the ablest inhabitants of this parish, to be by them and the churchwardens and overseers of it, and their successors for ever, employed for the use and benefit of the poor of this parish; they giving security to her executors, as they or the major part of them should approve of, for the keeping and employing the said money, and for the due payment of the profits of it.^o

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated in 1630, in the registry of the consistory court of Canterbury.

^m The survey of the commissioners is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

ⁿ The will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

^o Ibid.

CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN.

PATRONS,

Or by whom presented.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

RECTORS.

*John de Henney, in 1321.^p**John Bourn, in 1330.^q**John Brown, in 1492.^r**Giles Talbot, in 1509, obt. May 1524.^s**John Hitchcock, in 1539.^t**— Frencham, resigned 1578.**John Mug, March, 1578, obt. 1587.**John Stubbs, A. B. May 1587.**Richard Genveye, inducted 1592, obt. 1612.**William Osborne, jun. in 1665.^u**William Osborne, A. M. induct. 1693, obt. August 1693.**Owen Evans, A. M. 1693, obt.**March, 1742.^w*

On the uniting of this church to that of St. Paul in 1681, he was inducted the first to both churches so united. He died in 1742, rector of both.

*Thomas Lamprey, A. M. June, 1743, obt. Sept. 2, 1760.^x**John Airson, A. M. Dec. 1760; obt. Dec. 13, 1787.^y**Thomas Freeman, A. M. 1788, the present rector.^z*

^p Somner, appendix, p. 26.

^q Stev Mon. vol. i. p. 328.

^r Willis, Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

^s Buried in the chancel of this church. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

^t Mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

^u Mentioned in the will of lady Mabella Finch, proved in 1669.

^w Also rector of Eimstone, and was buried here.

^x In 1752 he had a dispensation to hold these united rectories, with that of Stonar.

^y Likewise rector of Orgarwick, in Romaey Marth, and was a minor canon of the cathedral. He had been before rector of St. Alphage with Northgate.

^z He is a minor canon of the cathedral, and resigned the rectory of Old Romney on being inducted to these churches.

THIS PLACE is said from the time of archbishop Theodore, until that of archbishop Lanfranc, that is, for

for the space of 349 years, to have been A BISHOP'S SEE; but what renders this almost incredible, is, that there is no mention made of any such in any history whatever, till near the time of the Norman conquest, and then of only two, Eadfin and Goodwin, who are both stiled bishops of St. Martin's; the former is mentioned as such from the year 1032 to 1038;^a the latter seems to have been constituted bishop of this see in 1052, by archbishop Robert, and died in the year 1061, according to the Saxon chronicle.

THE OFFICE of these suffragan bishops has been already fully treated of in the History of Kent, under the account of those of Dover; as to those of St. Martin's, the office of it being vacant a few years before archbishop Lanfranc came to his see, he, after he became archbishop, whether because two bishops were too many for one city, the reason, as some say, which he gave for what he did, or having respect to that ordinance of the council of London, holden anno 1075, requiring the removal of bishops sees from obscure rural villages to cities, or because this bishop was a *chorepiscopus*, a kind of country suffragan, an order of prelates he no doubt well knew had been for just reasons abolished abroad, and to foreign customs, he had according to all accounts, too much partiality; for one or more of these reasons, he refused to consecrate any other bishop in this see; but as he needed the help of a substitute, he created in the place of it a kind of new office of archdeacon, in which place he put Valerius, one of his chaplains, who became the first archdeacon of Canterbury, at least in the light that office has been looked on ever since,^b and thus ended this suffragan see of St. Martin.

^a Gervas, col. 1651, says, that Siward, suffragan bishop (*Chorepiscopus*) of archbishop Eadfin, died at Abingdon, and was buried there. Archbishop Eadfin sat from anno 1038 to 1050.

^b See Battely's Somner, p. 34, 150.

THE ENDOWMENTS of *these churches*, as well within as without the walls of this city, in respect to *tithes*, ought not to be passed by in silence; *the custom and manner* of the payment of which, Mr. Somner says, in his time, whether predial or personal, was not in kind, but by and according to the rents of houses, viz. after the rate of 10d. in the noble, quarterly payable. This, he says, was the general custom of tithing throughout this city, one parish, St. Andrew's, only excepted, where, by what means was unknown, the custom was to pay something more, viz. 10¹/₂d. in the noble. How long this custom had been in force, was not found; but by records in the archbishop's registry^c it appeared, that antiently the clergy of this city were in the same situation for their tithes and offerings, as their brethren the clergy of London were, and partook with them of their custom; but how long afterwards this continued, or when or why it ceased and was changed, and abated into the present manner of tithing, and whether or no personal tithes were then paid besides, (as Linwood's opinion is, that they ought to be, this being according to him, a predial tithe) was not found; but he says, he persuaded himself, that personal tithes were likewise paid, and that, because almost every testator, as well of this city, as the country round about it, gave some satisfaction more or less by his will, to the parish priest for his tithes forgotten, or negligently paid, which it was conceived could not easily happen in this certain kind of payment. Yet it was rather than otherwise supposed, these privy personal tithes were seldom or never drawn from the parishioner by any legal compulsory way, or from any course taken for their recovery, *in fore exteriori*, as it is called, but by other means as prevalent in those times. That is, one me-

^c See these records in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxxi^a. lxxi^b.

thod, by the calling the parishioner to account for them, *in foro conscientiae*, in the court of conscience, at the time of confession, or thrift (perhaps the reason of their being called privy tithe); another by the terrifying danger of incurring the greater curse of excommunication, (which confirmed him much in his persuasion of the usual payment of them) declared in every parish church in town and country, until the reformation, four times in the year, against all such as withheld these tithes; the cause, perhaps, why every man was so careful not to die in his priest's debt for them.^d

HAVING NOW FINISHED the description of *the city and county of Canterbury*, the suburbs and several places within the extent of the liberties of it, I come lastly to those villes and districts within the walls, as well as within the suburbs of it, which are esteemed to be either by privilege, charter, or custom of long time established, exempt from those liberties, being usually called extra parochial, and indeed not without some propriety; all which are held to be, except the ville of the precincts of Christ-church, which has a constable of its own, within the hundred of Westgate, and all of them within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent at large.

THESE ARE *within the walls of the city*:

THE BOROUGH OF STAPLEGATE.

THE VILLE OF THE PRECINCTS OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

THE VILLE OF THE PRECINCTS OF CHRIST-CHURCH.

THE WHITE OR AUGUSTINE FRIARS.

KINGSBRIDGE, OR ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, and
COKYN'S HOSPITAL.

THE FOLLOWING are *situated without the walls of the city*.

THE PRIORY OF ST. GREGORY.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

THE ABBEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

^d See Battely's Somner, p. 171.

THE BOROUGH and MANOR of LONGPORT.
SMITH'S ALMS-HOUSES.
DOGE'S CHANTRY, and
ST. LAURENCE'S HOSPITAL.

THE BOROUGH OF STABLEGATE, OR STAPLE-GATE, as it was afterwards spelt, is a small district, situated in the northern extremity of the city, which is by name excepted in the charter of king Henry VI. made to the city, from the franchise of it, as being a parcel of the hundred and ville of Westgate, and of the fee and liberty of the archbishop, to whom at one time it is said to have belonged.^e

It is generally conjectured to have derived its name from the Saxon, in which language it signifies the resting-place or end of a journey, or the laying down of a burthen; for it was, says Darel, the place appointed for strangers and travellers; and Thorn, the chronicler of St. Augustine's, assures us, that this was the reason why it was called Stablegate; where those wearied with carrying their burthens in the way, were unladen and stabled;^f so that this was the very place, as is generally conjectured, where Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury and his company, on their being first received by king Ethelbert, were entertained and seated by him, before he resigned to him his own palace, and retired to Reculver.

Thorn is very particular in his relation of it. He says, the king granted to them a place of residence, situated in the city of Canterbury, viz. within the parish of St. Ælphage, on the opposite side of the king's highway towards the north, along which the wall of the archiepiscopal palace extended itself, in which

^e This district at present is bounded on the east by the street leading from Northgate to Palace-street; on the south, by the end of Palace-street, and a part of King's street; on the west, by Knott's-lane; and on the north, by that part of the parish of Northgate within the walls.

^f See Thorn, col. 1759.

Augustine with his associates were entertained till the time of the king's conversion. It was, continues he, at that time, as an oratory, for the king's family, who there adored and sacrificed to their gods; but the king, desirous of enfranchising this spot of his hospitality, and to acquit it from all exactions whatsoever for ever, granted, that the inhabitants should not answer to the citizens in any tallages or assessments, or contribute any subsidy to them, but be subject to the archbishop in all things, and to enjoy in like manner as his palace, uncontradicted liberty, the privilege of being a sanctuary, a place of refuge for criminals, even after they were indicted, should they flee into this place of Stablegate, where they should enjoy the same privilege equally as in a church.^s

This borough has for many years past been in a state of ruin and poverty; the houses in it being inhabited only by poor and unprincipled people, who fly hither as to a sanctuary, and shelter from the liberty of the city. It was some time past erected into a ville, in order to maintain its own poor; but at present there being but few in it, who do not receive relief from the ville, the rates for that purpose are not only almost insupportable, but there are hardly any persons to be found to serve the office of collecting them, and to go through the other official duties of the ville.

There was formerly a family in this city, who from their residence in or near this place, were surnamed De Stablegate, of whom one Edmund Stablegate, the same person, probably, that Lambarde speaks of in his perambulation, under Billington, was in the 42d year of king Edward III. a bailiff of this city, as appears by a deed made to the hospital of Eastbridge, to which, by the title of one of the bailiffs

^s See Thorn, col. 1759.

of it, he signs himself, among others, a witness.^h He had also a manor and seat, which was called after him, at Nackington, just without the liberties of this city, of which mention may be found under the description of that parish, in the History of Kent; and I find some of this name and family, who dwelt in the parish of St. Alphage as late as Henry VIII.'s reign, for anno 1524 Robert Staplegate was of St. Alphage, and possessed several tenements in this hamlet, and dying that year was buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine's monastery.

THE VILLE AND PRECINCT *of the Archbishop's palace* is situated on the eastern or opposite side of the street from Stablegate above-mentioned, and adjoining eastward likewise to the precincts of the cathedral.ⁱ

Augustine, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and his associates, being kindly received by King Ethelbert, were accommodated with a habitation in this city, at Stablegate, near this palace, then the residence of that monarch, as has been mentioned before, where they presently afterwards began, says ve-

^h By inquisition taken anno 46 Edward III. Edmund Staplegate was found to die possessed of the manor of Busington, held in the manner, as is therein mentioned, and likewise nine messuages, one grange and 15 acres of arable, with appurtenances in Canterbury, and the suburbs of that city, held of the king in burgage, according to the use and custom of gavelkind, and that Edmund Staplegate was son and heir to the former; and the said Edmund, John and Thomas, were sons and heirs to the latter.

ⁱ A few years ago these precincts were erected into a ville, so that now, parish officers are appointed of the inhabitants of it, and they maintain their own poor by a rate levied occasionally among them.

These precincts are now bounded, on the east and south, by those of the dean and chapter; on the west, by Palace street; on the north, by the street that leads from the Borough of Staplegate to the Green-court, and to the precincts of the dean and chapter, and contain about three acres and 65 perches.

nerable Bede, to follow the examples of the apostles in their way of living.^k This sanctity of life and innocency of manners, joined to the persuasive arguments made use of by Augustine, in favor of Christianity, so far wrought on the king's mind, that he became a convert to the Christian faith, and shortly after removing his residence to Reculver, he bestowed as a further instance of his favor, on Augustine, for a perpetual seat for him and successors, his own royal palace in this city, conjectured to have stood much hereabouts. The palace with the adjoining buildings,^l Augustine afterwards converted into a cathedral and monastery; yet, as it should seem, he did not divide his dwelling, or set out his residence apart from the monks; but he, and they, and both their successors, living in common, both as to goods and possessions, and in one and the same habitation of one entire precinct, and this continued so afterwards till archbishop Lanfranc's days, who came to the see about four years after the conquest, and being a Norman, altered most of the customs and usages of the English church to those of his own country, and among others of this his own see and monastery, and among other regulations abolished this community of living, and among his other structures, built himself a court or palace, distinct from the monks, before which time there is no mention found of any such palace or like separate

^k Hist. Eccles. lib. i. c. 26. Brompton, col. 729.

^l Mr. Somner, willing to carry the antiquity of Christ-church as high as possible, says, Augustine converted the palace and neighbouring church into a cathedral and monastery; but sure it seems improbable that there should be any church here. At that time, the king himself had been, till then a Pagan, and was not likely to permit a Christian church even in ruins, so near his own dwelling; and his queen Bertha, who was a Christian, and through his favor, was permitted to follow her religion, had both her public and private church, and oratory at some distance, in the church of St. Martin, or chapel of St. Pancrase.

habitation for the archbishop. Accordingly Eadmer, speaking of archbishop Lanfranc, says,^m he it was, that first shifted and settled, in the manner they were at the taking the survey of Domesday, the manors and possessions between himself and the monks, setting out to each of them and their successors, their distinct and proper parts.ⁿ

The ancient building of Ethelbert's palace, in all probability, did not escape the fury of the Danes, but was consumed in the year 1011 by them in the same flames that destroyed both the church and city. For a long time after there does not appear to have been any thing of any consequence done towards the rebuilding or repairing it, as such; and whatever little had been done, had through the carelessness of archbishop Stigand, the predecessor of Lanfranc, been suffered to fall down again, so that the latter found it, as well as his church, little more than a heap of ruins.

Of whatever Lanfranc built of this palace there seems now to be but very little, if any, part left; and indeed at the time archbishop Hubert came to the see, which was about one hundred years after Lanfranc's death, it was come to a state of decay; for it must be observed, that before, as well as after this time, this palace, which was at times brought to be a large and costly pile of buildings, experienced the change of fortune with frequent variety, being raised to a noble state by some, and suffered to shrink into shameful decay by other archbishops; sometimes it was defaced by accidental fires, and at other times it was neglected and fell under the blemishes of dilapidation, through their carelessness, either from their residing in foreign parts, or preferring some of their other palaces and castles in their several manors for their residence; and it was again often repaired, enlarged, adorned and

^m Hist. Novorum, lib. i. p. 8.

ⁿ Bat. Somp. p. 101.

beautified by others, who were honourable benefactors to it.

Archbishop Hubert, at his coming to the see of Canterbury, finding this palace in the state of decay as before-mentioned, pulled down the greatest part of it, and afterwards laid the foundations of that large and stately hall, and other suitable offices, almost the whole of which remained till the times of rebellion in the middle of the last century. But though he sat in this see for upwards of twelve years, yet he left this work unfinished;^o the reason of which was not owing to his want of good will, or ability, but to his absence from hence, being constantly employed by the king in the highest offices of state;^p archbishop Langton, Hubert's immediate successor, carried the building on, and having completed it, gained the credit of being the founder of it,^q yet was the beautifying and adorning of it left to one of his successors, archbishop Boniface, who besides, as he himself expressed it, might truly be accounted the founder of it, by paying those debts which his predecessors had contracted for the expences of it.^r

This grand and stately hall, famous for the royal guests, who at different times found in it no less than royal entertainments becoming the greatest princes, and for the splendid feasts of but little less account in general, made by the archbishops on the days of their

^o Anglia Sacra.

^p Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 313.

^q Harpsfield, Eccles. Hist. p. 434.

^r Stow's annals of king Edward I. Mr. Somner gives us the archbishop's speech on this occasion. My predecessors, says the archbishop, built this hall at great expences, they did well indeed, but they laid out no money about this building, excepting what they borrowed. I seem indeed to be truly the builder of this hall, because I paid their debts: Archbishop Langton left his see so much in debt, by what he laid out on this hall, and the excessive expences he was at, on the translation of St. Thomas Becket, that it cost archbishop Boniface 22,000 marcs, or 14,666l. 13s. 4d. to clear the see of those debts.

intronization, at which not only many of the nobility and suffragan bishops, but a great and numerous assemblage of respectable persons of the gentry, were present.

Among other remarkable occurrences which took place in it, it ought not to be forgotten, that in Sept. 1299, the marriage ceremony between king Edward I. and Margaret, the king of France's sister, having been celebrated in the cathedral here, the nuptial feasts were sumptuously kept in this hall for four days together, most of the nobility both of England and France being present at them. The splendid and sumptuous entertainment made by archbishop Warham, at his intronization, is particularly related by his successor archbishop Parker, and will be fully mentioned in the succeeding part of this history. During that prelate's time, in the year 1520, anno 12 Henry VIII. there was celebrated on one of the nights of the Whitsun-week, a splendid ball in the great hall of this palace; at which the newly elected emperor Charles V. danced with the queen of England, and the king of England with the queen of Arragon, the emperor's mother; this being finished, a royal feast commenced, the tables were covered in the hall, and the banqueting dishes were served in; before which rode the duke of Buckingham, as sewer, upon a white hobby, and in the midst of the hall was a partition of boards, at which the duke alighted, and kneeled on his knee, and that done, took again his horse back, until he was almost half-way to the table, and there alighted and did the like as before; and then rode to the table, where he delivered his hobby, and sewed kneeling at the table where the emperor was, and the king with his retinue kept the other end of the hall.^s

But before the end of that reign this palace suffered greatly by fire, as appears by the king's letter to arch-

^s Peck's Desid. Curios. book vi. p. 50.

bishop Cranmer, dated Dec. 20, 1543, being the 34th year of it, in which, the king shewed his pleasure, that since, by reason of the fire, which had lately happened at the archbishop's house here, he could not entertain the viceroy of Naples sent by the emperor, he should absent himself from Canterbury, at the viceroy's coming thither, and leave the entertainment of him to the lord Cobham.[†]

The palace seems to have continued in this ruined state at the time of archbishop Parker's coming to the see in the 1st year of queen Elizabeth, who found the palace with the great hall and the other edifices belonging to it in such a dilapidated condition, that in the two next years he was necessitated to lay out upwards of 1400*l.* in the re-edifying of them;[‡] after which, in 1573, that queen being here on one of her progresses through the county, and Sept. 7, being her birth-day, he made a sumptuous banquet at this palace, to which he invited the queen, Gondy, count de Rhetz, and Mote Fenelon, with a great number of noblemen, who feasted with him in the great hall here on that day.[¶]

In this state the palace remained till the abolition of episcopacy and church government, after the death of king Charles I. when the whole of it being sold to supply the necessities of the state, the purchasers, for the lucre of the materials, pulled down the great hall, and the other best apartments (being by far the greatest part of it) and converted the remainder into private houses, in which state it has continued ever since.— However, on the restoration of king Charles II. the remains of the palace, with the precinct of it, returned to the see of Canterbury; but the archbishop, on

[†] The original letter is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 135, 283.

[‡] See Battely, appendix, No. x.

[¶] See Camden and Strype's *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 314.

taking possession of them, found the state of the buildings to be such, as not to be capable of being made habitable for him, and weighing well the considerable cost of re-building a palace here, and the inconveniences of its distance from London, demised the whole of the scite of it, with the buildings and precinct of it, on a beneficial lease to one lessee for thirty years, which is usually renewed every ten years, on paying an adequate fine; in which manner it continues at this time to be held,* John Monins, esq.^y who has built himself a handsome house on part of the premises, in which he resides, being the present lessee of them.

There is so little remaining at present of this once stately palace, that it is hardly possible to form any conjecture what it ever was.

All that is now left of it is, two buildings converted into tenements opposite the western side of the cloysters, both of which have much shew of antiquity; these were repaired, and perhaps nearly rebuilt, by archbishop Parker; one of them has a kind of regular and not unhandsome front for the time, westward, towards St. Alphage-street, built, by all appearance of it, by him; this was the remains of a spacious gallery between this part of the palace, and the great hall of it, which stood at the north end of it; the back part of this house towards the precincts of the palace, has a strong thick wall to it, built of flints, with an arched stone door case, &c. which Mr. Somner thinks is the only part remaining of archbishop Lanfranc's time, the room within it being that where the archbishop then held his civil or temporal court. The other house adjoining, opposite the western door of the cloysters, is a high building of stone rubble and flint mixed, which

* The reserved rent amounts to 60*l.* 8*s.* yearly; in 1770 the fine on renewal was 63*l.* and the rack rents 203*l.*

^y See an account of him and his family in the History of Kent, under Charlton.

seems of itself to be of some antiquity, but was greatly repaired by archbishop Parker, whose arms are on the south side of it, towards Christ church gate, as well as in the windows and some other places within doors. From this part of the palace is a high wall embattled, reaching to the north-west tower of the church, as a separation and bounds between the two precincts; in this wall are the remains of a sheltered way to the cloysters, for the accommodation of the archbishop in bad weather, in his passage to the church; though on public and solemn occasions, his entrance to it was from a large gateway, the square tower of which, handsomely built of flint and ornamented with ashler stone, situated opposite and within a very small distance of the great western door of the cathedral, is still remaining, which, however seemingly otherwise, being on the outer side of the above wall, is yet within the bounds of the precincts of this palace.

The antient wall which surrounded these precincts, is still, in great part, remaining on the west and north sides of it, and was more so, till the alterations made within these few years here; it is built of rubble-stone and flint, of great height and thickness, and seems by every appearance of it, to be part of that originally built by archbishop Lanfranc. Nearly in the middle of the west side of it is a large handsome gateway, built of brick, with stone ornaments, by archbishop Parker, being the principal entrance to the palace from St. Alphage street; on the north side of it are some other brick buildings erected about the same time, seemingly for the inferior offices belonging to the palace,² and
until

² These remains of the old palace, above mentioned, escaped the fury of the Puritans in the time of the great rebellion; for when they had killed the right owner and taken possession of his spoils, as Mr. Gosling tells us, their zeal for destroying cooled by degrees, and they had wit enough to find out that good houses were of more value than the rubbish of them; and it is
rather

until the present lessee, Mr. Monins, within these few years, pulled down several others for the purpose of erecting his new house and offices, and laying out his garden behind them, there were some small remains left of the great hall of this palace. The north porch of it, of no small size, opening into the precincts of the palace, then a dwelling-house, was remaining; and in the garden behind it were numbers of small pillars of the Betherfden marble, once the ornaments of it, dispersed in fragments about it. At the eastern wall of the garden were two niches, adorned with pillars and canopies of this sort of marble, still maintaining the appearance of grandeur, and against the wall at the east end was the look of what seemed formerly to have been a cloyster, consisting of five arches on the outer side, which were eleven feet wide, the crowns of which appeared about four feet above ground, all below being buried in the rubbish which made the foot-way.

At a small distance eastward from hence, adjoining to the west side of the cloysters, was, whilst the priory remained, the lodgings belonging to the cellarer of it, having a door opening into them. These at the dissolution of the priory came to the crown, and were particularly excepted out of the dotation charter granted by king Henry VIII. to his new dean and chapter, and were afterwards granted to the archbishop, since which they have continued to be esteemed as part of the precincts of his palace.^a Part of them were converted into a dwelling, though new modelled to a different appear-

rather diverting to know, that the person to whose share one of the houses fell, that is opposite the cloyster door, used to date his letters from his palace at Canterbury.

^a The king exchanged the cellarer's lodgings with the archbishop, for three acres of land, late parcel of the priory of St. Gregory, and lately included in the park at Canterbury, and other premises, by deed, dated April 24, anno 34 Henry VIII. Augmentation-office, deeds of purchase and exchange, marked Kent, box C. 50.

ance,

ance, till Mr. Monins pulled it down a few years since, and there is now remaining of it only a wall against the cloysters, though much higher, built of flint, with stone ornaments, being part of those antient lodgings before-mentioned.

There was in 1720, a French chapel or meeting-house within these precincts, for Anne Herault, spinster, of Canterbury, by her will proved that year, gave the sum of 10*l.* to the adorning and repairing of the French chapel or meeting-house, in the Archbishop's palace here, belonging to the French congregation; but there has been none such within memory, though there has been a methodist meeting, in a chapel within these precincts, for many years past, not improbable in the same place as above-mentioned.



THE
V I L L E
 AND
 PRECINCTS OF CHRIST CHURCH.

THE VILLE OF THE PRECINCTS OF CHRIST-CHURCH is situated in the north-east part of the city within the walls of it; though within the jurisdiction of the county at large, it is not amenable to the court leet of the hundred of Westgate, to which it does no suit, having the privilege of a constable of its own, who is appointed yearly at the quarter-sessions for East Kent, from among the inhabitants of it, usually by recommendation from the dean and chapter, who are possessed of the entire freehold of it.^b The cathedral church stands nearly in the south west part of it, adjoining to which, on the north side, stood most part of the Benedictine priory of Christ church, the remains of which are converted into dwellings and offices for the use of the dean and chapter, and the other members of this church.

THE HISTORY OF THIS CHURCH AND PRIORY has been so accurately and minutely investigated, both by Mr. Somner and his continuator Mr. Battely,^c that it would

^b These precincts were about forty years ago erected into a ville, so that now in like manner as a parish, it has its own parochial officers, and maintains its own poor. This ville is now charged to the county rate.

^c Mr. Somner published his *History of Canterbury*, quarto, in 1640, and intended a new edition of it, but he did not live to execute that design; upon which the booksellers, to forward the remaining copies of it, caused a new title to be printed, anno 1662, and added to the book, which has made some suppose that there

would be very difficult to avoid a frequent repetition of what they have already published concerning it; so far from avoiding it, continued use has been made of their ingenious labours throughout the greatest part of this account, as the means of rendering the greatest justice to it. Not that the following history of them has been confined to their labours only, it is compiled from other authors likewise, who have since written on this subject in particular, and from various other authorities, as well as from personal knowledge, and has been extended as far as the nature of this work would admit. Every history and chronicle has much in it relative to the concerns of this church, and its prelates, nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider how much both were connected with the public affairs of the realm, and that it has ever been the metropolitical church; a church, which has from the earliest antiquity, been universally revered for its sanctity, and rendered illustrious by a series of prelates who have presided over it, of high estimation for their piety as churchmen, and for their eminent abilities, when in-

there has been two impressions of it, which is certainly a mistake. Mr. Battely, the old impression having been long since sold off, published in the year 1703, a new edition of it, in folio, in which, whatever Mr. Somner had corrected or altered, with his own pen, in order to a second edition, was observed by him, and he added to Mr. Somner's History, a second part, which he stiled *Cantuaria Sacra*, or the Antiquities of the Cathedral, Archbishoprick, Priory, Dean and Chapter, Archdeaconry, the Monastery of St. Augustine, the parish churches, hospitals, and other religious places, in or near this city; after which in 1726, Mr. Dart published the History of this Cathedral in folio, with beautiful plates of the building and the monuments in it, engraved by Cole. Mr. Gostling next, in 1777, published his Walk, in which this church and the priory with the precincts of them, are accurately described, and plates are added of the several parts of them, as they appear at present. Lastly, Simmons and Kirkby published a description of this church, with the lives of the several archbishops, in 1783, being a new and much enlarged edition, of a smaller and more confined pamphlet, before printed by J. Burnby, on this subject.

trusted, as they frequently were, with the highest and most important offices of the state.^d

THE ORIGIN of a *Christian church* on the scite of the present cathedral, is supposed to have taken place as early as the Roman empire in Britain, for the use of the antient faithful and believing soldiers of their garrison here; and that Augustine found such a one standing here, adjoining to king Ethelbert's palace, which was included in the king's gift to him.

This supposition is founded on the records of the priory of Christ-church,^e concurring with the common opinion of almost all our historians, who tell us of a church in Canterbury, which Augustine found standing in the east part of the city, which he had of king Ethelbert's gift, which after his consecration at Arles, in France, he commended by special dedication to the patronage of our blessed Saviour.^f

According to others, the foundations only of an old church formerly built by the believing Romans, were left here, on which Augustine erected that, which he afterwards dedicated to our Saviour;^g and indeed it is

^d In this see, since its first erection, there have been eighteen archbishops sainted, nine made cardinals, twelve lord chancellors, four lord treasurers, one lord chief justice of England, and nine chancellors of the univcrsity of Oxford.

^e The monks who were never wanting to frame, as well to record evidences of all grants or rights, to which they had made any pretence, have left us in their old registers, several of this donation of king Ethelbert. Mr. Somner has given three of them, which are transcribed in his Appendix, No. xxvii^a, xxvii^b, xxviii^c. These evidences inform us, that this church was built by the believing Romans, and that king Ethelbert gave it, with his palace, to St. Augustine; but herein they are only transcribers from Bede; a name, which would have given credit to their records, so far as they followed him, had they not totally mistaken his meaning, in relation to the fact in question. See Batt. Somn. p. 84, pt. ii. p. 3. Thorn, col. 1760.

^f Bede Eccles. Hist. lib. i. cap. 3.

^g Gervas, col. 1310, says, that Augustine built a church in the city of Canterbury, which he dedicated in honor of our Saviour Jesus Christ. See Kilburne, p. 58.

not probable that king Ethelbert should have suffered the unsightly ruins of a Christian church, which, being a Pagan, must have been very obnoxious to him, so close to his palace, and supposing these ruins had been here, would he not have suffered them to be repaired, rather than have obliged his Christian queen to travel daily to such a distance as St. Martin's church, or St. Pancrace's chapel, for the performance of her devotions.

Some indeed have conjectured that the church found by St. Augustine, in the east part of the city, was that of St. Martin, truly so situated; and urge in favor of it, that there have not been at any time any remains of British or Roman bricks discovered scattered in or about this church of our Saviour, those infallible, as Mr. Somner stiles them, signs of antiquity, and so generally found in buildings, which have been erected on, or close to the spot where more antient ones have stood. But to proceed, king Ethelbert's donation to Augustine was made in the year 596, who immediately afterwards went over to France, and was consecrated a bishop at Arles, and after his return, as soon as he had sufficiently finished a church here, whether built out of ruins or anew, it matters not, he exercised his episcopal function in the dedication of it, says the register of Christ-church, to the honor of Christ our Saviour; whence it afterwards obtained the name of Christ-church.^h

From the time of Augustine for the space of upwards of three hundred years, there is not found in any printed or manuscript chronicle, the least mention of the fabric of this church, so that it is probable nothing befell it worthy of being recorded; however it should be mentioned, that during that period the revenues of it were much increased, for in the leiger books of it

^h Regist. Cant. A. Bromton, col. 733.

there are registered more than fifty donations of manors, lands, &c. so large and bountiful, as became the munificence of kings and nobles to confer.ⁱ

It is supposed, especially as we find no mention made of any thing to the contrary, that the fabric of this church for two hundred years after Augustine's time, met with no considerable molestations; but afterwards, the frequent invasions of the Danes involved both the civil and ecclesiastical state of this country in continual troubles and dangers; in the confusion of which, this church appears to have run into a state of decay; for when Odo was promoted to the archbishopric, in the year 938, the roof of it was in a ruinous condition; age had impaired it, and neglect had made it extremely dangerous; the walls of it were of an uneven height, according as it had been more or less decayed, and the roof of the church seemed ready to fall down on the heads of those underneath. All this the archbishop undertook to repair, and then covered the whole church with lead; to finish which, it took three years, as Osbern tells us, in the life of Odo;^k and further, that there was not to be found a church of so large a size, capable of containing so great a multitude of people, and thus, perhaps, it continued without any material change happening to it, till the year 1011; a dismal and fatal year to this church and city; a time of unspeakable confusion and calamities; for in the month of September that year, the Danes, after a siege of twenty days, entered this city by force, burnt the houses, made a lamentable slaughter of the inhabitants, rifled this church, and then set it on fire, insomuch, that the lead with which archbishop Odo had covered it, being melted, ran down on those who were underneath. The full story of this calamity is given by Os-

ⁱ The particulars of them may be seen in Mr. Somner's appendix, No. xxxvi. and in Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 18.

^k Anglia Sacra, vol. ii. p. 83.

bern, in the life of archbishop Odo, an abridgement of which the reader will find below.¹

The

¹ A. D. 1011, in September, the Danes, with a numerous and well armed fleet, came to Sandwich, where landing, they made their way directly to Canterbury, which they immediately encompassed and besieged. Having carried on the siege with all vigour, using every warlike means either to battle or to scale the walls, or by throwing fire to set the city in flames; on the 20th day of September, the latter means took effect, for a fire being kindled in some houses that were nearest to the walls, it increased so much by a strong south wind, that the whole city was presently in a flame. The citizens were by this brought into a miserable streight; for before them they saw the enemy ready to enter sword in hand; behind them were the flames, not only devouring their houses, but which was far more dreadful, ready to devour their wives and children together. Hence private affection and a tenderness of compassion prevailed so far over them that they neglected the public safety, they forsook the defence of the walls, and ran to their own houses to snatch their wives and children from the flames, who in the same hour were to be exposed to the merciless fury of the enemy. For whilst they were buried among the ashes of their houses, a breach was made and the enemy entered the city: then a terrible noise of shrieks and cries on one side, and of trumpets and shouts on the other, was lifted up to the heavens, so as the very foundations of the city seemed to be shaken by it. And now, who can conceive in his thoughts the sad confusion which overspread the whole city.— Some fell by the sword, some perished in the flames, some were thrown headlong over the walls, and others in a manner more shameful than is fit to be expressed, were put to death. The matrons were dragged by the hair of the head through the streets, in order to extort from them the discovery of hidden treasures, which they never had, and then were cast into the flames. The infants were torn from their mother's breasts, some of them were carried about stuck on the tops of spears, others were laid under the wheels of carriages and crushed to pieces. The venerable archbishop Alphage, who all this while had staid in the church, in the midst of his weeping monks, could no longer endure to hear of the calamities of the miserable people; but rushing out of a sudden from the church, ran among the heaps of the slain bodies into the midst of the enemies, crying aloud, *Spare; O spare, &c.* when they seized upon him, bound him, stopped his mouth that he might not speak, then beat and abused him. They then forced him back into the church, and there made him stand and see a most dismal tragedy; for before his eyes many were put

The church now lay in ruins, without a roof, the bare walls only standing, and in this desolate condition it remained as long as the fury of the Danes prevailed, who after they had burnt the church, carried away archbishop Alphege with them, kept him in prison seven months, and then put him to death, in the year 1012, the year after which Living, or Livingus, succeeded him as archbishop, though it was rather in his calamities than in his seat of dignity, for he too was chained up by the Danes in a loathsome dungeon for seven months, before he was set free, but he so sensibly felt the deplorable state of this country, which he fore-saw was every day growing worse and worse, that by a voluntary exile, he withdrew himself out of the nation, to find some solitary retirement, where he might bewail those desolations of his country, to which he was not able to bring any relief, but by his continual prayers.^m He just outlived this storm, returned into England, and before he died saw peace and quietness restored to this land by king Canute, who gaining to himself the sole sovereignty over the nation, made it his first business to repair the injuries which had been done to the churches and monasteries in this kingdom, by his father's and his own wars.ⁿ

As for this church, archbishop Ægelnoth, who presided over it from the year 1020 to the year 1038, began and finished the repair, or rather the rebuilding of

to several kinds of cruel death, that he might behold in it the most frightful shapes before he came to die himself. The church was rifled and set on fire, insomuch that the melted lead ran down upon the heads of the monks; they came out and were presently put to the sword. In this slaughter the monks and people, men, women and children were decimated, i. e. nine were slain and one saved alive, and the archbishop himself was carried away, and afterwards put to death by them. Battely's Somner, p. 84. From Wharton's Ang. Sacr. vol. ii. p. 133.

^m Godwin de Præiul. Angliæ.

ⁿ W. Malmsh. de Gestis regum Angliæ, l. ii. c. 8. Ingulph. Hist. p. 507.

it, assisted in it by the royal munificence of the king,^o who in 1023 presented his crown of gold to this church, and restored to it the port of Sandwich, with its liberties.^p Notwithstanding this, in less than forty years afterwards, when Lanfranc soon after the Norman conquest came to the see, he found this church reduced almost to nothing by fire, and dilapidations; for Eadmer says, it had been consumed by a third conflagration, prior to the year of his advancement to it, in which fire almost all the antient records of the privileges of it had perished.^q

The same writer has given us a description of this old church, as it was before Lanfranc came to the see; by which we learn, that at the east end there was an altar adjoining to the wall of the church, of rough unhewn stone, cemented with mortar, erected by archbishop Odo, for a repository of the body of Wilfrid, archbishop of York, which Odo had translated from Rippon hither, giving it here the highest place; at a convenient distance from this, westward, there was another altar, dedicated to Christ our Saviour, at which divine service was daily celebrated. In this altar was inclosed the head of St. Swithin, with many other relics, which archbishop Alphage brought with him from Winchester. Passing from this altar westward, many steps led down to the choir and nave, which were both even, or upon the same level. At the bottom of the steps, there was a passage into the undercroft, under all the east part of the church.^r At the east end of which,

^o Antiq. Brit. p. 94.

^p Register Christ-church.

^q His words are: *Antiqua ipsius Ecclesia privilegia in ea conflagratione, quæ eandem Ecclesiam tertia, ante sui introitus annum, Consumpsit, pene omnia perierant.* Eadmer, Hist. novorum l. i. p. 9. Gervas, col. 1310, says, that at the time when duke William, with his armed forces entered, wholly wasted and subdued England, all things were given to pillage, and the church of Christ was burnt.

^r This undercroft was made in imitation of the confessionary in St. Peter's church at Rome, with an arched or vaulted roof.

was an altar, in which was inclosed, according to old tradition, the head of St. Furseus. From hence by a winding passage, at the west end of it, was the tomb of St. Dunstan,^s but separated from the undercroft by a strong stone wall; over the tomb was erected a monument, pyramid wise, and at the head of it an altar,^t for the mattin service. Between these steps, or passage into the undercroft and the nave, was the choir,^u which was separated from the nave by a fair and decent partition, to keep off the crowds of people that usually were in the body of the church, so that the singing of the chanters in the choir might not be disturbed. About the middle of the length of the nave, were two towers or steeples, built without the walls; one on the south, and the other on the north side. In the former was the altar of St. Gregory, where was an entrance into the church by the south door, and where law controversies and pleas concerning secular matters were exercised.^w In the latter, or north tower, was a passage for the monks into the church, from the monastery; here were the cloysters, where the novices were instructed in their religious rules and offices, and where the monks conversed together. In this tower was the altar of St. Martin. At the west end of the church was a chapel, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, to which there was an ascent by steps, and at the east end of it an altar, dedicated to her, in which was inclosed the head

^s According to his will, his body was laid very deep under ground.

^t Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 7.

^u Chorus psallentium.

^w Eadmer's words are: *Quod hostium in antiquorum legibus regum suo nomine sæpius exprimitur. In quibus etiam omnes querelas totius regni, quæ in Hundredis vel Comitatus uno vel pluribus, vel certe in Curia Regis non possent legaliter diffiniri, finem inibi, sicut in Curia Regis summi, sortiri debere discernitur.* Mr. Selden, in his preface to the *Decem. Scriptores*, has made a large commentary on these words of Eadmer. It has been observed, that such kind of courts are a proof of the great antiquity of a church or chapel, where they have been held. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 8.

of St. Astroburta the Virgin; and at the western part of it was the archbishop's pontifical chair, made of large stones, compacted together with mortar; a fair piece of work, and placed at a convenient distance from the altar, close to the wall of the church.*

To return now to archbishop Lanfranc, who was sent for from Normandy in 1073, being the fourth year of the Conqueror's reign, to fill this see, a time, when a man of a noble spirit, equal to the laborious task he was to undertake, was wanting especially for this church; and that he was such, the several great works which were performed by him, were incontestable proofs, as well as of his great and generous mind. At the first sight of the ruinous condition of this church, says the historian, the archbishop was struck with astonishment, and almost despaired of seeing that and the monastery re-edified; but his care and perseverance raised both in all its parts anew, and that in a novel and more magnificent kind and form of structure, than had been hardly in any place before made use of in this kingdom, which made it a precedent and pattern to succeeding structures of this kind;† and new monasteries and churches were built after the example of it; for it should be observed, that before the coming of the Normans most of the churches and monasteries in this kingdom were of wood; (all the monasteries in my realm, says king Edgar, in his charter to the abbey of Malmesbury, dated anno 974, to the outward sight are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten timber and boards) but after the Norman conquest, such timber fabrics grew out of use, and gave place to stone buildings raised upon arches; a form of structure introduced into general use by that nation, and in these parts furnished with stone from Caen, in Normandy.‡ After this fa-

* Eadmer, Hist. Nov. l. i. p. 9. See Batt. Somn. p. 8.

† Ead. Hist. lib. i. p. 7.

‡ Stow's Survey of London, p. 352. Daniel Hist. in vita Conquest. Battely's Somner, p. 86,

shion archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt the whole church from the foundation, with the palace and monastery, the wall which encompassed the court, and all the offices belonging to the monastery within the wall, finishing the whole nearly within the compass of seven years;^a besides which, he furnished the church with ornaments and rich vestments; after which, the whole being perfected, he altered the name of it, by a dedication of it to the Holy Trinity; whereas, before it was called the church of our Saviour, or Christ-church, and from the above time it bore (as by Domesday book appears) the name of the church of the Holy Trinity; this new church being built on the same spot on which the antient one stood, though on a far different model.

After Lanfranc's death, archbishop Anselm succeeded in the year 1093, to the see of Canterbury, and must be esteemed a principal benefactor to this church; for though his time was perplexed with a continued series of troubles, of which both banishment and poverty made no small part, which in a great measure prevented him from bestowing that cost on his church, which he would otherwise have done, yet it was through his patronage and protection, and through his care and persuasions, that the fabric of it, begun and perfected by his predecessor, became enlarged and rose to still greater splendor.^b

In order to carry this forward, upon the vacancy of the priory, he constituted Ernulph and Conrad, the first in 1104, the latter in 1108, priors of this church;

^a Eadmer ib. At this time all the remains of the old church, which age and flames had not devoured, were taken down to the ground. Gervas, in his *Actus Pontificum Cantuar.* col. 1654, tells us, that as the church of Canterbury with its offices were consumed by fire, in the time of the wars, Lanfranc making all things new, pulled down all that was old from the foundations. *Lanfrancus, omnia innovans a fundamentis, vetera evertit;* and afterwards built up the church itself, with the offices within the wall, together with the wall itself.

^b See Eadmer, *Hiit.* Nov. p. 26, 35, 108.

to whose care, being men of generous and noble minds, and of singular skill in these matters, he, during his troubles, not only committed the management of this work, but of all his other concerns during his absence.

Probably archbishop Anselm, on being recalled from banishment on king Henry's accession to the throne, had pulled down that part of the church built by Lanfranc, from the great tower in the middle of it to the east end, intending to rebuild it upon a still larger and more magnificent plan; when being borne down by the king's displeasure, he intrusted prior Ernulph with the work, who raised up the building with such splendor, says Malmesbury, that the like was not to be seen in all England;^c but the short time Ernulph continued in this office did not permit him to see his undertaking finished.^d This was left to his successor Conrad, who, as the obituary of Christ-

^c He adds this, in respect of the clear light of the glass windows, the beauty and comeliness of the marble pavement, and the curious paintings of the roof. *Malm'sb. de Gestis Pontif. lib. i. p. 234.* See *Eadm. lib. v. p. 109.* *Battely's Somner, p. 86, pt. ii. p. 12.*

^d The greatness of this undertaking appears still more conspicuous, when it is considered, that they took down a choir, which had been built not long before, by one who did nothing mean or little, consequently might be supposed to be decent and capacious, and which at that time could not be out of repair or fallen to decay. The pulling down this part of a new and well built church, and this it seems to have been; for the nave of it, the cross-aisles, and the angel steeple, all built at the same time with the choir, and by the same hands, continued for more than 300 years afterwards, was censured by some at that time, as a vain and needless expence, and the builders of the new choir were accused of extravagancy, to the king, to whom it was intimated that the money spent about this costly building might have been more useful to him in his wars, and other expences of the state; but the king made a most gracious reply in favour of the monks, commending them who not having wasted or diminished the goods of the church, had increased the prosperity of it. *Eadmer, p. 109. Battely, pt. ii. p. 13.*

church

church informs us, by his great industry, magnificently perfected the choir, which his predecessor had left unfinished, ^e adorning it with curious pictures, and enriching it with many precious ornaments. ^f

This great undertaking was not entirely completed at the death of archbishop Anselm, which happened in 1109, anno 9 Henry I. nor indeed for the space of five years afterwards, during which the see of Canterbury continued vacant; when being finished, in honour of its builder, and on account of its more than ordinary beauty, it gained the name of the glorious choir of Conrad. ^g

After the see of Canterbury had continued thus vacant for five years, Ralph, or as some call him, Rodolph, bishop of Rochester, was translated to it in the year 1114, at whose coming to it, the church was dedicated anew to the Holy Trinity, the name which had been before given to it by Lanfranc. ^h The only particular description we have of this church when thus finished, is from Gervas, the monk of this monastery, and that proves imperfect, as to the choir of Lanfranc, which had been taken down soon after his death; ⁱ the following is his account of the nave, or western

^e Gervas's words are, col. 1664, speaking of archbishop Corboil's dedicating this church in the year 1130, *Ecclesiam Cantuarie a Lanfranco fundatam & consummatam, sed per Anselmum auctorem, cum honore & munificentia multa, dedicavit.*

^f Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 137. He gave to it five large bells; the first of which required 10 men, the second as many, the third 11, the fourth 8, and the fifth 24 men, to ring them. This fifth bell was first of all given by Prior Ernulf, but being afterwards broken, Prior Conrad, at a prodigious expence, caused it to be new cast; and afterwards prior Wibert, who died in 1167, gave a great bell to the steeple, which required 32 men to ring it. Dart, p. 9, where see an account of the ornaments given by prior Conrad to this church.

^g Battely, pt. ii. p. 13.

^h Matth. Paris.

ⁱ Dec. Script. col. 1294. Gervas was one of the most voluminous writers of his time. His chronicle of the kings of England, from anno 1122 to 1200, and his History of the Archbishops

western part of it below the choir, being that which had been erected by archbishop Lanfranc, as has been before mentioned. From him we learn, that the west end, where the chapel of the Virgin Mary stood before, was now adorned with two stately towers, on the top of which were gilded pinnacles. The nave or body was supported by eight pair of pillars. At the east end of the nave, on the north side, was an oratory, dedicated in honor to the blessed Virgin, in lieu, I suppose, of the chapel, that had in the former church been dedicated to her at the west end. Between the nave and the choir there was built a great tower or steeple, as it were in the centre of the whole fabric;^k under this tower was erected the altar of the Holy Cross; over a partition, which separated this tower from the nave, a beam was laid across from one side to the other of the church; upon the middle of this beam was fixed a great cross, between the images of the Virgin Mary and St. John, and between two cherubims. The pinnacle on the top of this tower, was a gilded cherub, and hence it was called the angel steeple; a name it is frequently called by at this day.^l

This

shops of Canterbury, from St. Augustine to archbishop Hubert, who died anno 1205, are his two most considerable performances of the kind. A strict attention to chronology in the disposition of his materials is one of the chief excellencies of this historian. See Henry's History of Great Britain, vol. iii. p. 427.

^k Obituary, printed in Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 147.

^l John of Salisbury, who flourished about the year 1172, in his Prefatory Poem before his book, mentions the gilded cherub on the pinnacle of this steeple, in these verses:

— — — *Sit Caput illa Britannis;*
Quam tibi præsignat ANGELUS arce micans.
 ANGELUS iste quis est! aut quæ domus illa, require.
Namq; novos rerum forma movere solet.
Hæc est illa domus, quæ Christum prima recepit,
A qua suscepit insula tota fidem.
Insula tota fidem cepit, fideiq; parentem
Prædicat, extollit, audit, honorat, amat.

This great tower had on each side a cross isle, called the north and south wings, which were uniform, of the same model and dimensions; each of them had a strong pillar in the middle for a support to the roof, and each of them had two doors or passages, by which an entrance was open to the east parts of the church. At one of these doors there was a descent by a few steps into the undercroft; at the other, there was an ascent by many steps into the upper parts of the church, that is, the choir, and the isles on each side of it. Near every one of these doors or passages, an altar was erected; at the upper door in the south wing, there was an altar in honour of All Saints; and at the lower door there was one of St. Michael; and before this altar on the south side was buried archbishop Fleologild; and on the north side, the holy Virgin Siburgis, whom St. Dunstan highly admired for her sanctity. In the north isle, by the upper door, was the altar of St. Blaze; and by the lower door, that of St. Benedict. In this wing had been interred four archbishops, Adelm and Ceolnoth, behind the altar, and Egelnoth and Wlhelm before it. At the entrance into this wing, Rodulph and his successor William Corboil, both archbishops, were buried.^m

Hence, he continues, we go up by some steps into the great tower, and before us there is a door and steps leading down into the south wing, and on the right hand a pair of folding doors, with stairs going

*Consilii magni si nōsti forte datorem
Non erit ignotus ANGELUS iste tibi.
ANGELUS e specula totum circumspicit orbem,
Et Corpus pennis subvehit atq; tegit.
Sic videt e specula, sic protegit omnia pennis
Ut jus non habeat hortis in orbe suo.*

^m These wings and the nave of the church, continued in the same state as Lanfranc had left them, above 300 years, but the angel steeple stood longer and then fell to decay; they were all taken down and rebuilt, as will appear hereafter.

down

down into the nave of the church; but without turning to any of these, let us ascend eastward, till by several more steps we come to the west end of Conrad's choir; being now at the entrance of the choir, Gervas tells us, that he neither saw the choir built by Lanfranc, nor found it described by any one; that Eadmer had made mention of it, without giving any account of it, as he had done of the old church, the reason of which appears to be, that Lanfranc's choir did not long survive its founder, being pulled down as before-mentioned, by archbishop Anselm; so that it could not stand more than twenty years; therefore the want of a particular description of it will appear no great defect in the history of this church, especially as the deficiency is here supplied by Gervas's full relation of the new choir of Conrad, built instead of it; of which, whoever desires to know the whole architecture and model observed in the fabric, the order, number, height and form of the pillars and windows, may know the whole of it from him. The roof of it, he tells us,ⁿ was beautified with curious paintings representing heaven;° in several respects it was agreeable to the present choir, the stalls were large and framed of carved wood. In the middle of it, there hung a gilded crown, on which were placed four and twenty tapers of wax. From the choir, an ascent of three steps led to the *presbiterium*, or place for the presbiters; here, he says, it would be proper to stop a little and take notice of the high altar, which was dedicated to the name of CHRIST. It was placed between two other altars, the one of St. Dunstan, the other of St. Alphage; at the east corners of the high altar were fixed two pillars of wood, beautified with silver and gold; upon these pillars was placed a beam, adorned with gold, which reached across the church,

ⁿ Decim. Script. col. 1294.

^o Battely, pt. ii. p. 10.

upon it there were placed the glory,^p the images of St. Dunstan and St. Alphege, and seven chests or coffers overlaid with gold, full of the relics of many saints. Between those pillars was a cross gilded all over, and upon the upper beam of the cross were set sixty bright crystals.

Beyond this, by an ascent of eight steps towards the east, behind the altar, was the archiepiscopal throne, which Gervas calls the patriarchal chair, made of one stone; in this chair, according to the custom of the church, the archbishop used to sit, upon principal festivals, in his pontifical ornaments, whilst the solemn offices of religion were celebrated, until the consecration of the host, when he came down to the high altar, and there performed the solemnity of consecration. Still further, eastward, behind the patriarchal chair,^q was a chapel in the front of the whole church, in which was an altar, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; behind which were laid the bones of two archbishops, Odo of Canterbury, and Wilfrid of York; by this chapel on the south side near the wall of the church, was laid the body of archbishop Lanfranc, and on the north side, the body of archbishop Theobald. Here it is to be observed, that under the whole east part of the church, from the angel steeple, there was an undercroft or crypt,^r in which were several altars, chapels and sepulchres; under the chapel of the Trinity before-mentioned, were two altars, on the south side, the altar of St. Augustine, the apostle of the English nation, by which archbishop Athelred was interred. On the north side was the altar of St. John Baptist, by which was laid the body of archbishop Eadfin; under the high altar was the chapel and altar of the blessed Virgin Mary, to whom the whole undercroft was dedicated.

^p *Majestas Dei.*

^q *Cathedra patriarchatus.*

^r *Croft, Saxon crypta, confessio, Μαγύριον.*

To return now, he continues, to the place where the *presbyterium* and choir meet, where on each side there was a cross isle (as was to be seen in his time) which might be called the upper south and north wings; on the east side of each of these wings were two half circular recesses or nooks in the wall, arched over after the form of porticoes. Each of them had an altar, and there was the like number of altars under them in the croft. In the north wing, the north portico had the altar of St. Martin, by which were interred the bodies of two archbishops, Wlfred on the right, and Living on the left hand; under it in the croft, was the altar of St. Mary Magdalen. The other portico in this wing, had the altar of St. Stephen, and by it were buried two archbishops, Athelard on the left hand, and Cuthbert on the right; in the croft under it, was the altar of St. Nicholas. In the south wing, the north portico had the altar of St. John the Evangelist, and by it the bodies of Æthelgar and Aluric, archbishops, were laid. In the croft under it was the altar of St. Paulinus, by which the body of archbishop Siricius was interred. In the south portico was the altar of St. Gregory, by which were laid the corps of the two archbishops Bregwin and Plegmund. In the croft under it was the altar of St. Owen, archbishop of Roan, and underneath in the croft, not far from it the altar of St. Catherine.

Passing from these cross isles eastward there were two towers, one on the north, the other on the south side of the church. In the tower on the north side was the altar of St. Andrew, which gave name to the tower; under it, in the croft, was the altar of the Holy Innocents; the tower on the south side had the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul, behind which the body of St. Anselm was interred, which afterwards gave name both to the altar and tower^s (now called St. Anselm's).

^s Dec. Script. col. 1294 et seq. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 10.

The wings or isles on each side of the choir had nothing in particular to be taken notice of.—Thus far Gervas, from whose description we in particular learn, where several of the bodies of the old archbishops were deposited, and probably the ashes of some of them remain in the same places to this day.

As this building, deservedly called the glorious choir of Conrad, was a magnificent work, so the undertaking of it at that time will appear almost beyond example, especially when the several circumstances of it are considered; but that it was carried forward at the archbishop's cost, exceeds all belief. It was in the discouraging reign of king William Rufus, a prince notorious in the records of history, for all manner of sacrilegious rapine, that archbishop Anselm was promoted to this see; when he found the lands and revenues of this church so miserably wasted and spoiled, that there was hardly enough left for his bare subsistence; who, in the first years that he sat in the archiepiscopal chair, struggled with poverty, wants and continual vexations through the king's displeasure,† and whose three next years were spent in banishment, during all which time he borrowed money for his present maintenance; who being called home by king Henry I. at his coming to the crown, laboured to pay the debts he had contracted during the time of his banishment, and instead of enjoying that tranquility and ease he hoped for, was, within two years afterwards, again sent into banishment upon a fresh displeasure conceived against him by the king, who then seized upon all the revenues of the archbishopric,‡ which he retained in his own hands for no less than four years.

Under these hard circumstances, it would have been surprizing indeed, that the archbishop should have been able to carry on so great a work, and yet

† Eadmer, Hist. Nov. p. 108.

‡ Ibid. p. 26.

we are told it, as a truth, by the testimonies of history; but this must surely be understood with the interpretation of his having been the patron, protector and encourager, rather than the builder of this work, which he entrusted to the care and management of the priors Ernulph and Conrad, and sanctioned their employing, as Lanfranc had done before, the revenues and stock of the church to this use.^w

In this state as above-mentioned, without any thing material happening to it, this church continued till about the year 1130, anno 30 Henry I. when it seems to have suffered some damage by a fire;^x but how much, there is no record left to inform us; however it could not be of any great account, for it was sufficiently repaired, and that mostly at the cost of archbishop Corboil, who then sat in the chair of this see,^y before the 4th of May that year, on which day, being Rogation Sunday, the bishops performed the dedication of it with great splendor and magnificence, such, says Gervas, col. 1664, as had not been heard of since the dedication of the temple of Solomon; the king, the queen, David, king of Scots, all the archbishops, and the nobility of both kingdoms being present at it, when this church's former name was restored again, being henceforward commonly called Christ-church.^z

Among the manuscripts of Trinity college library, in Cambridge, in a very curious triple psalter of St. Jerome, in Latin, written by the monk Eadwyn,

^w Eadmer, Hist. Nov. p. 108. ^x Ant. Brit. in vita Corboil.

^y See Antiq. Brit. Harnsfield and Godwin, in vita Archiep. Corboil.

^z Gervas, col. 1341, 1664. Batt. Somn p. 14. At this time the church's common seal was renewed, which in the fore part had the representation of the church, with the name of Christ-church round it. This seal continued in use till archbishop Becket's martyrdom, and then was a third time changed; of which a more particular account will be given hereafter.

whose picture is at the beginning of it, is a plan of drawing made by him, being an attempt towards a representation of this church and monastery, as they stood between the years 1130 and 1174; which makes it probable, that he was one of the monks of it, and the more so, as the drawing has not any kind of relation to the psalter or sacred hymns contained in the manuscript.

His plan, if so it may be called, for it is neither such, nor an upright, nor a prospect, and yet something of all together; but notwithstanding this rudeness of the draftsman, it shews very plain that it was intended for this church and priory, and gives us a very clear knowledge, more than we have been able to learn from any description we have besides, of what both were at the above period of time.^a

Forty-four years after this dedication, on the 5th of September, anno 1174, being the 20th year of king Henry II.'s reign, a fire happened, which consumed great part of this stately edifice, namely, the whole choir, from the angel steeple to the east end of the church, together with the prior's lodgings, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, the infirmary, and some other offices belonging to the monastery; but the angel steeple, the lower cross isles, and the nave appear to have received no material injury from the flames.^b The narrative of this accident is told by Gervas, the

^a In the year 1755, the Antiquarian Society published an engraving of this drawing, with an account of it, and of the plan, adding that the book was given to Trinity college library, by Dr. Nevil, dean of Canterbury, and master of that college, and a great benefactor to it; probably it once belonged to this church, as in an index of books formerly belonging to it, mention is made of *Tripartitum Psalterium Eadwyini*.

^b The outward walls of the church on each side the choir, and the two towers, Anselm's and St. Andrew's, seem to have received but little injury from the flames; for the principal damage was the weakening the pillars, by the firing of the adjacent stalls, otherwise the roof only had suffered.

monk of Canterbury, so often quoted before, who was an eye witness of this calamity, as follows :

Three small houses in the city near the old gate of the monastery took fire by accident, a strong south wind carried the flakes of fire to the top of the church, and lodged them between the joints of the lead, driving them to the timbers under it ; this kindled a fire there, which was not discerned till the melted lead gave a free passage for the flames to appear above the church, and the wind gaining by this means a further power of increasing them, drove them inwardly, insomuch that the danger became immediately past all possibility of relief. The timber of the roof being all of it on fire, fell down into the choir, where the stalls of the monks, made of large pieces of carved wood, afforded plenty of fuel to the flames, and great part of the stone work, through the vehement heat of the fire, was so weakened, as to be brought to irreparable ruin, and besides the fabric itself, the many rich ornaments in the church were devoured by the flames.

The choir being thus laid in ashes, the monks removed from amidst the ruins, the bodies of the two saints, whom they called patrons of the church, the archbishops Dunstan and Alphage, and deposited them by the altar of the great cross, in the nave of the church ;^c and from this time they celebrated the daily religious offices in the oratory of the blessed Virgin Mary in the nave, and continued to do so for more than five years, when the choir being re edified, they returned to it again.^d

Upon this destruction of the church, the prior and convent, without any delay, consulted on the most speedy and effectual method of rebuilding it, resolving to finish it in such a manner, as should surpass all the

^c This was called the altar of the Holy Cross, and was placed under the great cross, between the nave and the choir.

^d Gervas, col. 1298. Battely, pt. ii. p. 14.

former choirs of it, as well in beauty as size and magnificence. To effect this, they sent for the most skilful architects that could be found either in France or England. These surveyed the walls and pillars, which remained standing, but they found great part of them so weakened by the fire, that they could no ways be built upon with any safety; and it was accordingly resolved, that such of them should be taken down; a whole year was spent in doing this, and in providing materials for the new building, for which they sent abroad for the best stone that could be procured; Gervas has given a large account,^e how far this work advanced year by year; what methods and rules of architecture were observed, and other particulars relating to the rebuilding of this church; all which the curious reader may consult at his leisure; it will be sufficient to observe here, that the new building was larger in height and length, and more beautiful in every respect, than the choir of Conrad; for the roof was considerably advanced above what it was before, and was arched over with stone; whereas before it was composed of timber and boards. The capitals of the pillars were now beautified with different sculptures of carvework; whereas, they were before plain, and six pillars more were added than there were before. The former choir had but one *triforium*, or inner gallery, but now there were two made round it, and one in each side isle and three in the cross isles; before, there were no marble pillars, but such were now added to it in abundance. In forwarding this great work, the monks had spent eight years, when they could proceed no further for want of money; but a fresh supply coming in from the offerings at St. Thomas's tomb, so much more than was necessary for perfecting the repair they were engaged in, as encouraged them to set about a more grand design, which was to pull down the eastern extremity of the church, with

^e See Gervas, col. 1298.

the small chapel of the Holy Trinity adjoining to it, and to erect upon a stately undercroft, a most magnificent one instead of it, equally lofty with the roof of the church, and making a part of it, which the former one did not, except by a door into it; but this new chapel, which was dedicated likewise to the Holy Trinity, was not finished till some time after the rest of the church; at the east end of this chapel another handsome one, though small, was afterwards erected at the extremity of the whole building, since called Becket's crown, on purpose for an altar and the reception of some part of his relics;^f further mention of which will be made hereafter.

The eastern parts of this church, as Mr. Gostling observes, have the appearance of much greater antiquity than what is generally allowed to them; and indeed if we examine the outside walls and the cross wings on each side of the choir, it will appear, that the whole of them was not rebuilt at the time the choir was, and that great part of them was suffered to remain, though altered, added to, and adapted as far as could be, to the new building erected at that time; the traces of several circular windows and other openings, which were then stopped up, removed, or altered, still appearing on the walls both of the isles and the cross wings, through the white-wash with which they are covered; and on the south side of the south isle, the vaulting of the roof as well as the *triforium*, which could not be contrived so as to be adjusted to the places

^f See Gervas, col. 1298 et seq. The original building of Becket's crown, appears to have been but one story or range of windows in height, being vaulted over them, and the top adorned with handsome battlements. The monks afterwards began to raise this building still higher, but the dissolution of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign, stopped their progress in it, and it was left unfinished, Henry de Eastria, who was prior at the time of erecting it, is said to have laid out 115l. 5s. upon the building of this chapel.

of the upper windows, plainly shew it. To which may be added, that the base or foot of one of the westernmost large pillars of the choir on the north side, is strengthened with a strong iron band round it, by which it should seem to have been one of those pillars which had been weakened by the fire, but was judged of sufficient firmness, with this precaution, to remain for the use of the new fabric.

The outside of this part of the church is a corroborating proof of what has been mentioned above, as well in the method, as in the ornaments of the building.—The outside of it towards the south, from St. Michael's chapel eastward, is adorned with a range of small pillars, about six inches diameter, and about three feet high, some with fantastic shafts and capitals, others with plain ones; these support little arches, which intersect each other; and this chain or girdle of pillars is continued round the small tower, the eastern cross aisle and the chapel of St. Anselm, to the buildings added in honour of the Holy Trinity, and St. Thomas Becket, where they leave off. The casing of St. Michael's chapel has none of them, but the chapel of the Virgin Mary, answering to it on the north side of the church, not being fitted to the wall, shews some of them behind it; which seems as if they had been continued before, quite round the eastern parts of the church.

These pillars, which rise from about the level of the pavement, within the walls above them, are remarkably plain and bare of ornaments; but the tower above mentioned and its opposite, as soon as they rise clear of the building, are enriched with stories of this order, one above another, up to the platform from whence their spires rise; and the remains of the two larger towers eastward, called St. Anselm's, and that answering to it on the north side of the church, called St. Andrew's, are decorated much after the same manner, as high as they remain at present.

At

At the time of the before-mentioned fire, which so fatally destroyed the upper part of this church, the undercroft, with the vaulting over it, seems to have remained entire, and unhurt by it.

The vaulting of the undercroft, on which the floor of the choir and eastern parts of the church is raised, is supported by pillars, whose capitals are as various and fantastical as those of the smaller ones described before, and so are their shafts, some being round, others canted, twisted, or carved, so that hardly any two of them are alike, except such as are quite plain.

These, I suppose, may be concluded to be of the same age, and if buildings in the same stile may be conjectured to be so from thence, the antiquity of this part of the church may be judged, though historians have left us in the dark in relation to it.

In Leland's *Collectanea*, there is an account and description of a vault under the chancel of the antient church of St. Peter, in Oxford, called Grymbald's crypt, being allowed by all, to have been built by him;^a Grymbald was one of those great and accomplished men, whom king Alfred invited into England about the year 885, to assist him in restoring Christianity, learning and the liberal arts.^b Those who compare the vaults or undercroft of the church of Canterbury, with the description and prints given of Grymbald's crypt,^c will easily perceive, that two buildings could hardly have been erected more strongly resembling each other, except that this at Canterbury is larger, and more pro-

^a Grymbald is said to have erected a monument there for himself, which on some disagreement between him and the Oxonians, he removed to Winchester. *Lel. Coll.* vol. i. *Editoris Præfatio*, p. xxviii.

^b He died in the year 903. See *Lel. Coll.* vol. i. p. 18.

^c In Leland's *Collections*, as before, there are two plates, one of the inside of this crypt of Grymbald, with some capitals of the pillars with grotesque figures, the latter the ichnography of it, &c.

fusely decorated with variety of fancied ornaments, the shafts of several of the pillars here being twisted, or otherwise varied, and many of the capitals exactly in the same grotesque taste as those in Grymbald's crypt.^k Hence it may be supposed, that those whom archbishop Lanfranc employed as architects and designers of his building at Canterbury, took their model of it, at least of this part of it, from that crypt, and this undercroft now remaining is the same, as was originally built by him, as far eastward, as to that part which begins under the chapel of the Holy Trinity, where it appears to be of a later date, erected at the same time as the chapel. The part built by Lanfranc continues at this time as firm and entire, as it was at the very building of it, though upwards of seven hundred years old.^l

But to return to the new building; though the church was not compleatly finished till the end of the year 1184, yet it was so far advanced towards it, that, in 1180, on April 19, being Easter eve,^m the archbishop, prior and monks entered the new choir, with a solemn procession, singing *Te Deum*, for their happy return to it. Three days before which they had privately, by night, carried the bodies of St. Dunstan and St. Alphage to the places prepared for them near the high altar. The body likewise of queen Edive (which

^k The shafts of the pillars in this undercroft are about four feet in girth, and as much in height, but with plinth and capital, not less than six and an half; from thence spring the arches, which are nearly semicircular, and make the height of the vault about 14 feet; all above the capitals are plain, westward of the cross isles.

^l It may not be amiss to observe here, that as this was the foundation of the church in the time of archbishop Lanfranc, so it shews that the east end of his church was circular. Mr. Battely's plan makes it so, with a chapel and altar of the Holy Trinity there, and it is in general observed that the old Saxon churches turned circular at the east end, in which form this probably was before Lanfranc rebuilt it, and was continued in like manner by him.

^m 13 cal. March. Gervas, col. 1457.

after the fire had been removed from the north cross isle, where it lay before, under a stately gilded shrine) to the altar of the great cross, was taken up, carried into the vestry, and thence to the altar of St. Martin, where it was placed under the coffin of archbishop Livinge. In the month of July following the altar of the Holy Trinity was demolished, and the bodies of those archbishops, which had been laid in that part of the church, were removed to other places. Odo's body was laid under St. Dunstan's, and Wilfrid's under St. Alphage's; Lanfranc's was deposited nigh the altar of St. Martin, and Theobald's at that of the blessed Virgin, in the nave of the church,ⁿ under a marble tomb; and soon afterwards the two archbishops, on the right and left hand of archbishop Becket in the undercroft, were taken up and placed under the altar of St. Mary there.^o

After a warning so terrible, as had lately been given, it seemed most necessary to provide against the danger of fire for the time to come; the flames, which had so lately destroyed a considerable part of the church and monastery, were caused by some small houses, which had taken fire at a small distance from the church.— There still remained some other houses near it, which belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine; for these the monks of Christ-church created, by an exchange, which could not be effected till the king interposed, and by his royal authority, in a manner, compelled the abbot and convent to a composition for this purpose, which was dated in the year 1177, that was three years after the late fire of this church.^p

ⁿ See Gervas, col. 1457.

^o These were the archbishops Athelard and Eadfin.

^p This composition was sealed with the king's seal, and with the seals of both the monasteries. See Battely's Somner, p. 88, appendix, No. xxviii, where the composition is printed, and pt. ii. p. 16. Thorn, col. 1820, 1827.

These

These houses were immediately pulled down, and it proved a providential and an effectual means of preserving the church from the like calamity; for in the year 1180, on May 22, this new choir, being not then compleated, though it had been used the month before, as has been already mentioned, there happened a fire in the city, which burnt down many houses, and the flames bent their course towards the church, which was again in great danger; but the houses near it being taken away, the fire was stopped, and the church escaped being burnt again.⁹

Although there is no mention of a new dedication of the church at this time, yet the change made in the name of it has been thought by some to imply a formal solemnity of this kind, as it appears to have been from henceforth usually called the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, and to have continued so for above 350 years afterwards.

New names to churches, it is true, have been usually attended by formal consecrations of them; and had there been any such solemnity here, undoubtedly the same would not have passed by unnoticed by every historian, the circumstance of it must have been notorious, and the magnificence equal at least to the other dedications of this church, which have been constantly mentioned by them; but here was no need of any such ceremony, for although the general voice then burst forth to honour this church with the name of St. Thomas, the universal object of praise and adoration, then stiled the glorious martyr, yet it reached no further, for the name it had received at the former dedication, notwithstanding this common appellation of it, still remained in reality, and it still retained invariably in all records and writings, the name of Christ church only, as appears by many such remaining among the archives of the dean and chapter; and though on the seal of

⁹ Gervas, in Decem. Script, col. 1457.

this church, which was changed about this time; the counter side of it had a representation of Becket's martyrdom, yet on the front of it was continued that of the church, and round it an inscription with the former name of Christ church; which seal remained in force till the dissolution of the priory.

It may not be improper to mention here some transactions, worthy of observation, relating to this favorite saint, which passed from the time of his being murdered, to that of his translation to the splendid shrine prepared for his relics.

Archbishop Thomas Becket was barbarously murdered in this church on Dec. 29, 1170, being the 16th year of king Henry II. and his body was privately buried towards the east end of the undercroft. The monks tell us, that about the Easter following, miracles began to be wrought by him, first at his tomb, then in the undercroft, and in every part of the whole fabric of the church; afterwards throughout England, and lastly, throughout the rest of the world.¹ The fame of these miracles procured him the honour of a formal canonization from pope Alexander III. whose bull for that purpose is dated March 13, in the year 1172.² This declaration of the pope was soon known in all places, and the reports of his miracles were every where founded abroad.³

Hereupon crowds of zealots, led on by a phrenzy of devotion, hastened to kneel at his tomb. In 1177, Philip, earl of Flanders, came hither for that purpose,

¹ There were in this church two volumes, filled with the records of these miracles; Gervas relates several of them.— John Grandison, bishop of Exeter, among others, wrote the life and passion of St. Thomas, giving a strange account of these miracles, being such, he says, as were never before wrought or heard of; and, indeed, from their absurdity, so they seem to be. See also an account in MS. numbered C. 11, among the MSS. in the library of Canterbury cathedral.

² See Ralph de Diceto, Dec. Script. col. 715, in whose history this bull is twice printed. ³ See Battely, pt. ii. p. 17.

when

when king Henry met and had a conference with him at Canterbury.^u In June 1178, king Henry returning from Normandy, visited the sepulchre of this new saint; and in July following, William, archbishop of Rhemes, came from France, with a large retinue, to perform his vows to St. Thomas of Canterbury, where the king met him and received him honourably. In the year 1179, Lewis, king of France, came into England; before which neither he nor any of his predecessors had ever set foot in this kingdom.^w He landed at Dover, where king Henry waited his arrival, and on August 23, the two kings came to Canterbury, with a great train of nobility of both nations, and were received with due honour and great joy, by the archbishop, with his com-provincial bishops, and the prior and the whole convent.^x

King Lewis came in the manner and habit of a pilgrim, and was conducted to the tomb of St. Thomas by a solemn procession; he there offered his cup of gold and a royal precious stone,^y and gave the convent a yearly rent for ever, of a hundred muids of wine, to be paid by himself and his successors; which grant was

^u See Bromton, col. 1126.

^w Decem. Scriptorum, Ralph de Diceto, col. 604.

^x Bromton, col. 1140, says, that St. Thomas had appeared three times to Lewis in a vision.

^y Chron. Sci Aug. Gervas, Dec. Script. col. 1457, says, that king Henry went to the sea-side at Dover, to meet the French king, on x cal. September; both kings were with all due honor and unspeakable joy, received by archbishop Richard, the bishops of England, the convent of Canterbury, and an innumerable multitude of the great men of the kingdom, brought hither in reverence to the memory of the martyr, at whose tomb, having finished his prayer, he offered up his golden cup, and the rent of 100 muids of wine yearly, out of regard to the martyr and the church of Christ. He watched during the night at the tomb, and in the morning, at his request, was admitted into the fraternity in the chapter-house, and having given his charter for the above rent, he departed joyfully, and embarked at Dover.

confirmed by his royal charter, under his seal, and delivered next day to the convent; ^a after he had staid here two, ^a or as others say, three days, ^b during which the oblations of gold and silver made were so great, that the relation of them almost exceeded credibility. ^c In 1181, king Henry, in his return from Normandy, again paid his devotions at this tomb. These visits were the early fruits of the adoration of the new sainted martyr, and these royal examples of kings and great persons were followed by multitudes, who crowded to present with full hands their oblations at his tomb.— Hence the convent was enabled to carry forward the building of the new choir, and they applied all this vast income to the fabric of the church, as the present case instantly required, for which they had the leave and consent of the archbishop, confirmed by the bulls of several succeeding popes. ^d

From the liberal oblations of these royal and noble personages at the tomb of St. Thomas, the expences of rebuilding the choir appear to have been in a great measure supplied, nor did their devotion and offerings to the new saint, after it was compleated, any ways abate, but, on the contrary, they daily increased; for in the year 1184, Philip, archbishop of Cologne, and

^a The words of the charter are, *Cenium modios Vini ad mensuram Parisensem*. King John granted that the monks should receive this gift for ever, free from all custom. Malox, Hist. Exchequer, p. 19. and 526. See king John's charter for this exemption, *ibid.* p. 526. A muid is supposed to be the third part of a tun, by Battely, pt. ii. p. 18. King Edward IV. in his 22d year, issued his writ, reciting, whereas by virtue of the grants of the progenitors of Lewis of France, the prior and convent had and received, 33 casks of wine, from France, yearly; the king, out of his particular grace and affection and regard to the convent, and the glorious martyr St. Thomas, granted that for the future they should take the same, free of all customs and taxes whatever. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 166.

^b Bromton.

^c Rad. de Diceto, col. 720.

^d *Ibid.* col. 604.

^e Viz. Pope Alexander III. Urban III. and Gregory IX.

Philip, earl of Flanders, came together to pay their vows at this tomb, and were met here by king Henry, who gave them an invitation to London.^e In 1194, John, archbishop of Lions; in the year afterwards, John, archbishop of York; and in the year 1199, king John, performed their devotions at the foot of this tomb.^f King Richard I. likewise, on his release from captivity in Germany, landing on the 30th of March at Sandwich, proceeded from thence, as an humble stranger on foot, towards Canterbury, to return his grateful thanks to God and St. Thomas for his release.^g All these by name, with many nobles and multitudes of others, of all sorts and descriptions, visited the saint with humble adoration and rich oblations, whilst his body lay in the undercroft. In the mean time the chapel and altar at the upper part of the east end of the church, which had been formerly consecrated to the Holy Trinity, were demolished, and again prepared with great splendor, for the reception of this saint, who being now placed there, implanted his name not only on the chapel and altar, but on the whole church, which was from thenceforth known only by that of the church of St. Thomas the martyr.

On July 7, anno 1220, the remains of St. Thomas were translated from his tomb to his new shrine, with the greatest solemnity and rejoicings. Pandulph, the pope's legate, the archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims, and many bishops and abbots, carried the coffin on their shoulders, and placed it on the new shrine, and the king graced these solemnities with his royal presence.^h The archbishop of Canterbury provided forage

^e Ralph de Diceto. Dec. Scriptores, col. 625. See Rapin, vol. i. p. 239.

^f Ralph de Diceto, Dec. Script. col. 675, 706.

^g See Bremton, col. 1257.

^h King Edward I. being at Canterbury on the feast of the translation of St. Thomas Becket, in his 27th year, presented the golden crown of Scotland, which he had found in the possession

forage along all the road, between London and Canterbury, for the horses of all such as should come to them, and he caused several pipes and conduits to run with wine in different parts of the city. This, with the other expences arising during the time, was so great, that he left a debt on the see, which archbishop Boniface, his fourth successor in it, was hardly enabled to discharge.

The saint being now placed in his new repository, became the vain object of adoration to the deluded people, and afterwards numbers of licences were granted to strangers by the king, to visit this shrine.ⁱ

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session of John Baliol, at Dover, as an offering at the shrine of this saint. See Walsingham Hist. Ang. p. 44. Matthew Westminster, anno 1399, p. 415. Prynne, p. 798. This king either sent or personally offered every year, upon the day of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, three florins of gold, which the obituary calls his chevage; he gave to the convent several jewels, images and vessels of pure gold, of inestimable value, and granted it several liberties and privileges. See Somner's manuscript papers, in the library of Christ-church. Whilst this shrine existed, the barons of the ports of Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich, were accustomed to present at it the cloths of estate, of gold or silk, which they held over the king and queen at their coronations, and then claimed and received as their fees.

ⁱ Among these I find the following, in Rymer's *Fœdera*. The duke of Anjou, who was then in England, a prisoner and hostage for the French king, had licence in the 35th year of king Edward III. to visit the shrine of St. Thomas, as had David de Bruys, in the 39th year of that reign, and he had another licence in the 41st year of it, that he, together with Margaret his wife and 100 horsemen in their train, their servants, &c. should again visit this shrine. A licence and safe conduct in the 47th year of that reign was granted for Alianor de Bruys, countess of Cerryck, to travel to the glorious martyr St. Thomas, of Canterbury, with 60 horses in her train. Another of the same date, for James de Douglas, chivalier. Another for the same person, next year, to travel hither to this shrine, with 20 servants and their horses. In the 33d year of king Henry VI. the abbot of Melros, in Scotland, had the king's licence to come into England, with 12 servants, and to come in pilgrimage to this shrine, and of remaining here for that purpose; and no doubt but there

The titles of glorious, of faint and martyr, were among those given to him ;^k such veneration had all people for his relics, that the religious of several cathedral churches and monasteries, used all their endeavours to obtain some of them, and thought themselves happy and rich in the possession of the smallest portion of them.^l Besides this, there were erected and dedicated to his honour, many churches, chapels, altars and hospitals in different places, both in this kingdom and abroad.^m Thus this faint, even whilst he lay
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were many others granted at that time, and afterwards, for the same purpose. Rym. Fœd vol. vi. p. 324, 463, 582 ; vol. vii. p. 32, 37 ; vol. xi. p. 360.

^k The words of king Henry VI. to the monks of this place are, speaking of St. Thomas—whose precious body is gloriously enshrined in your church ; and king Edward IV. in his charter to this city, says, in whose metropolitanical church, the body of St. Thomas the martyr lies honourably enshrined.

^l The reliques of this faint, even the meanest things that had any relation to him, as his hair, his shirt, his cloaths, and even his shoes, were esteemed as invaluable treasures and coveted by all who could procure, by purchase or favor, any portion of them. In the church of St. Paul, in London, two pieces of his skull, some part of his hair and some small shreds of his clothes, were preserved in costly vessels. At the hospital of Harbledown, a piece of one of his old shoes was hung out to the road, for travellers to kiss. The neighbouring monks of St. Augustine's abbey chose the keeper of St. Thomas's altar for their abbot, to induce him to bring some of these reliques, which lay on the altar in Christ church, with him, which he did to their monastery ; and Benedict, prior of this church, when he was elected abbot of Peterborough, carried with him to that monastery many reliques of St. Thomas, as his shirt, his surplice, and a quantity of his blood, in two chrystal vessels, besides which instances there were many others in different places abroad. See Dugd. Hist. St. Paul's, p. 234, 336. Erasmus's Colloq. Perigrinatio religionis ergo suscept.

^m In the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, there was an altar to St. Thomas the martyr. Within the precincts of the church of Peterborough, was a chapel and an alms-house, dedicated to him. At Lesnes in this county, there was a priory dedicated to him. In this city was an hospital and a chapel, likewise dedicated to him ; as there was a church, at Fairfield,
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in his obscure tomb in the undercroft, brought such large and constant supplies of money, as enabled the monks to finish this beautiful choir, and the eastern parts of the church; and when he was translated to the most exalted and honourable place in it, a still larger abundance of gain filled their coffers, which continued as a plentiful supply to them, from year to year, to the time of the reformation, and the final abolition of the priory itself.ⁿ

To return now again to the building of the fabric of this church; about the year 1304, or soon afterwards, the whole choir was repaired and beautified and three new doors made, and the *pulpitum* was new made, as were the flight of steps and the fine skreen of stone work so curiously carved, and still remaining at the west end of the choir, being made at the charge of prior Hen. de Estria, who repaired likewise the new long belfry towards the north, the vestry and the treasury, with the new turret beyond it, the new great *horologe* in the church, and caused to be made several new bells, for different parts of it, as will be further mentioned. The two wings or cross isles, on each side of the middle tower or Angel steeple, as it was called, which had continued in the same state that Lanfranc had left them, except that the middle pillar in each of them had been taken down soon after the murder of archbishop Thomas Becket, to give a fuller sight of

in this county; and there are numbers of instances of this kind elsewhere in different parts of this kingdom. See Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 228. Supplement to Hist. Peterborough, p. 287.

ⁿ The shrine had a clerk and other retainers, who constantly gave their attendance at it, and this was very necessary, both in regard of the treasure which was about it, and the continual offerings made at it, these amounting to a great value by the year, as it should seem by the accounts of them, which shew, that from about 200l. per annum, which they amounted to about the year 1370; they grew within six or eight years afterwards to treble that sum. See Battely's Somner, p. 125.

that in the north wing, at the foot of which he yielded up the ghost, were, for the most part, rebuilt from the foundations, by archbishop Sudbury, (who came to this see in the year 1376) at his own proper costs and charges,^o and probably the chapel of St. Michael too, on the east side of the south wing, which may be esteemed as part of it, in the same state they remain at this time.

These being finished in the year 1379, anno 2 Richard II. the same archbishop, a prelate of a public and generous spirit, directly afterwards took down the old nave of the church, which Lanfranc had erected, as being too mean and greatly inferior to the new choir, and which probably had by this time fallen into decay, purposing to rebuild it again at his own cost,^p to a state and beauty proportionable to the rest of

^o It appears that the north wing was not finished at the time of his death, for Alexander Hawkin, who had been secretary to several priors, gave 150l. towards the south steeple, &c. and towards the new roofing of this martyrdom, the former of which was not built till some time after archbishop Sudbury's death.

It has in general been supposed, that both these cross isles were wholly pulled down to the very foundations, by that archbishop; but the tomb of archbishop Peckham, who lived long before him, in the north wing, and a very plain old stair-case close by it, which could not be made to suit the rest of the new work, without violating that monument, shews, that part of what he did was only casing the old work; so does that projection still to be seen over the portico of St. Michael's chapel in the south wing, seemingly as what had once supported an organ, *ubi organa solent esse*; and a small part of the old wall on the outside of this wing may still be discovered uncased; and another proof of it, though not to be seen, unless when the cloyster leads are repairing in that part, is a very fair circular window frame of stone, on the outside of the wall over the door, from the cloyster into the martyrdom or north wing, of which nothing is to be seen on the inside.

^p In assistance to this work he had obtained of Richard II. in his 2d year, the revenues and profits of the archdeaconry, then in the king's hands, for so long time as they remained with him. See Rym. Fæd. vol. vii. p. 216.

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the church. But in the next year, anno 1381, before he had laid one stone for the foundation of it, he fell into the hands of that mutinous rabble, headed by Wat Tyler, who cut off his head on Tower-hill.^q The monks having thus lost their good benefactor, were under the necessity of undertaking this work at their own charge. The two succeeding archbishops, Courtney and Arundel, were as generous and honourable in their contributions towards this building as became the noble quality of their births, and the eminent dignity of their stations.^r In the obituary of Christ-church, it is recorded, that archbishop Courtney, in whose time this building was begun, contributed towards it one thousand marcs,^s and archbishop Arundel, in whose time it was finished, gave a like sum of one thousand marcs to this work.^t During the time of the building of it, the two parsonages of Godmersham and Westwell were appropriated, with the king's and pope's licence, to the priory, to enable them the better to carry it on; and at the time of the appropriation of the latter, which was in the year 1401,^u the convent had expended on this work upwards

^q Harpsfield, Hist. Eccles. Ang. Sæcul. 15, cap. 14, p. 634. Battely's Somner, p. 89.

^r Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 61.

^s See his other benefactions to this church and priory hereafter, under his life.

^t Ibid. p. 62.

^u King Richard II. was at this time a great benefactor to this fabric, and to the priory likewise, for he forgave two corrodies of thirty marcs, and the forfeitures of their tenements in London, to the value of 1000 marcs, and gave them licence of mortmain, to purchase lands or rents to the value of 200l. and to appropriate to themselves the churches of Godmersham and Mepham; and moreover gave, at the request of archbishop Courtney, 1000l. sterling towards the fabric of the high altar, and of the nave of the church, besides rich jewels and gifts, which he at several times offered at the shrine of St. Thomas the martyr, and at the altar in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the undercroft. Some little time after this, viz in 1422, Robert Clifford, esq. of Well, brother of Richard Clifford,

wards of eight thousand marcs ;^w about nine years after which, as near as can be computed, this fabric was finished ; that is, before the death of prior Childenden, for he is recorded in the obituary to have fully compleated, with the help of archbishop Arundel, the rebuilding of the nave, with the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, situated in the same. It was thirty years in building, and the whole of it continues at this time firm and entire.^x

At the time of archbishop Sudbury's death, the west front of the church, with the two adjoining towers, had not in the progress of taking down the

bishop of London, gave 400 marcs towards the fabric of this church, and his silver plate, &c. He was buried in the nave of it. See Somner's manuscript papers in the library of Christchurch.

^w The preamble to the grant of Godmersham rectory, dated anno 1397, is printed Somner's Appendix, No. xxix. It recites, that the prior and convent had already expended on the building of this nave, and other necessary works of the church, of their own money, more than 5000 marcs, as was manifest to all that saw it ; and that the work which was begun, and what was otherwise of necessity to be undertaken there of their cloyster, which was pulled down, and their chapter-house, which was in imminent danger of ruin, could not be perfectly and decently repaired for less than 6000 marcs, the hospitality afforded to great personages and others of different kingdoms resorting to them from day to day, being attended to, and which they could not with credit decline, &c. That of Westwell, dated anno 1401, was much to the same purpose, only it expressed that the convent had then laid out upwards of 8000 marcs on it.

^x In the carrying on the building of this church at different periods, so little care was taken in the planning of the new works, as not to carry them in a right line with the old, by which means the church is crooked, as is easily observed, by taking a view along the north wall of the nave, and likewise from the west door of it eastward to the end of the church, as well as by observing the pavement of the upper cross, where another angle is made, for when that came to be laid, the stones not fitting, as they should have done, the irregularity was remedied, by cutting many of them out of the square in some places, and filling the vacancies up in others.

nave,

nave, been demolished ; probably the monks terrified at the great expence which they then found they must be subject to, determined to leave this part standing, and to add such alterations as would make it, as far as possible, suitable to their new building ; to effect which, they formed new windows in each tower, with pillars and arches similar to those in the rest of the nave ; a large window was put in the centre of the front between them,^y and a new porch underneath, and the whole, excepting the two towers, was new casd with stone.

On the north tower, archbishop Arundel built a high leaden spire, and furnished the Angel steeple with five bells, afterwards called the Arundel ring, in process of time removed into this tower,^z which afterwards bore the name of the Arundel steeple.

The

^y The key stone of this window was demolished not many years since, by the throwing down of some rubbish from the Oxford steeple. On it was well carved the head of an up-hooded monk, which was in good preservation ; but now all that remains of it, is a scrap of drapery ; it has been called the head of prior Chillenden, who died in 1411, but perhaps erroneously.

^z Leland, in his *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 88, says, archbishop Arundel built the west steeple, and supplied it with five bells ; and in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, says, “ The belles that in the pyramis ledid at the weste ende of the chirche, are belles caulled Arundell’s Ringe.”—These bells, according to the records of the church, were first put into the Angel steeple, upon the re-building of which they were removed into this tower, called Arundel steeple. The weight of them was, the 1st bell 7188lb.—the 2d, 3646—the 3d, 2272—the 4th, 1646 ; to which prior William Molash added a 5th bell, bigger than the others, weighing 8105 ; which bells have been since removed from hence, as will be further mentioned hereafter. By these records it appears, that besides those bells mentioned above, as given by the priors Ernulf, Conrad, and Wibert, there were given in 1316, anno 9 Edward II. by prior Hen. de Estria, five bells ; the first was called Bell Thomas, which was hung in the great steeple or clock-house, (*cloccario*) and weighed 8000lb. three other bells were bought for the new long steeple, on the north

The tower on the south side, being 130 feet high, usually called St. Dunstan's steeple, from a great bell hung in it, which was dedicated to that saint, given by prior Molash, was after this pulled down by archbishop Chicheley, who came to this see in 1413, anno 1 Henry V. and was founder of All Souls college, in Oxford. He made a great progress in the rebuilding of it, whence, in his honour, it had the name of both the Oxford and the Chicheley steeple, but dying before it was completed, it was finished by prior Tho. Goldstone, who was not elected to that office till six years after the archbishop's death.^a This prior built likewise the elegant and beautiful chapel on the east side of the martyrdom, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary,^b now commonly called the Dean's chapel, from several of the deans having been buried in it.

side the church, of which the first weighed 2400lb. the second 2200lb. the third 2000lb. and one bell to toll when the chapter were to meet, which weighed 800 pounds. The price of these bells was, besides carpenter's and smith's work, 236l. 14s. 6d. and in the year 1317, there were bought three new bells for the steeple under the Angel; the first weighed 1460lb. the second 1210lb. and the third 1124lb. which cost 65l. os. 9d. and there were three lesser bells likewise added in the same steeple, which weighed 2750lb. and cost 10l. 18s. Soon after the year 1338, two great bells, Jesus and Dunstan, were given by prior Hathbrand, to the south-west steeple; and prior William Chillenden in 1410, added another, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was in latter times hung up in the same steeple; and in 1430, prior Molash gave a large bell, called Bell Dunstan, weighing 8105lb. as has been noticed above.

^a Alexander Hawkin, who had been secretary to several priors 40 years, gave 150l. towards the south steeple, and a new bell, and towards the new roof of the martyrdom. Somner's manuscript papers in the library of Christ-church.

^b The lady Mabilia Gobion gave towards the new building of the new chapel of the Virgin Mary 14l. during this prior's time; Anne Tattershale gave to the fabric of this church 140l. and a censor of pure gold to the high altar; and Sir William Brenchley, by his will in 1446, gave 100l. likewise to this fabric. Somner's manuscript papers in the library of Christ-church.

The

The great tower in the middle of the church, now usually called Bell Harry steeple,^c but formerly, as has been mentioned before, the Angel steeple, being 235 feet in height, had continued without new building, or probably want of repair, as there is no mention of such in any record till the time of prior William Selling, who was elected in 1472, anno 11 Edward IV. and died in 1495, being the 10th year of Henry VII.'s reign. He is said to have begun to rebuild it, and his successor prior Thomas Goldstone, the second prior of that name, to have finished it before his death, which happened in 1517. This the obituary records, telling us that he erected and perfected the lofty tower in the middle of the church, between the choir and the nave, with excellent carved and gilded works, with windows and with both iron and glats work belonging to it, in which he was assisted by what his predecessor William Selling had done, and by cardinal archbishop Morton, who built great part of it at his own cost and charges.^d For the strengthening of this lofty tower, of most beautiful form, prior Goldstone caused two larger and four smaller arches of stone to be fixed underneath it, from pillar to pillar, as they now remain; on some of these his rebus and motto are carved in old English letters. His rebus was a gold stone, between these three capital letters ^{P.} T.G. so placed in general; and his motto, *Non*

^c It is so called from a small bell, called Bell Harry, placed on the platform, at the top of it (the only remaining one here) said to have been brought out of France by Henry VIII. and given to this church.

^d In the highest window in the inside of this tower, over the choir door, was the archbishop's arms, with a red cardinal's hat over them, which was demolished by the Puritans in the middle of the last century, as were the four gilt vanes on the four pinnacles of the tower, on which were severally represented the coats of arms of the king, prince, church, and archbishop. See Culmer's dean and chapter news.

nobis Domine, non nobis sed nomini tuo sit gloria.^e Archbishop Warham seems afterwards to have been a benefactor, by adding some additional ornaments at the top of it, as appears by his coat of arms at the top of the stone work. There was a ring of five bells remaining in this belfry at the dissolution of the priory, which was taken down anno 32 Henry VIII. and sold by the king's commissioners.^f

Whatever alterations or improvements were made to this church before the dissolution of the priory, further than what has been already mentioned before, may be found in the account of the several priors and archbishops hereafter, by whose care and bounty they were respectively made. I shall therefore only take notice,^g that a small elegant chapel was built in the north wall of the Trinity chapel, at the upper end of the church, over against the monument of Henry IV. and his queen, soon after his burial, about the year 1447, as a chantry for the repose of their souls; and another still smaller one, adjoining to archbishop Warham's tomb in the martyrdom, for a priest to serve in it for the like purpose of saying mass for the repose of his soul, &c. and that there was another small chapel

^e In this place, in the middle of the line of the words of his motto, his name is inserted in a rebus thus **T**a shield charged with three gold stones, and then **P** in gold; i. e. Thomas Goldstone, prior; at the upper part of the inside of the tower, his name and motto are placed different, as mentioned before. Those arches or stretchers are very substantial, and are pierced in such patterns as make them in some measure an ornament, though they certainly were designed as a means of security to strengthen the pillars under so great a weight.

^f This appears by the records in the Augmentation-office; they weighed 24646 pounds, and were sold to Henry Crispe, of Birchington, and Robert St. Leger, of Faversham. Battely, part ii. p. 24.

^g John Costhen, chaplain of the chantry of Sir William Brenchley, died in 1526, and gave 20s. to the reparations of the ornaments of this chantry chapel. He was buried in St. Alphage church.

or chantry of the Lady Joane Brenchesley, built on the outside, but adjoining the south wall of the nave, between the two buttresses of the fourth window, having a door opened to it in the wall of the church; in it was an altar dedicated to St. John Baptist. Sir William Brenchesley, chief justice of the king's bench, was buried near it, in the nave, in 1446, and his widow built this chapel next year, and erected an altar in it, with consent of the prior and convent.^h After the dissolution of the priory it fell to decay and lay in ruins, till dean Nevil, about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, repaired it for a burying place for himself and family; hence it acquired the name of dean Nevil's chapel, by which it continued to be called, till the whole of it, with the monuments in it, was a few years since pulled down, and the materials removed, as having an unsightly appearance to the rest of the church. Besides these, there have been only some few ornamental improvements made, but nothing in particular worthy of being noticed.

Some mention will, no doubt, be expected here of the destruction, in which this cathedral was involved during the unhappy troubles of the great rebellion, in the middle of the last century.

It was in the very beginning of the year 1641, as we reckon the year at present, when that dismal storm first arose, which afterwards shook and threatened with a final overthrow, the very foundations of this church, for upon the feast of the Epiphany, and the Sunday following, there was a riotous disturbance raised by some disorderly persons, in the time of divine service, in the choir of this church, and although by the care of the prebendaries, a stop was then put to these disorders for a time, yet afterwards the madness of the people raged, and prevailed beyond resistance; the dean and canons were turned out of their stalls; the beautiful and new erected font was pulled down; the

^h See Battely, part ii. p. 25.

inscriptions, figures, and coats of arms engraven upon brass, were torn off from the antient monuments; the graves were ransacked, and whatever there was of beauty or decency in it, was despoiled by the outrages of sacrilege and prophaneness;¹ in which forlorn state

¹ Some account of one of those sacrilegious disturbances may be seen in the *Mercurius Rusticus*, published in 1648, in a letter of Dr. Paske, one of the prebendaries and vice dean of this church, dated August 30, 1642. It relates, that Col. Sandys arrived here with his troops on the Friday night, and presently caused a strict watch and sentinels to be set, both upon the church and upon their several houses; this done, Serjeant-Major Cockaine came to him, and in the name of the parliament demanded to see the arms of the church, and the store powder of the county, which being shewn him, he possessed himself of the keys. Next morning the members were excluded from the church, and were not permitted to enter for the performance of divine service, but about eight o'clock Sir Michael Livesey, attended by many soldiers, came into the church offices, and commanded the keys of the church to be delivered up to one of their company, which being done, they departed with them; when the soldiers entering the church and choir, overthrew the communion table, tore the velvet cloth from before it, defaced the goodly screen of it, violated the monuments of the dead, spoiled the organ, broke down the antient rails and seats, with the brazen eagle which supported the bible, rent the surplices, gowns, and bibles, and carried away others, mangled all the service books and common prayers, bestrewing the whole pavement with their leaves; a miserable spectacle to the beholders. They then exercised their malice upon the arras hanging in the choir, representing the history of our Saviour; on which, observing several figures of Christ, they pierced them, and cut them through with many blasphemous expressions, and afterwards committed many other villainous acts of the like sort.— Not content with these exploits, they afterwards finding another statue of Christ in the frontispiece of the Southgate, they discharged against it forty shot at least, triumphing much when they hit it in the head or face, as if they resolved to crucify him again in his figure, whom they could not really hurt; nor had their fury stopped here, threatening the ruin of the whole fabric, had not the colonel, with some others, come to its relief and rescue; when the tumult being appeased, they departed for Dover, from whence they were again expected as that day, and it was greatly apprehended they would plunder the houses of the church members, unless timely prevented.

it remained until the abolition of deans and chapters, and the sequestration of their revenues, by ordinance of parliament in the year 1644, when the government committees, of which there were five in this county; those at Maidstone and Canterbury being the chief, took possession of those revenues, as well as of the precincts and church itself,^k and Capt. Thomas Monins, of Dover, was appointed treasurer-general of them, for the use of the state; and it is certainly owing to him, who appears to have been a royalist in his heart, that this venerable building was preserved from destruction, for he caused it to be maintained and repaired constantly out of the revenues of it; but in 1649 his office ceased, the state having passed another ordinance for the sale of all lands and tenements belonging to dean and chapters, and of the several ca-

^k It appears by Mr. Monins's accounts, now in the hands of his descendant: John Monins, esq. of Canterbury, that the yearly rents and woods which came into his receipt, amounted to 2217l. per annum. The deanry, prebendal houses, &c. were let to laymen at different rents; the late members of the church, if not delinquents, were allowed in general, a third part of their former income, and if they had no allowance, their wives were allowed a fifth part of it; the lower members and under officers were in general paid the whole of their stipends; 100l. was allowed yearly, to be distributed to the poor, of whom 241 were relieved yearly, at Christmas. Numbers of the parochial clergy were paid by order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, yearly pensions and augmentations. There appears, during the whole time to have been the psalms read, lectures and sermons preached in the cathedral and sermon-house, and the sacrament administered in the former; the preacher in the cathedral had 150l. per annum, the lecturer in the sermon-house 100l. The charges for the repair of the church and precincts, and in keeping them in clean and good order, were not spared; among other articles I find, in 1646, paid for the repair of the roof of the church 109l. In 1647, a great repair was made to the arch over the body of the church, with much expence of masonry, &c. to the amount of 80l. for repairing the upper windows of the body of the church, &c 16l. In 1649, the stone causeway was made from the south gate to the porch of the church, and the school had a great repair.

thedrals belonging to them; upon which, this of Canterbury was valued, as to all the materials of it, and the charge of taking it down.^l However, it by some means remained untouched, and at the restoration of monarchy, and the re-establishment of the church of England in 1660, it was restored to the dean and chapter, the lawful possessors of it; at which time this church was found in so neglected a condition, that it was found necessary to expend no less a sum than 12,000*l.* to put it in a decent state for the celebration of religious service.^m

THE CATHEDRAL OF CANTERBURY is a noble and magnificent pile of building, the sight of which imprints on the mind a religious awe and veneration; and notwithstanding the different ages in which the several parts of it have been built, and the various kinds of architecture, singular to each, no one part corresponding with that adjoining to it, yet there seems nothing unsightly or disagreeable in the view of

^l Mr. Monins, the treasurer, on his being removed from that office, was made a captain of a troop of horse, which he held till the restoration, when he petitioned the king, in regard to his having ever favoured the royalists, and prevented much ill usage to them from time to time; for his having preserved this cathedral from ruin, and the other buildings belonging to it, whilst treasurer; and for his having secreted the church muniments and plate, and restored them at the restoration; that he might be permitted to keep his troop of horse; but for reasons, best known at that time, he was not permitted to do it.

^m This money was paid from the body from their fines, tho' it was said to be in as good repair as any other cathedral; exclusive of this, they divided out of their first fines 1100*l.* a piece, besides having before made out of them a handsome present to the king. This is related in a letter written by a prebendary of this church, Peter de Moulin, 4*to.* 1668, inserted in the Harleian Miscellany, 4*to.* vol. iv. London, 1745. There is also, among Somner's manuscripts, in the cathedral library, "*An Account of what was laid out on the church from 1660 to 1662; a memorial, which records the liberality, the public spirit, and the piety of the dean and chapter.*" Cat. of MSS. at the end of the Deans of Canterbury, 1793, p. 267.

it; on the contrary, the whole together has a most venerable and pleasing effect. The same observation may equally be applied to the inside of this church, where, on entering it, the mind is again impressed with awe and admiration at the fine perspective view of this vast and magnificent edifice, the work of many ages, and of incredible labour and cost to rear it to its present state, for the purpose of adoring the Almighty God of the universe, and of our Saviour Christ, as a sacred temple of holiness to his honour, praise and glory.

TO PROCEED NOW in the account of this fabric, with some particulars relating to the former and present state of the several parts of it, not mentioned before, and of the monuments and tombs which are, or have been within the walls of it.ⁿ

At the entrance of this church, at the west front of it, notice has been already taken, that there were on each side a tower; that on the south side, called the Chicheley tower, had formerly on the south side of it,
over

ⁿ There have been many paintings and drawings made of this beautiful structure, in different views of the outward as well as the interior parts of it; many of these have been engraved in different works, and in single prints; there are in particular views of it engraved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*; Dart's history of this church; Battely's second part of *Somner*; Grose's *Antiquities*: and there have been two drawings of capital merit lately made of this building, which engravings have very lately been published, the one by Mr. John George Wood, artist, in *Beaumont-street, Devonshire place*; and the other an architectural perspective drawing, by Mr. James Malton, artist, of *Norton-street, Portland-place*. Mr. Battely has likewise given an ideal ichnography, as conjectured by the Rev. Mr. Sacket, of the old church, before *Lantranc*, one of the church with the choir of *Conrad*, and another of the undercroft, as at the time of the reformation; and another ichnography of the whole church, with the cloisters, chapter-house and library.

^o The roof of the porch is vaulted with stone work, richly carved with a cluster of shields of arms, being 28 in number, in a double circle. The arms of *Old France and England* quarterly; the rest round it among them are, the arms of *the See of Canterbury*,

over the porch, at the entrance into the church,° the figures cut in stone, of four armed men; the niches in which they were placed still remaining, representing those who murdered archbishop Becket. In this tower there is now a fine musical peal of eight bells, and a clock which strikes a solemn sound on a large bell, appropriated for this purpose, and for tolling at funerals, being placed on the platform on the summit of it.^p On the vaulting of the porch are carved a number of coats of arms in stone, on the ribwork of it. The tower on the north side, called the Arundel tower, is very antient; it is in height one hundred feet, the form of it, and the materials with which it is built, plainly shew it to have been of a very early date; indeed, by all appearance, it may well be conjectured to be the same that was built by archbishop Lanfranc, with the rest of the church. It had formerly a lofty leaden spire, one hundred feet high, placed on it by archbishop Arundel, whence it was afterwards called

Canterbury, impaled with Chicheley, and of Courtney, with a label of three points. William Salter, of St. Elphe's parish, was buried in 1549, in this porch.

^p In 1726 the six bells in the Arundel steeple were taken down and cast into a new ring of eight, by Mr. Samuel Knight, bell-founder, and afterwards hung up in the Chicheley tower. These six bells were cast at different times, and all, excepting the third bell, since the reformation, as appears by the inscriptions on them. On the 1st was *Josephus me fecit, 1635*; on the 2d, *Josephus Hatch me fecit, 1636*; on the 3d, T. G. Prior, *Sancte Thoma, ora pro nobis*; on the 4th, E. R. *Robertus Mot me fecit, 1585*; on the 5th, *Joseph Hatch made me, 1606*; on the 6th, W. H. *Beate Trinitati Campana, hec sacra primo fusa, 1408, secundo 1624, Josephus Hatch me fecit*—The largest of the eight bells having been cracked, was recast in 1778. The weight of the new bell being 33 cwt. which is 3 cwt. less than that of the old one. The large bell on which the clock strikes, on the top of the tower, was likewise cracked in 1758, by the persons making it toll, by knocking on it for that purpose with a large hammer; an attempt was made to repair it by soldering, but the experiment failed, and it was new cast here, in the plumbery, in 1762. The old bell, the same given by prior Molath, weighed 7500 cwt. being much larger than any in the peal.

by

by his name. This spire being much damaged in the great storm which happened in November, 1703, was taken down as low as the platform and balcony, which now make the top and finishing of it. This tower is now so weakened by age, and by the alterations made in the under part of it, to make it conformable to the rest of the nave on the inside, that it has been thought necessary to strengthen it with bands of many hundred pounds weight of iron. Underneath it, in the nave, is the archbishop's consistory court, lately fitted up in an elegant manner, by the present commissary of the diocese, Sir William Scott.

The nave has lately been new paved with white Portland stone, and has been much admired for its simplicity and neatness. On taking up the old pavement, the modern gravestones were all removed, but there was not that delicacy and decency used, as ought to have been to the remains of those antiently buried in it, by the workmen to whom it was intrusted, to make the ground firm and sure for the new pavement. At which time the beautiful font, the gift of Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, and prebendary of this church, not long before the great rebellion broke out, in the last century, which stood between two of the pillars on the north side, at the lower end of the nave, was removed without the church to the adjoining circular building, northward, close to the door of the library.^a

At

^a This font (the former one being portable and removeable at pleasure) was erected in 1636, in which year it was consecrated by the bishop of Oxford; it was sacrilegiously pulled down and defaced in the time of the great rebellion; but as soon as the restoration took place in 1660, Mr. Somner, who had bought up, at his own cost, and collected together the different pieces of it, which had been pillaged by the rabble, restored the whole of them to the original donor of it, who re-edified it, and restoring it to its former beauty, replaced it again in the nave of this church.

At the upper part of the north isle of the nave near the place where Sir John Boys's monument now is, was once, in the old nave, though parted off, a kind of chapel, dedicated, as well as the altar in it, to the blessed Virgin Mary, called from thence our Lady's chapel.† In it were buried the archbishops Theobald, and Richard, the immediate successor to Thomas Becket, whose leaden inscription and ponti-

Mr. Somner having the honour of a daughter to be first baptized in it that same year. There is a print of it in Mr. Gostling's Walk, the loan of which was given by a descendant of the donor of it.

† Anno 1174, when the choir was burnt down, Gervas says, that the convent erected an altar in this chapel, at which they solemnized the daily service till the year 1180, when they returned to the choir again; and then he tells us, the chapel with the altar was demolished; why they erected an altar, where there was one before, and how it could be said that they demolished this altar and chapel, when there is certain evidence, that in this very place the chapel and altar of the Blessed Virgin were standing many years after Gervas says they were demolished, is worth enquiring into; for in 1184, archbishop Richard is said to have been buried expressly in this very chapel; besides which, in the registry of this church, there are several grants made to this very altar of the Blessed Virgin, in the upper part of the nave of the church, and to the same altar, which is before the great cross in the church; one of these grants is dated anno 46 Henry III. 1262, and another still later in 1299; these prove, that the altar was standing many years after Gervas says it was demolished — This perhaps may be thus cleared up.—When the choir was burnt, the convent made choice of this chapel for the daily celebration of those offices of religion, which were before celebrated at the high altar, dedicated to our Saviour Christ; upon which they took down the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and in the place of it erected an altar to Christ, which was to be esteemed the high and principal altar, so long as they made use of it for the daily service. But when they returned to the new choir, where they had erected a high altar, they took down that which they had placed in this chapel; the taking down of which is most probably called by Gervas, the demolishing of the chapel and the altar, and that after this was done, they restored both the chapel and altar, consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, with the services that were wont to be performed there before. See Bately, part ii. p. 26.

fical relics, that is, his cope, crozier and chalice were found in 1632, in digging Dr. Anian's grave; but this old chapel has not been heard of since the present nave of the church has been built.

At the upper part of the nave are two cross isles or wings; that on the north being called the martyrdom, from St. Thomas Becket's murder in it.⁵ In this wing stood an altar, by the wall where Dr. Chapman's monument now is, commonly called the altar of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, which, together with the place, Erasmus saw, and thus describes it. There is here to be seen an altar, built of wood, consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, small, and remarkable on no other respect, but as it is a monument of antiquity, and upbraids the luxury of these present times. At the foot of this altar, the holy martyr is said to have bade his last farewell to the Blessed Virgin, at the point of death. Upon this altar lies the part of the sword by which his head was cleft, and his brain being contused, it speedily hastened his death. We religiously, says Erasmus, kissed this piece of the sword, as rusty as it was, out of love and veneration to the martyr.⁶

This place was, no doubt, highly esteemed by our ancestors, the walls of which seemed to have been hanged with arras; and the veneration it was held in, seems to have been the reason of its being chosen for the solemnizing of the espousals of king Edward I.

⁵ That part at the bottom of the steps, where he fell, was separated from the way to the choir, by a stone partition, on the door of which was written the following lines, in old English letters:

*Est sacer intra locus Venerabilis atq. Beatus,
Presul ubi Sanctus Thomas est Martyrizaus.*

A grave was dug here in the year 1734, so near this partition, that the foundation of it gave way, which occasioned its being taken down, and the way to it laid open.

⁶ Erasmi Colloq. Peregrinatio Religionis ergo suscept.

with his queen Margaret, daughter of the king of France, which were celebrated here on Sept. 9, 1299, by Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, near the door at the entrance from the cloister.

The fine painted window of this wing, given by king Edward IV. was in great part destroyed in the time of fanaticism, in the middle of the last century; but what is left is sufficient to convince us how beautiful it must have been, when in its perfect state.

In this window, before that destruction of it, there was, as we are told, the picture of God the Father, and of Christ, besides a large crucifix and the picture of the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove, and of the twelve apostles; there were likewise seven large pictures of the Virgin Mary, in as many several glorious appearances, as of the angels lifting her up into Heaven, and the sun, moon and stars under her feet, each having an inscription under it, beginning with *Gaude Maria*, as *Gaude, Maria sponsa Dei, &c.* To these were added many figures of saints, as St. George, &c. but the favorite saint of this church, archbishop Becket, was more rarely pictured in this window in full proportion, with his cope, crozier, mitre, crozier, and other pontificals; and at the foot of the window was a legend, shewing that it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. *In laudem & honorem Beatissime Virginis Mariæ, Matris Dei, &c.* ^u

To give some account of the present state of this window—it is in the gothic taste, with a multitude of lights or pannels of glazing; the three lower ranges of which are considerably large, and seven in each row. The middle one is almost all of coloured glass, the others plain, except some escutcheons of arms.

^u This is taken from the account given of this window by the fanatic Richard Culmer, contemptuously stiled *Blue Dick*, the man principally concerned in the demolition of it. See Gostling, p. 209.

The coloured range has in its middle pannel, the arms of the church, under a canopy at present, but probably had once a crucifix or some other representation, held equally sacred, as all the figures on each side are kneeling to it. These are supposed to be those of king Edward IV. and his family, as large as their places would permit. The king is next in the centre pannel to the west; in those behind him are prince Edward, and Richard, duke of York; in that on the east side is the queen; in the next three princesses, and in the last two others: all have crowns or coronets, except these two. But these figures and descriptions under them, have been all much defaced and very badly repaired, by filling up those parts which had been demolished with glass brought from other places, and intended for other figures of different sorts. In the ranges of small lights at the upper part of the window, each capable of holding one small figure only, are those of different saints; their height and distance having preserved them from being broken.

Mr. Gostling has given, in his Walk, p. 328, from the observation of a friend, whom I suspect to be the late Dr. Beauvoir, a minute, and indeed a very curious and accurate description of this window in its present state, to which the reader is referred, as it is by far too long for the purpose of this work. By this account it appears, that most of the principal figures, and other parts of the window, which had been so maliciously destroyed, have been filled up by pieces of glass, taken, most probably, at the time of the restoration, from numbers of fragments scattered about in other parts of the church, no ways relating to the subjects here; and some most absurdly contrary to what they were, added to them; which fills the account above-mentioned full of probabilities and conjectures of the former state of it, when entire.

Adjoining to the north side of this isle or martyrdom, behind the tomb of archbishop Warham, though without the wall of the church, was the chapel or chantry, being a very small one, erected by him, for a priest to celebrate for his soul, &c. but this was pulled down at the time of the reformation. Contiguous to this martyrdom, on the east side, is the chapel, usually called the Dean's chapel, from several of the deans of this church having been buried in it. It has a most curious vaulted roof of carved stone-work; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whence it was, till the reformation, called our Lady's chapel. By the work, it appears to be of the time of king Henry VI. and at the latter end of that reign to have been stiled the new chapel of the Blessed Mary, having been then lately built by prior Thomas Goldstone, the first of that name who lies buried in it.

The opposite or south wing is, almost the whole of it, now paved with the modern grave-stones, removed from the nave of the church, when that was new paved a few years since; on the sides are several mural monuments of marble; all which will be noticed in their proper place hereafter. The great window at the south end of it falling to decay, has been lately rebuilt, as it is said, at the cost of near 1000*l.* being filled with painted glass, taken from different parts of this church and the neighbourhood of it, and makes a very handsome appearance.*

On the east side of this wing is the chapel of St. Michael, built mostly on the scite of a former one, most probably, by the appearance of the architecture of it, about, or soon after the time these cross isles or wings and the nave of the church were taken down

* This window was selected and arranged with much care and industry, by Mr. John Simmonds, one of the vesturers of the church, to whom the arrangement of it was committed by the dean and chapter.

and rebuilt, but upon a smaller scale, as appears by archbishop Langton's tomb, who lived in Henry III.'s reign, which is at the east end of it, and remains one half within the chapel, and the other without, in the church-yard, the wall of the chapel being built across the middle of it.* Notice has already been taken that these cross isles or wings were not wholly taken down by archbishop Sudbury, and that what was left standing of them was almost all new cased with stone, to resemble the new parts, and that there is a projection over the entrance into St. Michael's chapel remaining, for the support of an organ, *ubi organa solent esse*; I shall therefore only observe further here, that it has the look of antiquity, being faced with wainscoting painted; on the two front pannels are the pictures of St. Augustine and St. Gregory, in their

* It appears from Leland, that this chapel was formerly called St. Anne's chapel; for in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 4, he says, "In the cross isle that standeth beneath the degrees of the quire southward lye buried in St. Anne's chapel, Simon Langhtoun, and also another bishop of Cantwarbyri. There lyeth also John, counte of So . . . and another of them with a lady of Claraunce. This chapel be likelihod in this isle was new made from the honor of Erle John of Somerset. In the south wyndowes of the same goodly chapel be written yn the glasse wyndowes, these three names, John counte of Somerset, the lord Percy, the lord Mortaine, and every one with the king's arms."

It seems to have been afterwards called St. Michael's chapel, and there was a large stone figure of St. Michael formerly placed on the top of the roof, over the south door of the adjoining south isle, under Bell Harry steeple; this figure, which held a great brazen cross in its hand, was pulled down in the time of the great rebellion, in the middle of the last century, by the Puritans; it was so large, that it required the strength of 100 men with a rope for the purpose, and was so heavy, and fell so high, that in its fall it buried itself in the ground. It looked strait forward to a lane right over against it, in Canterbury, from thence called Angel-lane. See Culmer's Dean and Chapter News from Canterbury, edit. ii. p. 22.

pontifical vestments, mitres, &c. done in stone colour.^y

Over this chapel is a beautiful room in the same stile, being part of archbishop Sudbury's repairs; the roof is of ribbed arches, on the key-stones of which, are the faces, carved, of three members of this priory, whose names and degrees were in legends beside them, though now partly obliterated; the eastern one has remaining in old English letters, Thomas ——— prior; meaning, I suppose, Thomas Chillenden, who was chosen prior in 1390. The middle one seems to have been Johns Woodnesbergh, who succeeded him in 1411; the western one is Willms Molasch discipulus.^z

From the martyrdom, above described, is a passage down several steps into the crypt or undercroft, the whole vaulted over with stone, and supported by different sized pillars, extending under the remaining part of this church eastward; a place which at its entrance strikes us with its awful and solemn appearance; a work seemingly of the age of archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the Norman conquest, and left entire, notwithstanding the misfortunes which destroyed the building over it at different times, and made use of by the architects as a part of the fabric which would have cost them great labour and time had they been obliged to rebuild it, and being no ways injured, was left as a substantial foundation fully sufficient for them to erect their future structure on it. That part of it

^y There are three round holes in the wainscot, seemingly marks of musket shot, probably made by the fanatics, out of enmity to these saints, in the time of the great rebellion. A few years since the workmen taking off the top covering of this wainscot, they found several leaden bullets behind it.

^z This room was till lately made use of as a singing school for the choristers; before which it was used as an armory, and fitted up with racks for abundance of pikes, all which have been some years since removed.

under the choir and the side isles, has been for many years appropriated to the Walloons and French refugees for their place of worship. Under the upper fourth cross isle, or wing of the choir, was the chapel or chantry of Edward the black prince, with an altar in it, dedicated to St. Mary, founded by him in the year 1363, and endowed by licence of his father king Edward III. with the yearly revenue of forty marks, to be paid by the prior and convent, to the support of two chaplains to pray for his soul, &c. This chantry being suppressed by the act of 37 Henry VIII. grew out of use and deserted, and is walled up from the rest of the undercroft. I shall only observe further, relating to it, that the roof is a piece of more new and curious work than the vaults about it, and yet the overbuilt structure is as old as any that stands within the adjoining vaults of elder fashioned work; to accomplish this, the former roof over the chapel was undoubtedly taken off, which might well be without endangering the church, that the chapel might in all parts the better correspond and suit with the dignity and rank of the founder, and was rebuilt in the neat and more costly manner in which it remains in at present.^a

Eastward of the French church, in the undercroft, under the Trinity chapel, is a small oblong square place, inclosed with open gothic stone work, being once a chapel, commonly called our Lady Undercroft. This chapel consisted of a body and chancel, divided by a step in the middle; the altar at the east end is destroyed, but the niche over it for the statue of the Virgin still remains, as well as the pedestal on which it stood, adorned with small figures in relieve

^a Battely's Somner, p. 97. Robert Weef, otherwise called Robert Walpole, chaplain, of Canterbury, by his will, anno 1473, ordered to be buried in this church, in a certain chapel, called le Pryncis chapel, situate near the chapel of the Blessed Mary in cryptis there.

of the annunciation, and some other parts of her history, not quite defaced.

Mr. Somner says, the Blessed Virgin had a chapel in the crypt so early as the year 1242; if so, probably, that of which we see the remains at present was erected in the room of it, the former one extending farther eastward than the latter, insomuch, that archbishop Becket's tomb of burial was placed in the middle of it. The stone work, which incloses this chapel, is elegant, but is only at the sides and east end; towards the west it has none, being left quite open; probably this was the work of prior Goldstone, the second who ruled this church at the time of archbishop Morton's death in 1500, and might erect it according to the archbishop's directions, who, Mr. Collyer tells us, was buried under the choir, in a fine chapel, built by himself. His gravestone still remains in the middle of it, and his monument at the south-west corner of the chapel, near which he had a chantry erected for a priest to celebrate for his soul, &c. This might be on the north side of the tomb, and join the west end of the Lady chapel, and being demolished at the reformation, accounts for that part of it being open, as we see it at present.

Since the dissolution of the priory and the reformation which followed, this chapel has been quite deserted, and has become despicable, though formerly so much celebrated, and of such high esteem, and so very rich, that the sight of it, debarred to the vulgar, was reserved to persons of great quality only. Erasmus, who by the especial favor of archbishop Warham's recommendation, was brought to the sight of it, describes it thus: "There, says he, the Virgin mother has an habitation, but somewhat dark, inclosed with a double sept or rail of iron, for fear of thieves, for indeed I never saw a thing more laden with riches; lights being brought we saw a more than royal spectacle; in beauty it far surpassed that of
Wal-

Walsingham. This chapel was not shewed but to noblemen and especial friends, &c.”^b

At some distance south-eastward from the above, under the chapel of St. Anselm, is another, now divided by a stone wall into two, with a pillar in the midst of each. No notice is taken of this part of the undercroft in Gervas's description above mentioned, though the altars, &c. in that on the opposite side are there given. There has been much painting on the walls, though now almost obliterated; much of it related to the nativity of St. John Baptist and his apocalypse; below these, in the north wall, on a kind of cornice, were these words, *Hoc altare dedicatum est in honorem Sancti Gabrielis Archangeli*; but they are hardly legible now.^c

A few steps eastward from our Lady's chapel above-mentioned, is Becket's tomb, so called from archbishop Becket's first interment there, whose dead body the assassins giving out that they would take and cast out into the open fields, to be a prey for beasts and birds, or otherwise abuse it, the monks immediately buried it here in a new tomb,^d in the middle of the Virgin Mary's chapel, afterwards pulled down, where

^b Erasmi Colloq. Peregrinatio Religionis ergo suscept.

^c Mr. Gostling's opinion is, that Mr. Dart's description of the paintings here are, like some others in his book, more fancy than reality.

^d To such as doubt, whether archbishop Becket had a grave here, Mr. Gostling relates what he had heard many years before he died, from an eye witness of undoubted credit, whom the learned archdeacon Battely invited to see a stone in the undercroft taken up, under which they found a grave without any remains of corpse or coffin, the whole perfectly clean.—Probably this grave was left undisturbed, when the stone coffin in which the archbishop was laid, was carefully taken out of it, in order to remove his relics elsewhere.

The obituary of the church mentions, that Thomas Ottesford, who died in 1414, paved the tomb of St. Thomas, and the chapel of St. John Baptist therein, with square tiles; part of which pavement still remains.

it rested till archbishop Stephen Langton translated it as before-mentioned, to the Trinity chapel, with great solemnity. Before this removal, it was to this place, where an altar was erected to the honor of the tomb of the blessed martyr St. Thomas, that Henry II. came with bare feet, to pray, in part of his penance, and king Lewis VII. of France, came likewise to visit St. Thomas's tomb, and make his offerings to the saint.

This part of the undercroft, a vault of goodly architecture and scarcely to be paralleled, was, no doubt, in former time set much store by, and was highly celebrated. It was built under the magnificent chapel of the Holy Trinity, which the monks had erected after the fire of the church, instead of the small one at the east end of Lanfranc's church; and the architect took care that his work should be distinguishable enough from that, to which it was added, by the difference of taste, though by no means inferior to it in elegance and grandeur, and designed, as it should seem, to finish it in a circular form; at the east end there is an arch, over which there is remaining the figure of a crucifix, with a person standing on each side. This opens into the circular building, being the vault under Becket's crown, of about thirty feet diameter, the roof arched with ribs meeting in the centre. It is now the greatest part of it walled off and allotted to the first prebendal house, for the household uses of it.

To return again to the upper part of the church, and ascend the steps from the nave to the screen at the west door of the choir, a beautiful piece of gothic carve-work, built by prior Henry de Eastria in 1304; it is rich in flutings, pyramids and canopied niches, in which stand six statues, crowned; five of which hold globes in their hands; and the sixth, most probably meant for king Ethelbert, being an antient man,
with

with a long beard, holding a church in his hand ;^e over this skreen is placed the most beautiful and harmonious organ perhaps at this time in England, built in 1784, by the celebrated Mr. Green, at the expence of more than 1500l. to the dean and chapter, in the room of the former one, which stood most unsightly on the north side of the choir.^f

From hence eastward, before the reformation, the magnificence and glory of this church shone forth.—The stalls on each side, divided into the upper and lower choir, in the former of which, the prior, the principal officers of the convent and the senior monks sat, in the latter the junior monks, were composed of wood richly carved and ornamented in the gothic taste. At the upper end of the south side was the archbishop's stall, of the like sort, richly gilt; opposite to which, in the middle, on the uppermost of the two steps, was a beautiful eagle of brass, on which was laid the precentor's book, at which he sat during divine service, to perform his office, with a clerk on each side of him. Above this was the presbitery, where the choir was adorned on each side with costly hangings; those on the north side were the benefaction of Richard Dering, monk and cellarer of this convent,

^e That on the right hand of king Ethelbert seems more delicately featured and feminine than the rest, and might perhaps be designed for Bertha his queen. Culmer, in his *Dean and Chapter News*, p. 20, describes this richly ornamented screen, before the damage done to it by him and his puritanical followers, in which he says, thirteen images, representing Christ and his twelve apostles, standing over the west door of the choir, were all hewed down by them; and twelve more at the north door of it; and twelve mitred saints sate aloft, over the west door above-mentioned.

^f The old organ, which was an excellent one, was new built, excepting that the former front was preserved, in 1753; half the expence of it was defrayed by Captain Humphry Pudner, of this city; and he would have contributed still more, if it might at that time have been removed to its present situation.

given,

given, as the legend wrought at the bottom of them imported, in 1511. Those on the south side, by prior Thomas Goldstone, in the same year; the latter representing the birth, life and death of the blessed Virgin, as the obituary informs us, most beautifully and curiously embroidered in rare and excellent figures, on three pieces of arras; the former representing that of our blessed Saviour; and there was another set of hangings, probably still more rich and curious than these, as they were reserved for grand festivals and holidays only.^s These hangings were all put away, when the sides of this part of the choir were new wainscotted, and fitted up in the present handsome and more modern fashion. By these hangings, on the north side between the tombs of the archbishops Chicheley and Bouchier, was the repository for the relics of saints. Erasmus tells us, that on the north side (of the presbytery) were kept, close under lock and key, such precious rarities as were not to be seen by every body; insomuch that we should wonder if he should tell us, what a number of bones were brought forth, skulls, jaw bones, teeth, hands, fingers, whole arms; most of which, out of devotion, he kissed; but the number was so infinite, that he found it impossible to stay to observe the whole of them.^h Above this, raised on a flight of steps, stood the high altar,ⁱ ornamented as rich as gold, silver, jewellery and costly art could adorn it; and Erasmus tells us, we should think the richest monarchs mere beggars, in

^s Battely's Somner, p. 93, part ii. p. 29.

^h There is a list of them in the MSS. in the Cotton library, printed in Dart's appendix, pl. num. xiii. which takes up more than eight folio pages.

ⁱ Underneath the pavement of this altar was a low vault, the grated windows of which looked into the undercroft; this was called the lesser armory, *armariolum*, to distinguish it from a greater one on the north side of the north isle. It contained nothing but the body of St. Blaze, being rather a seretry than a store-room.

comparison of the abundance of silver and gold which belonged to the furniture of it.^k

For the celebration of the divine rites in this church, with a pomp and solemnity equal to the rest of the splendor of it,^l the vestry was filled with jewellery, with candlesticks, cups, pixes, and crosses of every size, made of silver and gold, many of them richly and curiously wrought with mitres, pastoral staves, with vestments and copes, almost without number, of all sorts and colours of damask and velvet, all richly embroidered and mixed with gold and silver, that the weight of many of them were almost too much for the wearer to support without the greatest fatigue; in short, the number and richness of them, as appears by the inventory taken at the dissolution of the priory, when they were carried away for the king's use, were almost beyond estimate.^m

These were chiefly given at different times by the archbishops and priors of this church. The obituaries of it mention several particulars of such benefactions; among others, archbishop Stratford gave a most precious cope and his best mitre; archbishop Arundel gave a mitre of gold beset with many jewels, a

^k Erasmi Colloq; *ibid.* Battely's Somner, p. 94.

^l The blaze of light occasioned by the numerous candles and torches provided constantly for the celebration of divine services in this church, must have added greatly to the magnificence of them. Mr. Battely has given the antient assize of the weights and measures of the wax tapers provided in the sacristy of this church, many of them of a large weight and size; the paschal taper weighed 300lb. seven tapers in seven branches, weighed 50 pounds. namely six of them seven pounds a piece, and that in the middle eight pounds; procession candles 2lb. a piece, and on the feast of the Purification, each weighed 3lb. See Battely, part ii. appendix, No. xix.

^m See an account of all these vestments, ornaments, jewels and utensils deposited in the sacristy of this church, anno 1321, in a manuscript in the Cotton library, marked Galba, E. iv. 14. f. 114, printed in Dart's appendix, p. iv. No. vi. Of the silver vessels then in the refectory, *ibid.* p. 185.

rich

rich vestment, twenty-one copes and one of cloth of gold; archbishop Morton gave eighty copes, embroidered with his name and arms; in short, the obituaries abound with instances of this kind; but all these rich ornaments were swept away at the time of the dissolution, and it may truly be affirmed, more for the sake of the rich plunder, than any real regard to reformation.

As to the present state of the choir of this church, it is said to be the most spacious of any in the kingdom, being about 180 feet in length, and 38 feet clear in breadth; the stalls for the dean and prebendaries are at the west end of it, six on each side the entrance, and are said to have been carved by Gibbons. They are of wainscot, divided by neat pillars and pilasters, fluted, with capitals of the Corinthian order, supporting arched canopies and a front elegantly carved with a rich foliage and other ornaments, of crowns, sceptres, mitres, &c. on them are the arms of *England* and *France*, of *the archbishopric*, and of *the dean and chapter*; this work was part of what was performed after the restoration, at a vast expence, among the repairs of those mischiefs done by the Puritans in the time of the preceding troubles.

The old monkish stalls, in two rows, on each side of the choir, remained till the year 1704, when the present new seats and wainscotting on each side, were put up in their room, being the design of Sir James Burrough,ⁿ and are of the Corinthian or composite order. This part was put up some years after the other, and though not so rich in ornaments, is intended to correspond in taste with them.

ⁿ Sir James Burrough was master of Caius college, in Cambridge, and died in 1764. Whoever has seen the front of the senate house in Cambridge, and compares it with either of these sides of the choir, cannot but observe the close resemblance one has to the other, being the designs of the same person.

About this time, anno 1706, archbishop Tenison gave the present throne, which is at the east end of these seats, on the south side, the expence of it being 244l. and upwards. The whole is of wainscot, the canopy and its ornaments raised very high on six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper imposts, and makes a very grand appearance; at the right hand of it is the seat or pew for the archdeacon. This seat, as well as the throne, is situated, as the former ones had been, in that part of the choir called the *presbiterium*, or chancel, which is distinguished from the lower part by the two steps above-mentioned, reaching from side to side; the middle stone of the lower one, having a semicircular projection, in which is a square cavity, now filled up, in which the stand was formerly fixed, on which laid the precentor's book when he performed the service of the choir, before the reformation.*

Westward of these steps the pavement of the choir is of grey marble, in small squares; but eastward to the altar rail it is laid with large slabs of a very different kind of stone, a specimen of which, being a polished piece of this kind of marble laid as a tablet or shelf against the wall, appears near the northern entrance into the choir, perhaps placed there to lay a book on. This piece has so much the appearance of the grain of wood, that it has been judged by some to be a petrification; but when the new pavement of marble was laid at the altar, and many stones of this kind were taken up to make room for it, this notion

* These steps, when the above alterations and improvements were made, were removed a little more towards the east, as they remain at present; in the doing of which, numbers of pieces of lead, which had seemingly been melted, were found under the stones, supposed by Mr. Gostling to be some of the lead, which being melted, fell down from the roof of the church, when the choir was burnt down in 1174, and had made its way, through the extreme heat of the fire, into the joints of the pavement.

appeared to be a mistaken one, and many of them were found capable of a polish, little inferior to agate, the edges in curious strata and the tops of them beautifully clouded. The connoisseurs have called them by different names; some, antique alabaster agate; others, the Sicilian, and the Egyptian agate, and Dr. Pocock, the oriental traveller, *diaspro fiorito*, the flowered jasper.

In the middle space of the choir, for the illuminating of it on Sundays and festivals, there hang two handsome brass sconces, of twenty four lights each; that towards the west has on it the arms of *Aucher*, impaling *Hewytt*, being the gift of Sir Anthony Aucher, bart. of Bishopsthorpe, who died in 1692. The other has on it the arms of *Tenison*, and this inscription: *the gift of Dr. Edward Tenison, archdeacon of Carmarthen, anno dom. MDCCXXVI.*^P

The ascent to the altar is by a flight of six steps, reaching from side to side within the altar-rails, the height of which has a fine and noble effect.

The present altar-piece was erected soon after the year 1729, from a design of Sir James Burrough before-mentioned; it is of the Corinthian order, very lofty and well executed, and makes a very grand and magnificent appearance; the expence of it was defrayed out of a legacy of 500l. left in 1729, by the will of Dr. John Grandorge, to be laid out on the church, and was afterwards employed to this purpose. At the same time, a handsome wainscoting was carried on from the altar-piece to the two side doors of the choir, in a taste designed to distinguish this part, being the *presbyterium*, or chancel, from the rest of the choir.

To this benefaction, another of 200l. was added in 1732, from which a new pavement of black and white

^P Dr. Tenison was a prebendary of this church at that time, and was afterwards bishop of Ossory in Ireland.

marble, in a fancied pattern, was made, beginning at the altar-rail, which is of wainscot with balustrades handsomely carved; at six or seven feet from which was carried on the noble flight of steps of veined white marble, reaching the whole breadth of the place; above these the pavement is continued in a pattern suitable to that below them, over the whole flat space on which the altar stands, being of the breadth of near twenty feet.

On the front of the upper step, the memory of the donor of this pavement is recorded by this inscription, *In honorem DEI hoc pavimentum LEGAVIT DOROTHEA NIXON, 1732*; to this her executor, Mr. Randolph, was a contributor.^a

In the centre of the above skreen, between the pillars, is a circular arch in the wainscot, which was filled up as a blank space. This was afterwards ornamented with a large piece of crimson velvet, in a carved and gilt frame, placed in it over the altar, from a gift of archbishop Herring of 50*l.* to be laid out on the church; since which a still further improvement has been made to this skreen, which has a very beautiful effect, by laying open this part of it and filling it with plate glass, framed in copper, gilt; by which means there is a fine prospective view through it, quite from the western extremity of the church, of the eastern part of it, being the Trinity chapel, with the circular pillars round it, and the several tombs between them, terminated by Becket's crown, and the fine painted windows at the eastern extremity of the whole. The former altar-piece, which was in the gothic taste, richly

^a Mrs. Nixon was the widow of Dr. Thomas Nixon, prebendary of this church; she died in 1731, and was buried in the body of it. Mr. Herbert Randolph, her nephew, to whose disposal her legacy, given in the codicil to her will, was left, determined to have it a distinct expence, and to compleat it himself if his aunt's money should fall short of it; this proved to be the case, and the finishing of it cost him 30*l.*

carved and ornamented, of the colours of blue and gold, now forms the back part of the present new skreen.^r

The altar itself is of wainscot, being, except when the sacrament is administered, very plain and undressed, having on it only a crimson velvet cloth and cushions, fringed with a gold border; a present made to the church, as was the furniture of the archbishop's throne, the dean's and the vice-dean's stalls, by queen Mary, wife of king William III. when she visited this church; but on a Sunday, when this altar is dressed up for the sacrament, and covered with its costly and splendid service of rich plate; ^s it has, though perhaps, and indeed most

^r There was once a large sun or glory, gilded, having in the middle the letters I. H. S. set up on high, supported by cherubims with expanded wings, painted and gilt, over this screen of the altar, but taken down, because it gave offence, long before the skreen was removed, but when, is not known; it now lies in the small chapel on the side of king Henry IV.'s tomb. It has already been observed from Gervas, that at the east corner of the high altar, were fixed two pillars of wood, beautified with silver and gold, upon which was laid a beam adorned with gold, upon which were placed the glory (*Majestas Dei*) the images of St. Dunstan and St. Alphage, and seven chests or coffers, overlaid with gold, full of the relics of many saints. The above cannot possibly be the glory which Gervas mentions, and have laid here ever since the reformation.

^s One piece of the church plate is a beautiful cup adorned with the figures of a lion and a horse, being the supporters of the duke of Norfolk's arms, and of a talbot, the earl of Shrewsbury's. with this inscription under the foot of it: *Thomas Howardus fenerifs: Mag. Brit. regis ad Cæsarem legatus hac transiens 7 Aprilis, 1636. Votivum hunc callicem Deo Opt. Max. humilime obtulit, altariq; hujus ecclesie Cathedralis sacrandum reliquit.* This shews it to have been the votive gift of Thomas Howard, then earl of Arundel, who married the daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, ambassador from king Charles I. to the Emperor, on his passage through this city at the time above-mentioned. This chalice or cup is very elegantly finished, and probably had a cover equally so, but this part of it has long since been missing.

most likely far inferior to its former state before-mentioned, before the reformation; an appearance of grandeur and magnificence that blots from the mind, as far as possible, a regret for its having been bereaved of its former ornaments.

Behind this skreen of the high altar, after the further ascent of several steps, is the chapel of the Trinity, where there is a circle of tombs of royal and illustrious persons; and adjoining the north wall over against the monument of king Henry IV. and his queen, is the small elegant chapel, built for a chantry for two priests to celebrate for his soul according to his will, soon after his burial, about the year 1412; in the centre of this chapel of the Trinity was once the most glorious sight throughout the whole church, namely, the shrine of St. Thomas the Martyr. According to Erasmus, it was a cover of wood, which inclosed a coffin of gold, which when drawn up by ropes and pullies, discovered an invaluable treasure, gold being the meanest thing to be seen there; all shined and glittered with the rarest and most precious jewels of an extraordinary bigness, some being larger than a goose's egg; when this sight was shewn, the prior, who was always present, touched every jewel with a white wand, one by one, telling the name, the value and the donor of it; but this place, as well as the other parts of the church, was despoiled of all its riches and ornaments at the reformation, in

In 1756, there was received from the executors of Philip Bostock Weston, esq. of Bostock, in Berkshire, in pursuance of his will, dated in 1727, the legacy of forty marcs (26l. 3s. 4d.) to be laid out in buying plate for the altar of this church, with which two very handsome patens of silver gilt, for the sacramental bread were bought; at the same time all the rest of the plate (except the two great candlesticks) was new gilt; which altogether make a very handsome and splendid appearance.

^t Erasmi Colloq. *Peregrinatio Religionis Ergó*. See Battely's Somner, p. 125.

king Henry VIII.'s reign.^v Beyond this chapel is the vertex of the whole building, called Becket's crown, in which, says Erasmus, was to be seen the whole face of the blessed martyr,^w set in gold and adorned with many jewels, which have all, as well as the altar on which it lay, been long since removed. This part of the building or chapel, as it might be called, was to the intent of the first founders of it compleat, when built as high as the vaulting over the first range of windows in it. The monks at the time of the dissolution were going on, in honour of St. Thomas, to advance this building still higher, and had compleated another story or range of windows above these, and the half way of those for another above them;^x but their fall at that time put an end to their further progress in the work, in which unfinished state it continued till of very late years, when the upper imperfect part was taken down in 1748, the expence being paid out of part of a benefaction given by Captain Humphry Pudner, of this city, and a kind of battlements placed on the top of it, but of so uncouth a form, that it is now nearly as great a

^v The pavement in this chapel, round the place where the above shrine once stood, has many circular stones laid in it, with figures very rudely designed and executed, of the signs of the Zodiac and other fancies of the workmen, and besides these, a curious and beautiful Mosaic, which having suffered much by the superstition of some, and the destructive curiosity of others, was some years since in part repaired.

^w This plainly contradicts what Mr. Somner tells us from Stow's Annals of king Henry VIII. viz. that when by order of lord Cromwell, Becket's bones were taken out of the iron chest, which contained them, in order to burn them to ashes; the scull and all, with the piece which had been cut out of it, laid in the wound, was there found in it. But this latter part of them is said to have been placed on this altar, and to be that which is as above taken notice of by Erasmus.

^x Two large newel staircases of stone, in the inside of this chapel, lead up to the top of this building, and were probably intended, besides leading to the several stories, to end at two handsome spires or turrets.

blemish

blemish and eyesore as it was before in its former unfinished state.

THE ISLES on each side of the choir, with the buildings contingent to them, are all that remain undescrbed of this church. The outside walls of these isles seem by all appearance to have been those which remained unhurt by the fire which destroyed this church in the year 1174, anno 20 Henry II. and to have been altered, as far as possible, to the purpose of the new building; in the middle of them are two cross isles, with two circular porticos on the eastern side of each; these have all been chapels, and have had altars in them; some appearances on the walls of their having been so, are still to be seen. In the north portico of the north wing, was the altar of St. Martin, and in the window over it there still remains his figure on horseback, cutting off part of his cloak to cover a naked beggar; at the end of this wing the range of small arches and marble pillars make a like number of stalls, like those in the chapter-house, only more diminutive, having a bench of stone covered with boards, to sit on, all along it; one of these stalls, being that at the east end, is distinguished from the rest, by being raised a step higher, and boarded at the back and sides, so as to form an armed chair; such a bench is also on the west side of this wing, answering that in the opposite cross isle. Above these cross isles are two towers, with pointed turrets, the one dedicated to St. Andrew, the other to St. Anselm; these have much ornamental carve work on them, with many small pillars and intersected arches over them, and are seemingly as antient as any part of the church.

Above the southern tower is a small chapel, called St. Anselm's chapel likewise, the monuments in all which, together with those in the other parts of the church, will be mentioned together hereafter. Before St. Anselm's burial in it, this chapel appears to have been known by the name of St. Peter and St. Paul;

the great fourth window of which was new made in the year 1336, at the charge of 42l. 17s. 2d.^y

Over this chapel is a room, a closet to which has a window looking into the choir with an iron grate; the only conjecture for the use of it seems to be, that it was made use of as a place of confinement for such monks as had committed irregularities; the grated window towards the choir, as there was a view of the high altar from it, seems to have been made that those confined here might be eye witnesses of those sacred solemnities, which they were excluded from joining in, and might from it have a view of the elevation of the host.^z

At this chapel may be seen how the east end of the old church began to contract itself towards the circular form, in which it was finished, and especially at the ascent to the chapel of the Holy Trinity, which was added after the fire, and begins at a small distance eastward from hence.

At the upper end of the north isle, on the north side, is a new built room, called the audit-room, to which the dean and chapter adjourn after having first begun their chapter annually in the antient chapter-house of the priory, and where they hold their audits and transact their other occasional business; adjoining to this is an antient room built of stone and vaulted at top, now called the treasury, formerly the great armory, so called to distinguish it from the vault called the lesser armory, under the high altar; in the former all the antient charters and records of the church are kept, in

^y Battely, part ii. p. 25; and the particulars of the expence of it, appendix, *ibid.* No 1.^b

^z The room is pretty large, and has light enough. It has a chimney and an oven; so it should seem, that those confined here were to dress such provisions for themselves, as the convent was pleased to allow them; from this room there is a door into a platform, for them to have the benefit of the fresh air and exercise.

large wooden lockers, made in the shape of copes, in which, as we may no doubt judge from thence, those sort of vestments were formerly kept. The adjoining room, of like construction, is now called the vestry, being made use of for such purposes when the dean and prebendaries meet to robe and unrobe before and after divine service, but formerly the sacristy.^a Erasmus, on being led to this room exclaims, Good God! what an incredible number of rich embroidered vestments of silk and velvet, was to be seen there! How many candlesticks of gold! There we saw the pastoral staff of St. Thomas. It seemed to be a cane covered over with a thin plate of silver, very light, plain, and no longer than to reach from the ground to the girdle.”^b

There are very few parts of this church, in which the windows have not been adorned in the most costly and beautiful manner with painted glass; and as this art became more and more known, we may well suppose, the monks, who spared no expence in embellishing their church by all the means they could think of, embraced this opportunity likewise of adding from time to time to the richness and grandeur of it; and although many of these windows have been totally destroyed, and others much defaced, yet there are still sufficient remaining to make us regret those lost, and

^a The vestry-room was the old chapel of St. Andrew, adjoining to which on the north side is the treasury; over these are several rooms, some of which have chimnies in them, probably for the melting of the wax, lead and such other like uses that required the heat of fire. The audit room, westward from the vestry, was built about seventy years since, in the room of the antient one; in this room was a portrait of the founder of the present establishment, Henry VIII. and of Charles I. both lately removed; and there is one of Dr. Lyndford Caryl, deceased, late master of Jesus college, Cambridge, and a prebendary of this church, a person to whom the body is much indebted for his indefatigable care and industry in the regulation and improvement of their estates.

^b Erasmi Colloq; ut supra. Battely's Semner, p, 93.

to convince us of the beautiful and grand appearance the whole must have made when in compleat preservation; those still remaining are not a few, and are deservedly admired for the richness and brilliancy of their colours, and the variety and elegance of the Mosaic grounds and borders of them.

The buildings on the north side of the church have, in some measure, preserved the windows there from that destruction which those on the south have suffered from a mischievous enmity to whatever could be come at, either beautiful or elegant, in this church, from an idea of its being the remnant of popery and superstition, and that the destruction of it was a meritorious service to Protestantism. The designers of these windows, to shew the luxuriance of their fancies, formed their historical pieces in small portions, fitted to the iron framings of such various patterns, that hardly any two windows were alike.

Mr. Somner has given us an account of the subjects and inscriptions round the pictures of twelve of them; the principal remains of which have been collected and put together in the two, near the door of the former organ loft in the north isle, making two beautiful compleat windows of the larger size. These appear to have been in the same stile of painting with those in Becket's chapel.

The choice of subjects for the painter was made, by collecting two or three histories in scripture, in which it was thought there was some typical resemblance; or by annexing some allegorical picture to some one historical; and accordingly the inscription under or about a picture, does not always belong to that, but in part or on the whole to those which correspond with it.^c

The

^c The figures in both these windows have been thought worth observing, on account of the resemblance, which the drapery of the figures bears to that in the famous hangings said to have been embroidered by the sister of William the Conqueror,

The uppermost range of windows in that additional height, which was given to the eastern parts of this church after the fire in 1174, are in a different stile from those already mentioned; these contain two figures only in each of them, of a large size; in those the figures are small and the compartments numerous.— The range of these begins over the north side of the choir, and runs from the north-eastern corners of the great tower round the cross isles and the Trinity chapel, and back again to the great tower on its south-eastern corner; the subject of them seems to be the genealogy of our blessed Saviour. The upper half of the first window, beginning at the north-west corner of the choir, is quite defaced; probably it had a figure representing the Almighty, which occasioned its demolition; the lower has the figure of Adam in his husbandry work, with his name to it. Several of the rest are without figures, and some with carpet patterns of most beautiful colours; but where any are remaining, the stile in which they are drawn, and the thrones on which they are placed, much resemble those of the kings, on the reverse of their earliest royal seals; they are in number forty-nine in the whole, including two large circular windows at the end of the two cross isles or wings.^d The upper range of windows in the western part of both isles, having been entirely demolished, have been since filled up with fragments from other places, and however beautiful the colours may be, there is no making out what they are intended to

queror, and perhaps still preserved at Bayeux, in Normandy; of which prints have been given by Montfaucon, in France, and Dr. Ducarel and others in England; and these we may suppose to have been the dress of the times. Mr. Gostling, p. 314, has given the subject of scripture history, in each of these pictures, with the inscriptions under them.

^d Mr. Gostling has given a particular description of all these windows, with a scheme annexed for the better understanding of it. See his Walk, p. 324 et seq.

represent

represent; the lower range of windows in the cross isles have only borders round them, with some few coats of arms interspersed; among these in the north wing are two modern ones of dean Nevil, with its quarterings, and of archdeacon Kingsley.

The range of large windows in the Trinity chapel and in Becket's crown, appears by the remains of them to have been finely painted; they were designed to represent the passion of St. Thomas, with the story of his miracles. The figures are small, and so are the pannels that contain them, which with the iron work fitted to them, are contrived with a still greater variety of patterns than those hitherto mentioned, though much of the painted glass, especially on the north side of this chapel, is still remaining, yet great part has been destroyed; and though the windows in Becket's crown appear at a little distance entire, yet they have suffered in many places and have been but very awkwardly mended.

To proceed now to the windows in the western part of the church; the great window over the western entrance into the nave, was made in the latter part of the reign of king Richard II. anno 1400; it is in the gothic stile, quite different in taste from those above-mentioned, being mitred at top and very large, with abundance of compartments in several stories or stages, one above another, divided by jambs of stone work, and each finished at top in form of the niches of that order.

The uppermost stage or compartment, which is close under the point of the mitred arch, contains the arms of king Richard II. who having chosen Edward the Confessor for his patron, impaled his coat. The second range contains six small figures between the arms of his first wife, on the north, and those of his second on the south. The third stage has ten saints. The fourth has twelve saints, with a youth kneeling and
censing

encing on the south side, and another kneeling figure on the north. Below these in the uppermost range of the large compartments, are seven large figures of our kings standing under gothic niches, very highly wrought; they are bearded, have open crowns on their heads, and swords or sceptres in their right hands. They represented Canute, Edward the Confessor, Harold, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, king Henry I. and Stephen. They have suffered much, and have been patched up again; and each had his name under him in the old black letter, of which there are very little remains.

The tops of the canopies are all that are left of the fourteen niches, of which the two next stages consist. The workmanship of this window is much inferior to those which have been already mentioned, nor are the colours near so rich and beautiful.

The compartments of the windows in both ranges on the sides of the nave, have each a slender border, of no meaning and as little beauty; in the midst of each throughout the whole, is a shield of arms. The two large windows in the lower north and south wings have already been mentioned, the one being the costly gift of king Edward IV. the other a late collection of painted glass of various subjects, no ways relating one to the other, taken principally from different parts of the church.

The eastern window in the dean's chapel, besides some shields of arms of the family of Bouchier, is diapered *with an oak leaf between two acorns, and Bouchier's knots*; and in the upper part are impannelled in rounds *a golden falcon, volant*. In the eastern window of St. Michael's chapel, in the opposite wing, is in similar rounds, the devise of Margaret Holand, whose magnificent monument, erected by herself, is in the middle of this chapel, being *a white hind couchant, gorged with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree*, the devise of her grandmother Joan, countess of Kent,
wife

wife of Edward the black prince, and mother of king Richard II. Another device in the same window is *a white greyhound, couchant, gorged with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree.* The other parts of the window are filled with scrolls containing the words *A Jhu Mercy*, in old English letters. These are all the windows worth notice throughout this church, the others having in them either small fragments of painted glass, or pieces put together by way of patchwork, without any relation to each other, and as such of no account.

THE NUMBER of altars in this church, as well above as in the undercroft, before the reformation, was very considerable, amounting at least to thirty-eight, in different parts of it. This appears to have originated from a custom which seems to have come from undefiled Christianity, of burying the remains of the bodies of eminent saints, especially martyrs, under those stones upon which the eucharist was celebrated;° the first and true intent of which was, to preserve a due reverence for the memories of the saints; even in this church it is to be remembered, that in early days the head of St. Swithin was inclosed in one altar; the head of St. Fursus in another, and the head of St. Austroberta in a third altar; that an altar was built as a repository for the body of St. Wilfred, and another altar was erected at the tomb of St. Dunstan; but superstition in process of time transgressed all bounds of honour and respect due to the memory and relics of holy persons, by framing litanies, supplications and prayers to the saints for the sake of their merits, and by erecting numbers of altars furnished with relics, which were strong invitations to every one to bring their oblations to those altars.

Hence a superfluity of altars abounded in great churches, but notwithstanding this, there still was a regard to unity, for there was one altar called the high

° Thorndike, Epist. p. 254. Battely, pt. ii. p. 25.

or chief altar, to which the rest were subordinate; at this altar the public mass was daily celebrated, at the other altars private masses were occasionally performed. All these superfluous altars were abolished at the reformation, and according to the primitive rule, the high altar alone was left, at which the sacred mysteries of religion have ever since, and are now celebrated free from all abuses of superstition.

Those which have been demolished, have been most of them mentioned in the description of this church, in the former pages of this book, as have the several places where they stood, and the respective saints to whom they were dedicated.

The MEASUREMENT of the whole building of this cathedral, is as follows :

	<i>Feet.</i>
Length from the east to west within side	514
Length of the choir - - -	180
Breadth of the choir from pillar to pillar	40
Length of the nave to the foot of the steps	178
From thence to the screen at the entrance of the choir - - -	36
Breadth of the nave and side isles - -	71
Height of it to the vaulted roof -	80
Lower cross isles from north to south in length	124
Upper cross isles from north to south -	154
Height of the Oxford steeple - -	130
Height of the Arundel steeple -	100
Height of the spire formerly on it -	100
Height of the great tower, called Bell Harry tower - - -	235
Height of the great tower within to the vaulting - - -	130
Area of the great tower - - -	35 by 35
Vaulting of the choir from the pavement	71
Vaulting of the chapel behind the altar -	58
Square of the cloysters - - -	134

THE ACCOUNT OF MONUMENTS and GRAVESTONES, throughout this church, has been purposely reserved to mention them in this place altogether, that the description of the fabric might not be interrupted by the recital of such a number of them; many of them in the
nave

nave and martyrdom had been curiously and richly inlaid with ornaments and inscriptions on brass, but all of them have been long since defaced and the brasses purloined from them.

Mention has been made before, that on the new paving of the nave a few years ago, the several grave-stones and tombs in it were removed elsewhere;^f the antient ones, especially of the archbishops and the priors, to make good the pavement of the sermon-house, and the modern ones to the lower south wing or cross isle. For the inscriptions on the several brasses throughout this church, we are principally indebted to Weever and Somner, as we are to Battely and Dart for the later memorials, each of whom have respectively preserved the memory of such as remained in their times;^g from them we learn that of those in the nave the lowermost gravestone in the middle space being one of a much larger size than usual, having been richly inlaid with brats, with the portrait of a bishop in his robes, and an inscription likewise, was for John Bokingham, bishop of Lincoln, who died in king Richard II.'s reign, about the year 1397, having resigned his bishopric and become a monk of this priory, where he died.^h

Some

^f On searching the graves and moving the remains of those antiently buried in this nave, for new making of the ground to lay the present new pavement on, it was then found that this was not the first time these depositories of the dead had been disturbed, for every coffin and grave had been opened and ransacked, most probably in the time of the great rebellion, by the Puritans, partly out of enmity to the place, but principally in search of whatever of value might have been deposited in them.

^g See Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 234. Batt. Somn. appendix, No. xxxii.

^h He was in that reign keeper of the privy seal, and afterwards bishop of Lincoln, whence, in 1397, pope Boniface IX. bearing him some grudge, translated him by force to Litchfield, a bishopric of much inferior value, which he refused to accept,
and

Some little distance higher was an inscription in French, with the figure of a knight in armour, and shields of arms, for Sir William Septvans, who died in 1407.¹ Near it was an inscription in Latin, with the figures of a knight and his wife, with their shields of arms, for Sir William Septvans, who died anno 1448, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Peche, and these verses,

Sum quod eris, volui quod vis, credens quasi credis.

Vivere forte diu, mox ruo morte specu

Cessi quo nescis, nec quomodo, quando sequeris.

Hinc simul in cælis ut finis quoque preceris.

Not far from thence an inscription in Latin, with a figure of a man and shield of arms, for Odomar Heng-

and chusing rather a retired monastic course of life, he became a monk of this church, where he spent the remainder of his days, living here 24 weeks at his own costs, and dying in the prior's lodgings, called the Master Honours. By his will he gave several legacies, viz. to the church, to the prior Thomas Chillenden, and to every monk. He appointed that 100 pence should be given to 100 poor people, to every one a penny annually, on the anniversary of his death, for ever; he appointed the above prior his executor, who out of his goods, which were sold, purchased ornaments and vestments for this church, to the value of 240l. the particulars of which are recited in the obituary. He appointed to be buried towards the lower end of the nave of this church, having made an agreement, as appears by the records of it, with the prior and convent, to build him with all convenient speed, a chantry chapel near his sepulture, but it is not known whereabouts. See pat. 1 Henry IV. p. v. m xxvi. When the present new pavement was made, his skeleton was found entire, but nothing else, nor any part of his coffin remaining. William Haukyn, chaplain of the chapel of John Bokyngham, died in 1468; and Robert Barton, another of the chaplains, in 1488, and desired to be buried in the place where the rest of the chaplains were usually buried.

¹ This Sir William Septvans, says Weever, p. 234, served in the wars of France under king Edward III. It appears by his will in the consistory court of Canterbury, that his residence was at Milton, near Canterbury, and that which was very remarkable, he gave manumission to divers of his slaves and natives.

ham, esq. who died in 1411.^k Nearer the south side an inscription in Latin on a large grey stone, with the figure of a knight and his shields of arms, for the most noble Sir John Guildford, one of the counsellors of Henry VII. He died anno 8 Henry VII. 1493.

Near the above an inscription in Latin, with the figures of a man in long robes, and a woman and shields of arms, for William Bruchelle, *sive* Brenchley, formerly justice of the common pleas, who died in Holborne, in the suburb of London, in 1446, and Joane his wife, who died in 1453.^l

Not far from the above, an inscription in English, and figure of a man in a long gown, for Edm. Haut, esq. who died in 1488.

Nearer the north side, an inscription and figure of a knight with shields of arms, as follows :

*Thomas Fogge, jacet hic, jacet hic sua sponsa Johanna,
Sint celo cives per te Deus hos et Osanna;
Regni Protector Francos Britones superavit
Nobilium rector sicuti Leo Castra predavit
Et quoq, Militiam sic pro patria peramavit
Ad summan patriam deus hunc ab agone vocavit.^m*

In

^k Weever says, he dwelt at Cowsted in Stockbury.

^l See an account before of the chantry chapel, built for him, adjoining the south side of the nave, not far from his place of burial, afterwards called dean Nevil's chapel. By his will he gave to the fabric of this church 100l.

^m By his will in the consistory court of Canterbury, anno 1407, he gave ten marcs to the work of this church; and it is recorded in the obituary, that Sir Thomas Fogge gave 20l. sterling, towards the new chapter-house; and his wife gave 20d. to each monk in the convent. She was descended from the royal blood of the kings of England, being daughter of Sir Stephen de-Valence, who was descended from William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, half brother by the mother to king Henry III.—She died July 8, 1425.

The shield of arms of this Sir Thomas Fogge, carved and painted on wood, hung till of late on the pillar of the nave, next his place of burial. William Fogg, gent. of St. Elphe, was buried

In the north isle of the nave was an inscription in Latin, and the figure of a priest in his long robes, for Master Richard Willeford, once chaplain of the chantry of Arundell, who died in 1520. Another for Robert Clifford, esq. brother to Richard Clifford, bishop of London, who died in 1422; and another for Sir William Arundell, justice of our lord the king.

At the upper end of the nave, between the pillars, were three large handsome raised tombs of Petworth marble, all richly inlaid with brasses; the one on the north side having had the portrait of an archbishop in his pontifical dress, for archbishop Islip, who died in 1366; the lower one on the south side having a like portraiture and ornaments on it, for archbishop Witlesey, who died in 1374. The tomb above this last, having had an inscription and portraits of a man in long robes, and a woman, for William Lovelace, sergeant at law, and high steward of the liberties of Christ-church, and of Anne his first wife; he died anno 1576.

At the upper end of the middle space near the steps leading to the choir, there were several large grave-stones of marble, which had been laid over priors of this church, and two over archbishops, as appeared by the marks remaining on them, each having been richly ornamented with brasses, having their portraits in their pontifical habits, shields of arms, &c.ⁿ

ried here in 1525; and as by his will he expresses it, near his ancestors. He gave by it to the bell ringers of Christ-church, for the pele, and for the making of his poole 3s. 4d. He left an infant son Francis by Katherine his wife.

ⁿ It may be observed, that the grave-stones of the priors are easily to be distinguished from those of the archbishops, though their mitres, robes, &c. from the marks on them where the brass was formerly inlaid, plainly appear to have been similar; those of the latter, having in their hands a *staff, with a plain cross, formee*, at the top; whereas those of the former had in theirs, a *pastoral staff, with an ornamented crook*. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. says, "these high tumbs of bishops be in the body of the church, *Simon Iselepe, Whitelesey, Arundel.*"

Weever mentions ° a monument erected here to the memory of that valiant knight Sir William Molineux, of Seston, in Lancashire, who at the battle of Navarret in Spain, was made knight banneret by Edward the black prince, anno 1367, under whose command he served likewise for a long time in the wars of France, whence returning home, he died in Canterbury, anno 1372, and was buried here; but even the place where the monument stood has been long since unknown.

John Monins, esq. of Swanton, by his will proved in 1568, directed to be buried in the parish church of Waldershare, and that there should be bestowed towards the rearing of a convenient tomb of stone, in the sheere church of this county, as a monument of him, the sum of 100 marcs.

Somner mentions several gravestones in the nave of this church, the particular places of which are unknown; these were of the prebendaries Myllys and Gardiner, formerly monks of this priory, and named prebendaries in the foundation charter of this church; of Thomas Hoo the younger, of Canterbury, anno 1407; of alderman Dobbs, anno 1580; of the lady Crook, wife of Sir Gerard Crook, anno 1579; besides which, he says, there were several others, which being mostly of mean and obscure persons, he did not think them worthy to mention.

To the above may be added, the memorials on gravestones of Adrian Saravia, prebendary of this church, and his first wife Catherine D'Alliz; he died in 1612; his monument will be mentioned hereafter; of John Sandford, prebendary, who died in 1629; of one for Nicholas, John and Nicholas Sympson, grandfather, father and son; the first and the last of them both S. T. P. and prebendaries of this church; the one died 1530; the other in 1609. The son being

° See Funeral Monuments, p. 234.

bred a merchant, on the raging of the civil war, retired into the country, where he died in 1680.

Dart has added these more modern ones, since defaced, and removed with the others. In the south isle, before the chapel door of the Nevils, surrounded by antient defaced gravestones, a blue one for Jacob de Prez, D. D. obt. 1717. Some gravestones over several children of Herbert Randolph, esq. and one for Elizabeth, daughter of John Best, esq. and widow of Herbert Randolph, esq. obt. 1697.

In the north isle a stone and inscription for the three daughters of Dr. Thomas Green, archdeacon and prebendary; another for Sarah, wife of Matthew Griffith, D. D. chaplain to king Charles I. and daughter of Richard Smith, D. D. chaplain to queen Anne; one for Walter Knight, A. M. minister of the gospel, afternoon lecturer on the Lord's day, in this place; another for Robert, son of Robert, the only son surviving of Dr. Isaac Bargrave, late dean of Canterbury, obt. 1659, æt. five years, and lies amidst the ashes of his father, brothers John, Isaac and Henry, and his sister Jane.

*Farewell, sweet boy, and farewell all in thee,
Blest parents can in their best children see;
Thy life to woove us unto heaven was lent us,
Thy death to wean us from the world is sent us.*

Also for Isaac Bargrave, his brother, obt. 1663. Memorials for several of the family of Sprakeling; one for Dr. John Aucher, prebendary, obt. 1700; for Nicholas Wooton, organist, obt. 1700; for Francis Barton, esq. obt. 1639; for John, son of Christopher Allen, gent. of Borden, obt. . . . In the middle space, a gravestone for Nathaniel Herring, esq. a native of Jamaica, obt. 1716; for Theodorus Beacon, M. D. and his unmarried daughter Elizabeth; he died in 1729.

The modern gravestones, of later date, which were removed to the south cross isle, were mostly in memory of the several prebendaries and of their families; the former of which will be taken notice of in the account of them, in the further part of this work hereafter.

There are some few mural tablets against the sides of the nave, viz. against the north wall for Thomas Sturman, auditor of this church, who died in 1632, which being almost obliterated, was replaced by Dr. John Bargrave, vice-dean, in 1679; for Orlando Gibbons, of Cambridge, organist of the royal chapel to king Charles I. who came to Canterbury, to attend the solemnity of that prince's marriage with queen Henrietta Maria, but died here of the small-pox, on Whitsunday, 1625^p The monument has his bust on it; for Wm. Gardiner, prebendary, obt. 1544;^q for Adrian Saravia, prebendary; he died in 1612; the inscription on his gravestone has been mentioned before; for John Turner, S. T. P. canon of Lincoln, and prebendary of Canterbury; he married Sarah Tucker, a clergyman's daughter in Suffolk; he died in 1720; for Richard Colfe, S. T. P. prebendary, who died in 1613; a very handsome monument for Sir John Boys, having his effigies habited in his doctor's robes, in a reclining posture, lying on it; he was of the family of Fredville, and was bred to the law, he was steward to five archbishops of Canterbury; assessor in the court to three wardens of the five ports, recorder of the city of Canterbury, founder of Jesus hospital in the suburbs; he married two wives, first, Dorothy Pawley; secondly, Jane Walker, but left no child; he died 1612, æt. 77; underneath are the figures of his two wives and of an infant lying in swaddling cloaths, on a tablet between

^p See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. See Fasti, col. 222.

^q By his will he ordered a stone of forty shillings value, to be laid over him,

them;

them; at top are his arms between those of his two wives. This monument being much abused in the great rebellion, was repaired by his relation Grotius Boys, son of Geoffry, of Betslinger;^r at a small distance is a mural tablet for Dr. Thomas Boys, of Fredville, who married the daughter of Richard Rogers, S. T. P. dean of Canterbury, and suffragan to the archbishop; and likewise for Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Boys, M. D. great-grandson of the aforesaid Thomas Boys; she died in 1722.

Against the south wall, an oval tablet of white marble for John Porter, esq. of Wandsworth, in Surry; he died in 1764; he married Catherine, daughter of lieutenant-general George Sutton, by whom he left one son and five daughters; at the top the arms of Porter, *three bells and a canton*, and at bottom *Requiescat in Pace*;^s another like tablet for Richard Cope Hopton, esq. of these precincts, who died in 1786; and further an elegant monument of sculpture, in white marble, executed by Rysbrack, for John Symphon, esq. the only surviving son of John Symphon, of

^r On the removal of the earth for making the new pavement of the nave, the stone coffin under this monument was found with the outward side of it already broken to pieces; in it were three skulls, lying close together at one end, and a number of bones in a heap promiscuously in the middle of it. Under the window, eastward, from this monument, there was found lying on the foundation, which about three feet under the surface projected like a shelf, a skeleton, the body of which had been to all appearance richly habited; some of the materials of the cloathing remained in small pieces or tatters, seemingly a stuff of gold tissue, and a piece of a leaden plate, on which could be read ARCHIEP. and the word PRIMAS. seemingly very antient; the remaining part of the lead had crumbled away. These, perhaps, were the remains of archbishop Theobald, who was buried somewhere hereabouts, in the year 1184.

^s This motto is constantly put on all the monuments and grave-stones in this kingdom, of those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, of which this gentleman was one; seemingly from an apprehension that their remains might be disturbed by the Protestants.

the profession of the law, the first born of Nicholas Sympson; he studied the liberal arts, and particularly physic, at Merton college, Oxford; he died in 1748.

At a little distance eastward from this monument is an antient one against the wall, the letters of which are much defaced by time; at the under part of it there has been seemingly the effigies of one or more persons. The following is the inscription on it:

*He thats imprisoned in this narrow room,
Wer't not for custom needs nor verse, nor tomb;
Nor can from these a memory be lent
To him who must be his tombs monument.
And by the virtue of his lasting fame,
Must make his tomb live long, not it his name;
For when this gaudy monument is gone,
Children of th' unborn world shall spy the stone
That covers him and to their fellows cry,
Tis' here, tis hereabouts BERKELEY does lie,
To build his tomb then, is not thought so safe
Whose virtue must outlive his epitaph.¹*

On the outside of the south wall of the nave, but with a door opening into it till lately, stood Nevil's chapel, formerly Brenchley's chantry, and fitted up by dean Nevil, about the year 1600, as a place of burial for himself and his relations, as has been already taken notice of before. In this chapel were two handsome monuments; that on the east side consisted of two compartments; under one arch of it was the effigies of dean Nevill, in his habit, kneeling at a desk, who was buried here in 1615; under the other arch, that of his brother Alexander Nevill, habited in armour, in the like posture; he was the eldest son of Richard Nevill, esq. by Ann Mantel, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel; he died in 1614; opposite was the monument of Richard Nevill, esq. and Anne his wife, the dean's fa-

¹ In the Prerog. off. Canterbury, I find the will of Robert Berkeley, gent. of Christ-church, proved in 1614; but I know not whether it be the same above-mentioned.

ther and mother, and Thomas Nevill, his uncle, erected in 1599 by the dean; but the dates of the death and age of the dean, and the age of his brother Alexander, who died in 1614, are on their monument left blanks, as having probably been erected in their lives time, and not inserted afterwards; Richard Nevill, above-mentioned, was born in Nottinghamshire, whose father and elder brother were Sir Alexander and Sir Anthony Nevill, he spent the decline of his life at Canterbury, having married Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel, and the lady Margaret, (who after Sir Walter's death, married Sir William Hault, and lastly Sir James Hales) they were all buried in this chapel.*

In the lower south wing or cross isle, are several modern mural monuments, viz. of William Kingsley, archdeacon and prebendary; he died in 1647, and of Damaris his wife, who survived him, and died in October, 1678; another for the famous and learned Meric Casaubon; both he and his father Isaac Casaubon having been canons of this church; he died in 1671; one for John Castilion, S. T. P. dean of Rochester, and canon of this church, who died in 1688; against the principal pillar are two monumental compartments, one for Mrs. Frances Holcombe, wife of Samuel Holcombe, S. T. P. and prebendary, daughter of George Hetherington, gent. of London, and Susan his wife, of the antient family of Wilmer, in Yorkshire; of four children she bore, Frances, Samuel and Ann survived; she died in 1725; the other for Samuel Holcombe, S. T. P. above-mentioned; he died in 1761; this monument was erected by his children Samuel Holcombe, A. M. prebendary of Worcester, and Frances;

* In 1787 the cathedral being new paved, this chapel was removed, when the monuments in taking down were almost entirely destroyed. The figure of the Dean, and that of his brother which is mutilated, have since been placed in the chapel of the Virgin Mary. Of the inscriptions, that to the memory of the Dean is now the only one remaining perfect, which is placed between the two figures. See Todd's Deans of Canterbury, p. 80.

another for Miss Jane Hardres, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hardres, king's serjeant at law, and Philadelphia his wife; she died in 1675.

At the corner between the south door and St. Michael's chapel, is a mural monument for John Battely, S. T. P. rector of Adisham, and canon and archdeacon of this church and diocese; he died in 1708. On the other side of the entrance into the above chapel, against the corner pillar, is a marble monument of two compartments, for Herbert Randolph, A. M. eldest son of Herbert Randolph, esq. of this city, and Mary his wife, daughter of John Castilion, dean of Rochester. He married Catherine, daughter of Edward Wake, S. T. P. prebendary of this church; and after her death, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Denew, esq. He was first of Christ church, in Oxford, and then fellow of All Souls college; afterwards rector of Deal and of Woodchurch, and a six preacher of this cathedral.—Dart says, that in this isle were gravestones for Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hayman, and Thomas their only son. She died in 1615; he in 1634; for Mrs. Jane Hamand, rest obliterated; for . . . Crisp, citizen of London, obt. 1632, æt. 21; for Catherine, widow of Nicholas Drake, esq. who had by her former husband, William Kingsley, five sons and one daughter, descended from the Tothills, in Devonshire, and was the youngest of thirty-three children, of William Tothill, and survived them all. She died in 1622. For Jane Ansell, widow, daughter of Robert Moyle, esq. of Buckwell, obt. 1632. Near St. Michael's chapel, for William Belk, S. T. P. prebendary, obt. 1676; for Thomas Belk, S. T. P. prebendary, son of the former, obt. 1712. A small stone for Ursula Horsmonden, obt. 1682. These gravestones have all been removed from their places, and have been intermixed with those removed from the nave, on making the new pavement there and placed here, as has been already noticed before.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the east side of this isle, is St. Michael's, otherwise called the Somerset chapel, entirely filled with sculptured monuments, all which are entire and well preserved, owing to their not being erected to the memories of churchmen; almost a sure destruction to them, in the time of the great rebellion.

In the middle of this chapel is a beautiful and sumptuous raised tomb or monument of alabaster, on which lie, in full proportion, the effigies, excellently sculptured, of Margaret, daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir of Edmund Holand, both earls of Kent; beside her lie her two husbands: on her left John Beaufort, marquis of Dorset and earl of Somerset; and on her right Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Clarence;^u round the edge of the tomb were these two verses in brass, now worn away:

*Hic jacet in tumulo Thomas Clar. nunc quasi nullus:
Qui fuit in Bello Clarus nec clarior ullus.*

^u In one of the registers of this church, mention is made of the earl of Somerset's having been admitted during his life time into the fraternity of this convent. He died on April 21, being Palm Sunday, 1410. Thomas, duke of Clarence, second son of king Henry IV. was slain in battle in France, on Easter eve, 1421, anno 9 Henry V. The lady Margaret lived to a good old age, and dying a widow on Dec. 31, 1440, was buried here.—She erected this monument in her life time for herself and her two husbands. On her head, as well as the duke's, are *ducal coronets*; on her robes were depicted the *arms of England within a bordure, argent*. His arms were depicted on his breast. The duke of Clarence by his testament, dated July 10, 1417, directed to be buried in this cathedral, at the feet of his father, king Henry IV. and appointed his executors to purchase the patronage of some church, worth 40l. per annum, and to procure the same to be appropriated to the prior and monks of it, to maintain four secular priests there, to celebrate divine service for ever, and named in it king Henry V. his brother, his next heir. Margaret his wife survived him, by whom he left no issue, but he had one illegitimate son, called John the Bastard of Clarence, who was in the skirmish, in which his father was slain, and recovering his dead body from the enemy, carried it first to the duchess, who was then in Normandy, and from thence to Canterbury, where it was interred. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix. p. 462.

The

The mural monuments are ; on the left or north side, one for lieutenant-colonel Prude, slain at the siege of Mastricht, in the Belgic wars, in 1632. On it is his effigies clad in armour, kneeling on a cushion on one knee ; and underneath these verses :

*Stand soldiers ere you march, by way of charge
Take an example here, that may enlarge
Your minds to noble actions. Here in peace
Rests one whose life was war, whose rich increase
Of fame and honor from his valour grew,
Unbegg'd, unbought; for what he won he drew
By just desert : having in service been
A soldier till near sixty from sixteen
Years of his active life : Continually
Fearless of death, yet still prepar'd to die
In his religious thoughts : For midst all harms
He bore as much of piety as arms.
Now soldiers on, and fear not to intrude
The gates of death, by th' example of this Prude.*

He married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Spracklin, and had by her four sons and three daughters. His surviving son Searles erected this monument.

Next to this, eastward, is another monument, adorned likewise with much sculpture, for Sir Thomas Thornhurst and his lady. He was son of Sir Stephen Thornhurst, employed in the Dutch, German and Spanish wars, as a general, and was slain in the expedition against the Isle of Rhee, in 1627 ; by Barbara his wife, one of the coheirs of Thomas Shirley, esq. he had three children, Barbara, Anthony and Cecilia. On it are their effigies, his, clad in armour, in a reclining posture, holding his shield of arms in his left hand ; hers, lying at full length beside him, having a book in her right hand. Underneath are the figures of their three children ; above them all is a tablet with these verses :

*Stay gentle reader, pass not slightly by,
 This tomb is sacred to the memory
 Of noble Thornhurst; what he was and who
 There is not room enough in me to show,
 Nor his brave story out at length t' explain
 Both Germanies, the new found world and Spain,
 Ostends long siege and Newports battle tryed
 His worth; at last warring with France he dyed.
 His blood sealed that last conquest, for black Rhee
 Gave him at once a death and victory.
 His death as well as life victorious was
 Fearing lest Rhee (as might be brought to pass)
 By others might be lost in time to come
 He took possession till the day of doom.*

Eastward of the above is another handsome monument, for lady Thornhurst, sometime the wife of Sir Richard Baker, of Sifinghurst, by whom she had two daughters, the lady Grisogone Lennard and the lady Cicely Blunt. She died in 1609; on it is her effigies lying at full length, her head reclining on her right hand, and in her left a book; above is that of a man kneeling, with his hands joined and uplifted, he is clad in armour with his sword and spurs on. Underneath her figure, on one side the base, is that of dame Grisogone Lennard; on the other, that of dame Cicely Blunt, both kneeling in the full dress of the times.

The next monument still further eastward, is that of the lady Dorothy Thornhurst, daughter of Roger Drew, esq. of Dentworth, who after the decease of Dr. Hippocrates d'Otten, a celebrated physician of the illustrious family of Otten, in Holfatia, married a second time to Sir Stephen Thornhurst, and survived him. She died in 1620; on it is her effigies, kneeling, her hands joined and uplifted as in the attitude of prayer, as large as life, elegantly carved in alabaster; before her is a desk, with a book lying open on it. On the base of the tomb are these verses:

*Si Laudata Venus, Juno, si sacra Minerva,
 Quis te collaudet fœmina? talis eras;
 Te Te magnanimam, pulchram, Doctamq; Cadentem,
 Et talem tantis Dotibus urna teget?
 Spiritus astra ferit, sic inter Sidera Sidus,
 Cœlicolam recipit Cœlicolũmq; Domus.*

At the east end, a handsome one of white marble, for Miss Anne Milles, called the Beauty of Kent, having her bust carved in white marble on it; she was daughter of Samuel Milles, esq. and Anne his wife. She died unmarried in 1714, æt. 20. On the pavement below is a remarkable antient tomb of stone, coffin shaped, having a cross carved on the top, for archbishop Stephen Langton; only the head part of it is within the chapel, the wall of which crosses the middle of it, by which it appears that the old chapel, in which it was first erected, was of a larger extent than the present one.* Next is a mural monument, being a cenotaph, for Sir George Rooke, who lies buried in St. Paul's church, in Canterbury. On it is placed his bust, dressed in a large full curled wig, after the manner of Sir Cloudesly Shovel's, in Westminster abbey. He was son of Sir William Rooke, knight, and vice admiral of England. The French flying from the fight in 1692, he in an open boat, amidst the fire of great and small shot, in the presence of so many French, a deed scarce credible, having first prepared the fire ships, burnt thirteen ships of war near La Hogue; afterwards the difference between the Swedes and Danes being composed, he by his advice left the north in peace and returned southward, where a whole fleet of the enemies

* Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 4, says, "In the cross isle that standeth beneath the degrees of the quire southward lye buried in St. Annes chapel Simon Langhtoun and also another bithop of Cantewarbyri there lyeth also John Counte of So and another of them with a lady of Clarence."

convoying ships, were either burnt or taken at Vigo. He safely brought to England the galleons, ships of immense burthen, laden with treasure; and with the utmost integrity lodged the spoils in the public treasury. He took Gibraltar with the fleet in fewer hours than a regular army afterwards in vain besieged it months, and with the same career of success, his navy being much inferior in strength, he put to flight the whole French fleet, which, though well provided, dared not to hazard a battle. He retired after all to his paternal seat near this city, where he died in 1708; he married three wives; first, Mary Howe, of Cold Berwick, in Wiltshire; secondly, Mary Lutterell, of Dunster castle, in Somersetshire; and thirdly, Catherine Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, in Kent; by the second of whom he left George, his only son.

On the south side a mural monument of alabaster, for Sir James Hales, who being appointed treasurer in the expedition to Portugal, and returning from thence died in 1589; for Alice his widow, who died in 1592; and for Cheney Hales, their only son, who was snatched away by an untimely death. Richard Lee, esq. the surviving husband of the said Alice, erected this monument. On it, is sculptured a ship on the seas, on the side of which two men are putting down a man in armour, with his hands joined and uplifted, into the sea; underneath which, on the shore, is an elderly man with a beard, in a long loose gown and hood over his head, kneeling on a cushion, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer, before a stone desk, on which lies a book open; in the back ground is a small chapel and a few trees about it. On the side of the desk is a shield, being the arms of Lee, impaling those of dame Alice Hales; in a compartment underneath, is the effigies of a youth in a cloak, kneeling on a cushion before a stone desk, on which is a book open, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer.

Next

Next to this, in the corner, is a handsome one, with military trophies, for brigadier Francis Godfrey, groom of the bedchamber to prince George of Denmark, and a colonel in the army. He died in 1712.

There are two small brass plates fixed to the walls of this chapel; one against the north wall for prior Richard Oxinden, who died in 1338; the other against the south wall for prior Robert Hathbrand, who died in 1370. On each are engraved their figures; they were both buried in this chapel.

At the entrance of this chapel, upon a gravestone, are the arms of Musgrave, and an inscription to the memory of Mary Musgrave, descended by the mother from the noble family of the Whartons; she died in 1623, æt. 19; and near the foot of the duke of Clarence's monument, a gravestone for Sir Edward Master, eldest son of Jacob Master, esq. of East Langdon, who married Ethelred Streynsham, eldest daughter and coheir of Robt. Streynsham, esq. of Ospringe, who having been married forty years, and become the father of fifteen children by her, died in 1648.

In the opposite or north cross isle, commonly called the martyrdom, against the north wall is the monument of archbishop Peckham,^x under an arch, which has been adorned with carving and gilding; this is of stone, but the effigies of the archbishop, lying at length in his pontifical habit, is of oak wood, entirely sound, near five hundred years old. It is not fixed to the tomb, but lies fastened to a slab of the same wood, none of which has seemingly ever been painted. The upper part of the mitre is wanting;^y he died in 1292.

Next

^x Some have doubted if this is archbishop Peckham's monument. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. ascribes it to him, of which see hereafter.

^y It seems singular that this figure should be left so exceedingly plain, when all the rest of the monument is profusely painted and gilt, and that it should not be fixed to the rest of the tomb, but

Next to this, against the same wall, is the monument of archbishop Warham, of beautiful gothic stone-work; on which is the figure of the archbishop, lying at full length in his pontifical habit; the brasses of the coats of arms on the base of the tomb, have been purloined. He died in 1534. This beautiful monument has lately been thoroughly cleaned from the white-wash which covered it, so that it now displays all its original beauties and perfect elegance of gothic architecture; and for the future preservation of this and the other monuments in the martyrdom, the dean and chapter, at whose expence this improvement has been made, have inclosed the whole with an iron railing.

Against the east wall, where was formerly the altar of St. Thomas Becket, close to the passage into the undercroft, is a mural monument, for Alexander Chapman, S. T. P. on which is his bust in white marble. He was archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, and prebendary of this church; he died in 1729. Near the cloister door is a mural tablet, for the Rev. John Clerke, A. M. born at Witney, in Oxfordshire, and lastly, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Bothaw and St. Swithin, London; who after a short stay at the deanry here, whither he had retired on account of his health, died in 1700. His widow Rebecca, daughter of George Hooper, gent. of Worcestershire, erected this monument. At a small distance from this is another, for Priscilla, daughter of Thomas Fotherbye, esq. wife of William Kingfley, gent. She died in 1683.

At the entrance of this isle is a gravestone, over John Bargrave, S. T. P. canon of this church, who

but be moveable. This has made some suppose, that it never originally belonged to it, but was a figure placed occasionally over the grave of any deceased archbishop, immediately after his interment, and remained there till his gravestone or monument was ready for it.

died in 1680; and further in it another, for James Jefferies, S. T. P. canon likewise of it, who died in 1689; and one near archbishop Peckham's monument, for Dr. Charles Elstob, a prebendary of this church. On the pavement are several large stones, which have been robbed of their brasses. There are three of these over the graves of archbishops Ufford, Stafford and Dean; and three more over those of the priors Finch, Selling, and Goldstone, all which appear to have been richly inlaid, having had on them their portraits, in their pontifical habits, shields of arms, inscriptions, &c.^z

In this place Mr. Somner says, there was in his time, a stone with an inscription on brass, in Latin, for Sir John Fineux, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Paston. He was chief justice of the king's bench, under both the reigns of king Henry VII and VIII. and was a great benefactor to the convent of the White Friars, in this city. Another for dame Tufton Montague, wife of Sir James Montague, attorney-general to queen Anne, obt. 1712. In the south-west corner, one for Dr. Thomas Fotherby, the son of Thomas and grandson of Martin, bishop of Salisbury; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Manwaring Hammond, esq. obt. 1710. Adjoining to the east side of this cross isle, and separated from it only by a gothic screen of open work, is the chapel, formerly called the Virgin Mary's, but now the Dean's chapel, from several deans of this church having been buried in it; six of them being deposited here since the reformation. The first of these was Richard Rogers, S. T. P. who lies under a handsome table monument, on the north

^z Ieland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. says, "In the cross isle betwixt the body of the chirche and the quire northward ly buried Pechem and Wareham also under flate stones of marble Deane afore priour of Lanthony and another bishop. The lyith the olde priour was so wel letterid."

side. He was suffragan to the archbishop of Canterbury, and thirteen years dean of this church; and died in 1597. On the south side is a tomb, the sides of which are adorned with sculpture of skulls, human bones and other such emblems of mortality, erected for dean Charles Fotherbye, of Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, archdeacon, then prebendary, and lastly, dean of this church; he died in 1619. His widow Cecilia lies buried in the same tomb.^a Near to this, on the same side, is a mural monument, having on it the effigies of dean John Boys, sitting in his study, with a table and reading desk before him, leaning his head on his hand. The pillars and entablature, on which are four escutcheons of his arms, and those of the deanry, are of the Ionic order, all of white marble; he died suddenly in his study, in the year 1625. At the east end under the window is a handsome mural monument for dean Thomas Turner, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, London, then dean of Rochester, and lastly dean of this church; he died in 1672. On the north side is an oval half length painting on copper, for dean Isaac Bargrave: it is copied from one of Cornelius Janson, in the deanry; it is inclosed in a beautiful frame of white marble, at the bottom of which is his coat of arms and inscription; he died in 1642. Here likewise was intombed Elizabeth Dering his wife, who died in 1667.

About the middle of the chapel is a black marble stone and inscription for dean John Potter, S. T. P. who died in 1770, and for Martha his wife; on opening the grave for the dean, some bones were found which might probably be those of prior Goldstone, the founder of this chapel, and buried in it.

^a At the ends of his tomb, many of the first ornaments have been cut away, to make room for something that required more than the tombs take up, both in length and height, but whether altars or monuments, does not appear.

Near the entrance is a memorial for James Wedderburn, born at Dundee, in Scotland, dean of the royal chapel there, and lastly bishop of Dumblain, for four years; he died in 1639; and another for John Bouchier, archdeacon of Canterbury, who died in 1495, whose coat of arms, as well as several devices and legends relating to him, are dispersed throughout the east window of this chapel.

In the upper south isle, adjoining to the choir, under the second south window eastward, even with the wall, is the tomb of archbishop Walter Reynolds, who died in 1327, with his effigies in his pontifical robes, lying at full length on it, but much defaced, the inscription round it obliterated; and at the feet of it, under the next window, that of archbishop Hubert Walter, who died in 1193, of the like form, only with a dog at his feet, and in the same condition. Their robes were once adorned with the armorial bearings of their families;^b but a thick covering of white-wash, the usual modern embellishment of church monuments, has for a long time hid the remains of them; the inscription on the latter tomb was hardly discernable in Weever's time, and the place only is now to be traced where it once was. On the opposite or north side next the choir door, is the monument of archbishop cardinal Kemp, on the south side of the presbytery, having an inscription round it in brass, all entire to this day; he died in 1454.—Next above this, on the south side of the high altar, is that of archbishop Stratford, who died in 1341, having his effigies on it, lying at length in his pontifical dress, made of alabaster, but without any inscription. Above this is the monument of archbishop Sudbury, who being beheaded by the rebels in London in 1381, his body was brought hither and buried

^b Archbishop Reynolds's robes were of azure, powdered all over with golden griffins.

in this tomb; a fragment of his epitaph round it in brass yet remains. To this tomb the mayor and aldermen of this city were used to come, with much form and ceremony, yearly to visit it, in grateful commemoration of the great benefactions he had made to this city.^c

Opposite to this last, is the tomb of archbishop Mepham, of black marble, making a part of a very elegant screen of stone work between this side isle and St. Anselm's chapel, under the great south window of which is a raised part said to be the tomb of archbishop Bradwardin, who died in 1349, but without any inscription or ornament.

In this chapel, at first dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, were deposited the remains of St. Anselm, who died in 1107, whence it was afterwards called by his name; this chapel having escaped the fire, it is probable his bones rested here till the reformation, when it is reasonable to suppose, his relics met with the same fate from the king's commissioners, that those of Becket, Winchelsea, and others in this church did, which had been the objects of popular superstition.

At the north-east corner of the cross isle or wing below this chapel, was, as is conjectured, the tomb of archbishop Winchelsea; in this place, where he is said to have been buried in 1313, there are some broken places in the great pillar, and several marble pillars adjoining to it are so broken as to shew plainly that some high built monument or the like, had been once erected there; most probably it was demolished at the time of the reformation, on account of the great veneration he was held in by the common people.

^c At Sudbury, the place of his birth, they claim to have his body buried in St. Gregories church; and some time ago they shewed his head there.

On the opposite side of the choir, in the north isle are two monuments; on the south side of it adjoining to the choir, being the westernmost of the two, is that of archbishop Chicheley, who died in 1443, founder of All Souls college; it was made in his life time at his own expence,^d and is very rich in carving, gilding and painting; there are several small figures of the apostles; of death, time, &c. round the two pillars at the ends of it; upon the tomb, which is of marble, lies the effigies of the archbishop in his pontifical dress, his cross beside him, as in full health; at his head are two angels sitting, and at his feet two priests kneeling, in the attitude of prayer; underneath the tomb is hollowed, and at the bottom of it, as an emblem of that mortality and humiliating state to which he was one day to come, is the archbishop's figure again represented as an emaciated corpse, almost naked. The inscription on brass round it is entire.^e

The other monument, higher up on the northern side of the high altar, is that of cardinal archbishop Bourghier, erected by himself in his life time, as has been already noticed before. It is a high and stately monument, composed of Bethersden marble, the front of which is full of niches, once filled with small figures, but they have been long since taken from thence; the inscription round it in brass is still entire; he died in 1486.

Opposite this tomb, over the door of the audit room, is a small mural tablet to the memory of Tho. Cocks, auditor and register of this church, in the beginning of the last century.

^d It is said to have been sculptured in Italy.

^e This beautiful monument of their founder, was formerly kept in constant repair and preservation, at the expence of All Soul's college. But the allowance made for that purpose has been for some years withdrawn, and the college has in vain been applied to on this account.

Ascending the steps at the east end of this isle, we come to the Trinity chapel; built behind the high altar of this church, the place in the midst of which the rich and much adorned shrine of St. Thomas Becket formerly stood, and which, from the sanctity of it, was reserved for the tombs and burials of such only as were of high rank and distinction.

The pillars of this chapel were built to form a circle round the eastern part of the above shrine, and between them, all the monuments in it, except one, are placed. The first on the north side, is that of king Henry IV. and his queen, Joane of Navarre, who was his second wife;† their effigies, in their royal robes and crowned, curiously sculptured of white marble or alabaster, lying at full length on it; his feet against *a lion couchant*, hers against *a leopard*, (the queen on the right hand,) under a canopy carved, painted and gilded, having on it three shields, one with the arms of *England* and *France* quarterly; another with the same, impaling *Evreux* and *Navarre*, and a third, *Evreux* and *Navarre* quarterly; all these on a ground diapered with *eagles volant*, and the word *Soverayne*, as the king's device and motto; and *ermine*, *collared and chained*, with the word *Attemperance* for that of the queen. There is likewise a tablet, at

† Stow says, that she died on July 9, anno 1437, at Havering, in Essex, from whence her body was first removed to Bermondsey, and thence conveyed to Canterbury, and was there solemnly intombed by king Henry her husband, who died on March 20, 1413; and had by his will, made about three years before his death, ordered his body to be buried here. Stow, in his Annals, Weever, and Brook in his Catalogue of the Kings of England, say, that the king was buried by the lady Mary his first wife, in the monastery of Christ-church; and Weever gives that reason for his being buried there. But we are otherwise informed by Henry de Knighton, who assures us, col. 2741, that anno 1394, Mary, the wife of Henry, earl of Derby, afterwards king Henry IV. was buried in the New College at Leicester.

the foot of the tomb on which is the painting of an angel, standing and supporting a large escutcheon, charged with the same achievements. The devices and mottos above-mentioned enrich the cornice of the canopy, but what is particular, the word *Soverayne* and *the eagles* are on the side where the queen lies, and *the ermines* and *Attemperance* on the side of the king. Against the pillars at the head of the monument hangs a tablet, painted with the murder of archbishop Becket, now much decayed.^s

This monument has suffered not a little within memory; much of the rich carving of the canopies over the heads of the king and queen having been broken off and destroyed some few years ago, and the figures themselves have suffered greatly from the heavy hands of the careless and ignorant labourers, who have at times been employed and left to themselves to clean it.^h

^s All records agree that the king's corpse was brought by water to Faversham, and thence by land to Canterbury; where his funeral was celebrated with such pomp and state, as was suitable to his regal eminence; his son king Henry V. and the nobility being present, upon the Trinity Sunday following his death. But there was a story fabricated, by one of the persons who was in the boat, which brought the king's body by water towards Canterbury; that whilst they were on the passage, a great storm arose, which so endangered the lives of the persons in the vessel, as well as of the nobility, which followed in eight smaller ones; that in despair, they agreed to cast the corpse into the sea, which having done, there was immediately a calm; after which they carried on the coffin, covered over with cloth of gold, with all manner of solemnity to Canterbury, and there honorably buried it. *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. p. 373. *Pecke's Desid. Curios. B.* vii. p. 5. The story is printed at the end of Clement Maidstone's treatise of the martyrdom of Richard Scroope, archbishop of York, who was executed for treason against this king.

^h The ingenious Mr. Carter, the engraver, some few years ago made a curious and accurate draft, which he painted in water colours, of this monument, and has since engraved it.

On the opposite side to the above is the monument of Edward the black prince, the eldest son of king Edw. III. who died at the archbishop's palace here,ⁱ on June 8, anno 1376, and his funeral exequies were celebrated in this church on the feast of St. Michael following.^k It is a noble monument, very entire and very beautiful; his figure, large as life, lies at length on it, his feet against *a lion couchant*, all in gilt brass; the figure compleatly armed, except the head, on which is a scull-cap with a coronet round it, once set with stones, of which only the collets now remain; and from hence hangs a hood of mail down to his breast and shoulders; below which, is his furcoat of arms, *old France and England* quarterly; the head of the figure rests on a casque or helmet joined to his cap, which supports his crest (*a lion*) formed after the trophies above the monument, where are his gauntlets curiously finished and gilt; his coat, on which are the arms above-mentioned, quilted with fine cotton, and at least as rich as any of those worn now by the officers at arms on public occasions, but much disfigured by time and dust; and the scabbard of his sword, which appears by it to have been but a small one.^l His shield hangs upon a pillar near the head

ⁱ Thus Stow and others, but some historians say, he died at the royal palace at Westminster.

^k He is said to have given by his will, several jewels, vessels, and images of gold, rich vestments, &c. to this church, all which are recorded in the obituary. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 2, says, "Edwarde the black prince lyeth right agayne hym, (viz. king Henry the IVth.) under a pillar by South. He dyed in the Bishops palace in Cantewabyri and gave a great chalice of gold and cruettes of gold besides many other jocalles unto Christes church." But in his will, printed at length in Weever, p. 208, there is no mention of this whatever, nor any gift to the church of Canterbury.

^l The sword itself as is reported, was taken away by Oliver Cromwell.

of his tomb, on which are the same arms of *old France and England* quarterly; it once had handles to it.^m

Round the edge of the tomb is a long inscription in brass of French prose and verse, the whole of which is printed both in Weever, Sandford, Battely, and others; the former, being the only material part of it, is as follows:

Ly gist le noble Monfr. Edward aisnez filz du tres noble Roy Edward tiers: Prince d'Aquitaine & de Gales, Duc de Cornwaille & Count de Castre, qi morust, en la feste de la Trinite gestrit le viii jour de Juin l'an de grace mil trois cens Septante Sisine. lalm de qi Dieu eit mercy. Amen.

The sides and ends of the tomb are adorned with sculpture and shields of arms, on which are alternately

^m Mr. Bristow has been informed by the Rev. and learned Mr. Todd, a member of this church, that, in a curious and scarce book, entitled *The Elements of Armories*, by E. Bolton, 4to. Lond. 1610, there is a picture, and an account, of the *black prince's* target; which appears to have been then as conspicuous, as the other arms already described: From this book the picture opposite is copied, and the following account extracted:

“ Our Saxon ancestors vsed shields of skin, among whom for that the artificer put sheep-fells to that purpose, the great Athelstane king of England vtterly forbad by a lawe such deceit, as in the printed booke of Saxon lawes is extant to be seene. With this vsage of agglewing, or fastning hard tanned hides for defense, agrees their etymologie, who deriue *Scutum* the Latin of a shield, from the Greeke word *Σκύτος*, a skinne. The Triangular, (or Samnit) was vniuersallie among vs the ancient fashion of shields for men of armes, but not the onely. For assurance whereof, I will delight you with two diuerse proportions, the one of an honorary belonging to the most renowned Edward, prince of Wales, the other, (an honorarie also) appertaining to his third brother, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster. The sayd victorious princes toombe, is in the goodly cathedral church erected to the honor of Christ in Canterbvrie: There (beside his quilted coat-armour with halfe sleeues, taberd fashion, and his triangular sheild, both

nately the arms of *old France* and *England* quarterly, with a file of three points, over the shield a label, on

of them painted with the royall armories of our kings, and differenced with siluer labels) hangs this kinde of pavis, or targat, curiously (for those



Mirabile delin.

Barlow sculp.

times) embost, and painted, the schucheon in the bossie beeing worne out, and the armes (which it seemes were the same with his coate-armour, and not any peculiar deuise) defaced, and is altogether of the same kinde with that, upon which (Froisard reports) the dead body of the lord Robert of Dvras, and nephew to the cardinall of Pierregovert, was laid, and sent vnto that cardinall, from the battell of Poictiers, where the Blacke Prince obtained a victorie, the renoune whereof is immortall." pp. 66, 67, and 68.

Mr. Todd thinks it remarkable, that no notice should have been taken of this targat by the historians of the cathedral; and supposes that it shared perhaps the same fate with the renowned warrior's sword, which was stolen in the great rebellion.

which

which is the word *Houmout* in old English letters.—The other shield has his own arms, viz. *three ostrich feathers*, the quill end of each in a socket, with a label crossing, on which is his motto *Ich Dien*, and a label above the shield in like manner, as the other before-mentioned, with the like words *Ich Dien* on it.ⁿ On the canopy over the monument is painted the figure of our Saviour, now defaced, and the four Evangelists, with their symbols in small compartments at the four corners of it.

Between the two next pillars, eastward, is the elegant tomb of archbishop Courtney, who died in 1396, having his effigies in alabaster, dressed in his pontifical vestments, lying at full length on it, but without any inscription; many have contended this to have been only *a cenotaph*, as was frequently the custom in those times for great personages, and that the archbishop was buried in the chancel of the collegiate church at Maidstone, where there was a tomb and inscription, telling us that he lay buried there; but more of this will be found mentioned in the archbishop's life hereafter.

Under the next arch is a plain simple tomb for Odo Colignie, bishop elect of Beauvais, cardinal Chastilion, poisoned in 1571, as tradition reports, to prevent his embracing the Protestant religion, for which purpose he had come to England, and put himself

ⁿ These words perhaps, were designed to express the intrepid character he bore, as a soldier; *houmout*, signifying in the German language, a bold and high spirit; the other, *Ich Dien*, I serve as a dutiful son and subject. There seems to have been an altar opposite this tomb, where masses were celebrated for his soul; a stone step very much worn being under a window there; and within memory, the prince's *plume of feathers* and *the arms of France and England*, as on the monument, were in painted glass here; the escutcheon with the feathers has long been broken and lost; the other was some years ago taken away to mend a window in another place.

under the protection of queen Elizabeth.^o This tomb is no more than a covering of brick-work and plaister over the coffin, which is laid on the pavement, and is much in the shape and form of many of the like sort in our country church-yards. Those who appointed his remains to be laid in this honorable place, did not, to all appearance, think it worth while to be at the expence of a decent repository for them.

Opposite to this tomb, on the north side of the chapel, at the foot of king Henry IV.'s monument, is that of dean Wotton, who died in 1566; he was descended of a noble family in this county, and was an eminent statesman and an accomplished courtier; for he found means to continue in favour and to act in a public character under four reigns, in which there were as many changes in religion. His figure, which represents him kneeling on his tomb, his hands joined and uplifted, in the attitude of prayer before a desk, on which is a book lying open, is an excellent piece of sculpture, the head especially, which is said to have been taken from the life, and executed at Rome during his stay there; the countenance has vast expression in it; he is represented in his doctor's robes, bare-headed and with short curly hair and beard; by the figure he seems to have been of a very small stature.

Near the south wall of this chapel, opposite to archbishop Courtney's monument, is one by itself, of a very singular form; it is so unlike all the monuments since the conquest, which I have seen described, that it seems more like one of Saxon antiquity, being made in the manner and shape of their shrines, rather than Norman. It was designed to stand close to a wall, but does not do so here; it is shewn as the tomb of archbishop Theobald, but the general opinion is to the

^o See an account of him in Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2381 [c.] Strype's Annals, vol. ii. p. 238.

contrary,^p though it remains unknown for whom it was otherwise designed.

At the end of this chapel is a small circular building, being the eastern extremity of this church, called Becket's crown, in which, on the north side, is the tomb of cardinal archbishop Pole. It is a plain one, and of plaister, but of a form not inelegant; on it was this inscription, *Depositum cardinalis Poli*; above it there were, on the wall, some beautiful paintings *in fresco*, but these are sadly gone to decay, and there remains but little to be seen of them; but they are described to have been two angels supporting a shield of the cardinal's arms of eight coats, and between them two cherubims, holding a cardinal's hat; over this tomb is still remaining an old painting of St. Chrysofom carrying our Saviour over a river.

^p Archbishop Theobald's remains after the fire in 1174, were deposited, says Gervas, under a marble tomb, before the altar of St. Mary, in the nave of the church, and we have no account where they were removed to, on the rebuilding of it.— If the remains lately found there as above-mentioned, a few years ago, were not his, they might perhaps have been, together with his tomb, removed to this place; and the present one here then may be the same mentioned by Gervas, for it can hardly be supposed that they removed the one without the other.

Some have conjectured this tomb to have been erected for archbishop Anselm, and that his relics were removed hither from the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, where they had been before deposited. St. Anselm being a native of Piedmont the late king of Sardinia, in king George II.'s reign, was desirous of having his remains sent over to him, and his ambassador in England so far succeeded as to obtain leave and authority to have a search made here, for that purpose. A person, commissioned accordingly, applied to the late Mr. Gostling, whom he thought the best able to assist him in his enquiry, for his opinion, whether this tomb might not probably contain the remains of that prelate; but he was so fully convinced by him, that all search after any such would be fruitless, that the monument was left untouched, and the search was entirely laid aside.

HAVING

HAVING described the monuments and burials in the upper part of this church, I shall now descend to the cript or undercroft, where there are but few monuments or gravestones remaining. That part of the undercroft, now used as the French church, has the pavement so entirely covered with a coating of dirt so thick, that whatever remains on the original pavement, cannot be seen; but beyond this part of the undercroft, being the western extremity of it, there is to be seen a gravestone laid over one of the archbishops or priors, having had on it his portrait in his pontifical habit and shields of arms, and otherwise richly ornamented, all in brass, which has been long since torn away from it.^a

Further eastward from the French church, nearly under the high altar, is the monument of cardinal archbishop Morton, who died in 1500; his figure in his pontifical habit lies at length on it; around the arch over it, there have been many small figures and much ornamental sculpture. This was a very costly and superb monument, but the zealots in the time of the great rebellion defaced it shamefully; at a small distance nearly eastward from it, is his gravestone, in the middle of what was formerly the chapel of the Virgin Mary, which appears to have had on it his portrait, in his pontifical habit, with shields of arms and other ornaments in brass, all long since torn from it; by his will he directed to be buried before the image of the blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called our Lady of the Undercroft.^b His monument, as above-mentioned, is between two pillars near the south-west corner of the chapel.

^a Leland says, in his Itin. vol. vi. there lyeth x bishops (that is archbishops) buried in the cryptes.

^b Mr. Collier says, he was buried under the choir, in a fine chapel, built by himself.

On the south side of this chapel, close to the outside of it, there is a handsome monument for Joane, daughter of Bartholomew de Burgherft, lady Mohun, prepared and set up at her own cost;^a on the tomb is her figure, lying at full length; the inscription in French, being *pour dieu priez por l'ame Jobane Burwaschs que fut Dame de Mohun*; but this has, as well as the rest of the monuments in this part of the undercroft, been from time to time much defaced by the carelessness of the workmen belonging to the church, who make this place the common repository for their materials, ladders and other such like unwieldy lumber; of course it is suffered to remain in a very filthy condition.

Not far distant south-eastward from this, is an ancient tomb for Isabel, countess of Athol, on which is

^a From the charter or instrument of her chantry, recorded in a leiger of this church, and dated in 1395, anno 19 Rich. II: we learn, that she lived in the days of that Prince and wrote herself lady Dunster, (*Domina de Donefleece*) wife of John de Mohun, of Dunster, being descended, as it seems, from that noble house of the Mohun's, of Dunster castle, in Somersetshire. By the indenture between her and the prior and convent, in consideration of her payment of 350 marcs sterling, and certain utensils and accoutrements convenient for her chantry; (with which money the manor of Selgrave was purchased and amortized to the monks, with the king's licence), they granted to her a perpetual chantry, and covenanted with her, that when she died, her corpse should be laid in the tomb, which she had of her own cost prepared and set up, near the altar of our Lady in the undercroft; and being so intombed there, should never be removed, nor the name of the tomb altered, but be honorably kept, and 5s. per annum to the clerk, who kept the Lady chapel, for keeping clean her tomb, with many other matters in the indenture; which, that the chantry might not be forgotten with their successors, the monks caused to be enrolled and recorded in their martyrology, that upon her obit day it might be annually recited. See Battely's Somner, p. 100. The dean and chapter now possess the above manor, but the intent of it, as to the tomb, has been long since neglected.

her figure at full length;¹ this has suffered likewise much within these few years; three handsome panels of alabaster on the front of it, with shields of arms, having either through carelessness or mischief, been beat down from it; these lay for some years entire enough to have been replaced with little expence and trouble, but they are now lost and destroyed.

Still further eastward, there are several bodies interred, especially in that part which composes the vaults allotted to the first prebendary; these lie nearly even with the pavement, the stones of which seem to form the lids of the coffins.

Besides those who we know had monuments or memorials on their gravestones in this church, there were others, who were buried in it, for ought that we know, without any; several of these, among which are many of the first archbishops, with their places of sepulture, have already been mentioned, in the account of the fabric of the church; notwithstanding which, it may not be unacceptable to take some notice here of the burial-places of the several archbishops, from the time of St. Augustine, the first of them, who, as well as the nine succeeding archbishops, including Nothelm, were buried in St. Augustine's monastery, as was afterwards archbishop Jambert; Elfin, archbishop elect, died in the Alpes with cold, and was buried abroad, but where is not known. Archbishop Robert being ejected in 1052, died and was buried in the abbey of Gemetica, in Normandy.— Archbishop Stigand was buried at Winchester.— Archbishop Baldwin died, and was buried in the Holy Land. Archbishop Reginald, his successor, died within a few days after his election, and was buried

¹ She was daughter of Richard de Chilham, natural son of king John, wife first of David Strabolgi, earl of Athol, and afterwards of Alexander Baliol; she died at Chilham in Feb. 1292. See Weever, p 214.

in the church of Bath, of which diocese he was bishop. Archbishop Richard Wethershead, in his return from Rome, died and was buried at St. Gemma. St. Edmund, archbishop, died and was buried in foreign parts. Archbishop Boniface died and was buried in the country of Savoy; and Robert Kilwardbye, his successor, died and was buried abroad, at Viterbo, in Italy. Archbishop Langham died and was buried at Avignon, whence his body was afterwards removed to Westminster abbey, of which place he had been abbot. The number of those, who were not buried in this church, being twenty one.

Those who were buried in it, having neither monument or gravestone at this time, whose places of burial in it have been already pointed out before, were the archbishops Cuthbert, Bregwin, Athelard, Wlfred, Fleologild, Ceolnoth, Athelred, Plegmund, Athelm, Wlfelm, Odo, Dunstan, Athelgar, Siricius, Elfric, Elphage, Living, Agelnoth, Edfin, Lanfranc, Anselm, Rodulph, Corboil, Theobald, Thomas Becket, Richard, Winchelsea, Islip, Wittlessey and Arundel; these are in number thirty. The archbishops Walter, Langton, Peckham, Reynolds, Mepham, Stratford, Bradwardin, Sudbury, Courtney, Chicheley, Kemp, Bourghchier, Morton, Warham and Pole, in number fourteen, have monuments still remaining, as described before; as are the gravestones of archbishops Ufford, Stafford and Dean, making in the whole together forty-eight archbishops, who have been buried in this church, all whose remains, except those of archbishops Becket and Winchelsea, still rest within it.

There is no memorial extant of the sepultures of any of the primary deans of this church, who presided over it, instead of priors, before archbishop Lanfranc's time. Of the priors of this church, I shall observe that of the first six and twenty, ten of whom were translated to higher preferments, four of them

resigned, two of them were deposed, and one of them died at Rome. The remaining nine of them continued priors to the time of their death, but we have no record or memorial of the places of their interment, except that of Wibert in 1167, in the chapter-house, and the two inscriptions, the one at the foot of a buttress on the outside of the north wall; the other on the outside of the south wall of the church nearest to archbishop Becket's chapel; which are conjectured to have been placed there, the first in memory of prior Lee, who died in 1234; the last for prior Nicholas de Sandwich, his successor, who died in 1289; both which will be noticed hereafter.

Among the rest of the priors, Richard Oxinden and Robert Hathbrand, were buried in St. Michael's chapel, where their inscriptions on brass plates still remain. The priors Finch, Selling and Goldstone, the second of that name, were buried in the martyrdom, where their gravestones, though robbed of their brasses, still remain. Prior Thomas Chillenden was buried in the nave of the church, towards the south side of it, just by archbishop Arundel; prior Woodnesborough, just above him, and prior Eleham just above him; prior Salisbury lies also in the upper part of the nave of the church, the gravestones of all whom were remaining over them, till they were of late removed on the laying down the new pavement of the nave.

Prior Thomas Goldstone, the first of that name was buried in the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, founded by him, now called the dean's chapel. There is nothing known of the burial places of the priors Gillingham, Mongeham, Oxney, and Petham, nor of William Molash, whose death is recorded in the register of the church; some of them most probably were buried in the chapter-house, but which of them, excepting Wibert, is not known. The several inscrip-

tions on their gravestones in this church, will be mentioned hereafter, in the account of them.

The burials of the several deans of this church since the new foundation of it, have been noticed already in the description of their monuments in the different parts of it, viz. of dean Wotton in the Trinity chapel, of dean Nevill in the late chapel, called by his name, on the south side of the nave, and of the deans Rogers, Fotherbye, Boys, Bargrave, Turner, and Potter, in the dean's chapel.

There was but one archdeacon buried in this church before the reformation, viz. archdeacon Bourgchier, who lies in the dean's chapel, and but one since Dr. Kingsley, who was buried in the lower south cross isle, except dean Fotherbye, is mentioned, who had been likewise archdeacon.

The prebendaries interred in this church are many, all whom, and the several places where they lie, may be found in the account of them hereafter, taken from their memorials, their wills, and the parish register of this church.

To these burials may be added that of queen Ediva, who was laid in the same grave with archbishop Living; of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel,^u and of Gerald Fitzmaurice, who was justice of Ireland in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign.^w

There were many persons, without doubt, buried in this church, who from the high estimation it was held in, were mostly of note and superior quality, who have no memorials at present left of them; nor

^u See Rapin, vol. i. p. 508.

^w King Henry III. in his 28th year, issuing his commands from Rochester, to the keepers of the archbishopric, to cause a fair stone to be laid in this church, over the body of Gerald Fitzmaurice, justice of Ireland, with his shield of arms, who died at Canterbury. See Stow, B. i. p. 136.

are their particular places of sepulture, or even their names known.*

The parish register of this church does not begin till the year 1564, anno 4th Elizabeth; by it the burials in it appear to have for the most part been those of persons of family, clergymen of eminent note, or members of this church and their families. Besides those whose monuments and gravestons have been mentioned before, the register mentions the burials of the lady Edmondes, brought from beyond seas in 1615; Sir John Cullimore in 1620; the lady Lovelace in 1627; Sir John Wild in 1635; the lady Fotherbye in 1686; the lady Mansfield in 1643; lady Wild and lady Heyman, both in that year; Awdry lady Master in 1658; Sir John Fotherbye in 1666; Charles, earl of Bellamont and baron Wotton, in 1602; the lady Hardres in the south cross isle, and lady Rebecca Parker in the same, in 1691; the lady Anne Head, of these precincts, in the same, in 1711, near her father and mother; Sir William Boys in the nave, in 1744, and the lady Anne his widow, in 1753; and Chaworth Brabafon, earl of Meath, in the south isle of the nave, in 1763.

Besides which there are frequent entries in it, among others, of the burials of the families of Master, Somner, Randolph, Spracklyn, Simpson, Wilsford, and Hardres.

In the wills registered in the Prerogative-office in Canterbury, I find, among others, the following di-

* Among the manuscripts in the Cotton libr. MSS. CLAUDIUS, B. ix. 2 f. 265, are the names of the martyrs, confessors and virgins, whose bodies have been buried in the metropolitical church of Canterbury; printed in Dart, append. p. xxvi. No. ix. Among the Harleian manuscripts is one, No. 1366-2, containing church notes, such as arms, epitaphs, &c. taken in the cathedral, archbishop's palace, chapter-house, crypts, cloisters, deanry, in the parochial churches and in Sir Thomas Wood's house in Canterbury, in 1599.

rections for burials in this church ; of John Charte, *alias* Toppenden, a petty canon, in 1556, in the nave ; John Honywood, of Sene, in Newington, in 1557 ; Richard Fysher, alderman in 1575, in the nave ; William Roberts, of St. Alphage, in 1583, beside his father ; Richard Baseley, of these precincts, preacher of the gospel, in 1585, in the nave near the bodies of John Bale and Robert Pownall, his companions in exile, professors and preachers of God's word, whose goodness had restored them to their native country ; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rooke, gent. late of Mersham, in 1599 ; William Heyman, of these precincts, the same year, beside his sister Emlen Heyman, and his brother and sister Hill ; George Smith, gent. of St. Mildred's, in 1610 ; Nicholas Parker, of the precincts, in 1617, in the nave near his late wife ; Mrs. Mary Sympson, of the same, in 1617, in her husband's grave ; Francis Tooke, late of the lady Wootton's palace, in 1626, in the nave ; Anne Seller, of Christ-church, widow, in 1625, in the same, near her late husband John Seller, clerk, B. D. Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Beacon, M. D. of Canterbury, in 1629, and directed a tomb stone to be laid there, with an inscription, shewing that her father and brother were there buried ; George Marson, clerk, of Christ-church, in 1632, on the south side of the church, in the narrow place between Sir Stephen Thornhurst's chapel and the stairs there, going up behind the choir ; Thomas Boys, gent. of St. Gregorys, in 1625, in the grave in which his first wife lay, a small remembrance to be made upon a stone for his two wives, himself and his daughter Frances ; Thomas Hovenden, alderman of Canterbury, in the north isle, near his only daughter Anne ; and Frances, widow of John Bargrave, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, in 1686, in the nave near her father Sir John Wild, deceased.

The cemeteries of this church, adjoining to it, were not appropriated, especially the larger or outward one, to the members of it only, but to the inhabitants of the city in general, till of late years. In the wills in the Prerogative-office before-mentioned, I find mention of the following burials in them.

Of Thomas Prowde, of St. Alphage parish, in 1468, near the porch of the church, where his wife was buried near him, in 1493; Richard Clerk, rector of Great Mongeham, in the cemetery in 1476; John Webbe, of Canterbury, in the same year; just within the gate near the sepultures of Roger Laborne, John Wilcocks, of this city, in 1485; Joan Bettenham in 1490; John Brimme, clerk, in the same year; Peter Maxey, clerk, chaplain of the prince's chantry, in 1492; John Rotheram, of Northgate, in 1494, and Margaret his wife, in 1499; Henry Pygott, of St. Alphage, in the inner cemetery in 1500; Elizabeth Colphin, of St. Elphis, in 1501, in the sanctuary of Christ-church, near her children; John Hawkyns, chantry priest of Arundel's chantry, in 1511, in some holy place within the precincts, as the lord prior and convent should devise, and in his will mentions Sir Philip his fellow chaplain, and gives that joined close there to those of the house of the chantry; Thomas Sydrake, chaplain, of the city of Canterbury, in 1516, in the cemetery; James Corsume, chantry priest of prince Edward's chantry, in 1518, near the monument of Sir Richard Perefson, his late associate there, and mentions the chapels of the above chantry, St. Clement, St. Mary *subtus* undercroft, St. Augustine and St. John Baptist, near the tomb of St. Thomas, all in this church; Christopher Taylor, of St. Alphage, in 1518, in the sanctuary, under the yough tree; Agnes Vincent, in the same year in the cemetery, and mentions the children of the ambry of Christ-church, and gave to the prior and convent to admit her sister

of the chapter with them, her best gerdyll; Sir William Haddon, chantry priest of Christ-church, in 1529, near the sepulture of Sir John Lancaster; John Geamyn, of St. Margaret's, in 1525, in the seyn-tuary; he gave a legacy to the brotherhood of St. Loys, in Christ-church; John Bremar, of St. Alphage, in 1529, in the sanctuary; Sir Henry Arundel, one of the priests of the almery, in 1540, in the church-yard; Richard Burcharde, of Canterbury, in 1534, in the sanctuary, next Agnes his wife, and directed that his executors should provide two pair of stone crosses to be made and wrought after those standing at the sepulture of William Bremour; the one pair at his sepulture, the other at that of his wife; William Page, clerk, one of the chantry priests of Arundel's chantry, in 1549, in the church-yard, near the sepulture of Richard Peresey; he gave eight-pence a piece to the five chantry priests of Christ-church; Richard Thompson, clerk, petty canon in 1563; John Pettowse, clerk, petty canon in 1560, and Richard Turpyne, of St. Alphage, in 1574, against the tomb there.

THE PRIORY OF CHRIST-CHURCH.

AFTER St. Augustine had taken possession of the palace given him by king Ethelbert here, and had been consecrated a bishop at Arles, in France, it is recorded, that he founded a church and monastery close to it, in which he and his companions, who were monks, lived in common, according to certain rules of their monastic order; which, as it is by many affirmed, was the Benedictine, that is, followers of the order of the black monks of St. Benet, in which sort of community they continued to live till the time of archbishop Lanfranc, who came to the see soon after the Norman conquest, and according to the usage of his own country, being himself a Norman, altered
this

this manner of living, by separating his habitation and revenues from those of the convent.^y

At first the archbishops presided over their monks themselves, as chief governors; but the business of the see of Canterbury increasing so much, as to take up the whole of their attention, they were obliged to provide a substitute to preside over the convent, under the name of dean; but the first of these, that we have found mentioned, is upwards of 200 years after the foundation of it.^z

A LIST OF DEANS OF THIS PRIORY.

Ceolnoth is the first dean, whose name is to be found as such, in any record, being mentioned by several writers.^a He lived in the time of archbishop Wlfred, who came to the see in the year 807, but being promoted to the archbishopric in 832, on the death of Fleologild, the immediate successor in his place was

Ægelwin, who was constituted dean, as appears by a Saxon record,^b in whose time all the monks, except five, died of the plague, and the monastery became almost desolate, and the church deserted; for there were not left monks sufficient to celebrate in it, nor were there any found, partly through fear of the raging pestilence, and partly through terror of the Danes, who would take on them the monastical order, inso-much that the archbishop was obliged to fill up the vacant places with secular priests and clerks, in such number as was requisite for the due and decent performance of the service of the church, which, as well as the monastery, appear to have continued in the possession of these seculars, without any admission of regulars, for the space of about one hundred and fifty

^y Reyneri Apostolat. Benedict. Trac. Batt. Somn. p. 82.

^z See Angl. Sacr. tom. i. p. 135.

^a Annal. brev. Rossen. Steph. Birchington. Gervas Antiq. Britan. &c.

^b Battely's Somner, p. 139.

years;

years; but on archbishop Elfric's coming to the see in 993, he disliking the seculars, resolved to dismiss them, and to restore the monks; for which he obtained the pope's consent, which was confirmed by the king, at the archbishop's request, in the year 1006, as appears by the Saxon chronicle, which gives a full account of it.

I shall now return to the deans, who continued to preside over this monastery during the time that the seculars continued in the possession of it; Ægelwin, the dean, being dead, the obituary of this church, which does not mention the year of his death, records barely the names of^c

Kensin.

Alsin.

Maurice.

Ælfwin.

Alfric, in whose time, most probably, monks were again established in this church, as before-mentioned.

Egelnoth, a monk, was the next dean, who, as is intimated in the register of the church, and in the Saxon annals of Peterborough, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 1020; nine years before which, this city, with the inhabitants of it, had been almost entirely destroyed by the Danes, this church laid in ashes, and only four out of forty monks, who were then in the monastery, left alive; this was the state

^c Dart, p. 178, places the deans between Ægelwin and Egelnoth as follows: Alfric, Kinsyn, Maurice, Alfine, Ælfwine, Athelfine, Ælfwine the second, Athelfine the second; whose names as deans, though not the years of their deaths, are mentioned in the obituaries of this church. See manuscripts in Cotton library, marked Vitellius D. vii. 36, f. 68; Nero C. ix. 1. f. 1, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxv, xli. During the time of these deans lived Fridegod, a monk of this convent, an excellent master of the Greek and Latin tongues, a man of great piety and strict discipline; who wrote several books and treatises, one of which was, the life of archbishop Wilfrid, of York, which is extant in the Cotton library, Claudius A. l. i. See Dart, p. 178.

of it when Egelnoth succeeded to the see of Canterbury. He rebuilt the church and provided secular priests and clerks to officiate in it, in the room of the monks that had been slain; Gervas calls them monks, and says, they were like the canons of cathedral churches, who wore indeed the habit, but did not observe strictly the rules of the monastical order;^d but it ought to be remembered, that this was owing to the necessity of the times.

Egehric was a monk, and dean of this church, and elected bishop of Chichester in 1058.

Godric succeeded him, and according to Osbern, was a disciple of St. Alphage, and was present when the body of that saint was translated from London to Canterbury, in 1023.^e The narrative of which transaction is given by that writer, who was informed by Godric of all the solemnities of this translation; this dean was sent to Rome by archbishop Stigand for his pall, which journey was performed some years after he had been made dean of this church; he was succeeded in this dignity by

Henry, who was constituted first dean,^f and then prior of this church. The office was the same, only the name and title was changed, which was done by archbishop Lanfranc, who new modelled this, as well as the other churches in this kingdom, according to the usage and custom of his own country of Normandy.^g

^d See Decem. Scriptorum, col. 1650.

^e Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 19. Ang. Sacr. vol. 1. p. 232.

^f Vita Lanfranci, edit. Dacher, p. 7. Mr. Wharton observes in his Anglia Sacra, that the title of dean was given to the superior or prior of cathedral churches, till the middle of the 12th century.

^g Gervas, col. 1390, anno 1164, in his relation of the differences between king Henry II. and archbishop Becket, mentions, *Gilebertus Episcopus Londoniensis & Cantuariensis Ecclesie Decanus*, but this must be understood, as provincial dean to the metropolitan archbishop of Canterbury. See col. 1429.

A LIST OF THE PRIORS.

HENRY, above mentioned, had been some time abbot of Caen, in Normandy, and was probably brought over by archbishop Lanfranc, and made first dean, and then upon that archbishop's new modelling this church, prior of it about the year 1080, in which dignity he continued till 1096, when he was installed dean of Battel, in Suffex.^h

In his time flourished Osbern, the monk of this house, a learned and religious man, and much esteemed by archbishop Lanfranc. He was much skilled in music, of courteous behaviour, pleasant and witty conversation. He wrote in a good style, if we take Malmfbury's word, the life of St. Dunstan, and likewise of Elphage, archbishops; which last is in verse and prose, and other books; he lived till the year 1074.ⁱ

ERNULPH, a monk of this church, was constituted prior by archbishop Anselm,^k and was intrusted by him during his troubles with the rebuilding of this cathedral, at which time he is always mentioned by the name of venerable, either from his age or wisdom, or perhaps it might be for both, being stiled *Vir laude dignissimus & in scientia literali & Religione diu probatus*; and Malmfbury^l gives the highest commendations of him for his goodness, prudence and integrity, and for his honorable benefactions to the churches over which he presided, both here and at Peterborough, of which church he was promoted to be abbot;^m

^h Rayner, Apost. Benedict.

See Dart, p. 178.

^k See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 191.

^l De Gestis Pontific, l. i. p. 133.

^m Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 145, 236, says, he was promoted to be abbot in 1107, and afterwards, April, 1115, to the see of Rochester. See Flor. Wigorn, p. 479. Ang Sacr. vol. i. p. 297. Dart, p. 179. Cotton lib. MSS. marked Claudius, C. vi. 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, append. p. xxvii.

both which flourished under him in the greatest prosperity, and his departure from them was equally lamented, as may be seen recorded in the registers of both churches ;ⁿ and it appears that he well deserved this great character. He was lastly preferred to the bishopric of Rochester.^o

In his time lived Folgard, a monk of this priory, a man of much learning and singular piety ; he is said to have written the life of St. John of Beverley and other treatises, and the life of Odo, the first of which is in the Cotton library, *Faustina*, b. iv. 8.^p

CONRAD, a monk of this church, was elected prior in his room, and was, like him, a man of a public and generous spirit ; Edmer, speaking of him and his predecessor, says, that archbishop Anselm put all the affairs of this monastery at the disposal of his own friends, constituting Ernulph and Conrad, both monks of this convent, successively priors of it, at whose command and pleasure all the business of it should be ordered and managed. He was sometime confessor to king Henry I. and was translated from this priory anno 1126, to be abbot of Hulme, in Norfolk. He finished with great care and judgment, the rebuilding of this church, begun in his predecessor Ernulph's time, the beauty and elegance of which is recorded by the writers of those times. His benefactions to this church were exceedingly large, and are recorded to his honor in the obituary of it.^q

ⁿ Obituary of Christ-church, and register of Peterborough, entitled Swapham, the only one now to be seen.

^o It was given to him by his predecessor in it, Ralph, when translated to the see of Canterbury. See more of him in the catalogue of the bishops of Rochester ; and in Fox's acts and monuments, where there is a letter directed to him, and others concerning priest's marriages. Batt. Somn. p. 139, pt. 2, p. 114.

^p See Dart, p. 179.

^q Battely's Somner, p. 139, pt. 2, p. 114. See Cotton lib. MSS. marked Claudius, C. vi. 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxvi.

Edmer, a monk and chaunter of this monastery, at this time, was a learned man and wrote several books; among which were a treatise concerning the troubles of archbishop Anselm, whose faithful friend and companion he was; one on ecclesiastical liberty, some historical tracts, the life and acts of the archbishops Anselm and Elphege, in prose and verse; of St. Wulfred and other miscellaneous pieces. He was afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, and in 1120 was elected bishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, but having laid aside his intention of governing that bishopric, returned next year to his former station here.^f

GOSFRID succeeded him as prior, and was afterwards in 1128, being a man eminently religious, according to the continuator of Florence of Worcester, at the suit of David, king of Scots, and with the consent of archbishop William Corboil, chosen abbot of the monastery of Dunfermelin, in Scotland.^g

ELMER, or AILMER, as his name is written by some, succeeded Gosfrid the same year, being a monk likewise of this monastery, and continued prior nine years, dying in 1137. Gervas calls him *Vir magnæ simplicitatis & eximiæ Religionis*; and he certainly bore a great character for learning and piety. He wrote divers treatises mentioned by Pitseus, in whom more may be learned both of him and his two contemporaries above-mentioned.^h

JEREMIAS, another monk of this monastery, succeeded as prior the same year, anno 1137, by the vote and election of the monks, the see of Canterbury being then void; though at first he was much in favour with archbishop Theobald, yet afterwards incurring his displeasure, he deposed him from his priorship in

^f See Dart, p. 179.

^g The king of Scots petition for this purpose, is still extant, among the records of this cathedral.

^h Battely's Somner, p. 140. Harpsfield, p. 3. See Gervas, col. 1343. See Dart, p. 180.

1143, and placed one Walter in his room; upon which Jeremias appealed to the pope, Innocent II. who, against the archbishop's will, restored him to his office, and Walter was displaced and retired to Dover; but the former, dreading perhaps the uneasiness of continuing here under the archbishop's displeasure, renounced his government of this priory shortly after of his own accord; in consideration of which, he had however 100 marcs given him to pay his debts, and Walter was again received in his stead.^u

WALTER, above mentioned, was surnamed Durdent, one of which name is mentioned by Pitseus, in his appendix to his catalogue of English writers, in all probability, this very prior, giving him a large encomium for his great learning, especially in divinity, and mentioning some of his works. He was removed from hence and preferred to the bishopric of Coventry, to which he was elected by the convent there in 1149,^w and afterwards was consecrated in this church.

WALTER, surnamed Parvus or Petit, chaplain to archbishop Theobald, succeeded as prior, being instituted by the archbishop, with the advice of the convent. He afterwards displeased the archbishop so much, that he deposed him from this dignity in the year 1153, and afterwards had him conveyed to Glou-

^u Godwyn and Parker, in *Vita Theobaldi*, Matthew Paris, p. 103. Prior Jeremias is mentioned by Harpsfield, in his relation of the new work, at Dover, by Corboyl. Batt. Somn. p. 140. Gervas speaks much of this prior. See *Decem. Script.* col. 1312, 1343, 1359, and says, he retired to St. Augustine's monastery, where he died.

^w Gervas, col. 1311, in *Episcopatum Castrensis Ecclesie Vocato*. Col. 1367, *Coventrensis*. Col. 1359, 1367. Battely's Somner, p. 140, pt. 2, p. 115. *Annal. Burton*, anno 1153. The autograph of his profession still remains among the archives of this church.

cester, where he was kept in prison as long as the archbishop lived.*

WIBERT, sub-prior of this church, succeeded him in the priorship; he was a man worthy to be commended and admirable in good works, says Gervas.^y His benefactions to this church are recorded in the obituary; among other things, he gave a large bell, which required thirty-two men to ring it, and restored the wood of Chartham to the convent; he caused the conduits of water to be made in all the offices within the court of the priory;^z he died on 5 cal. October, 1167, and was buried in the chapter-house of this monastery,^a where his gravestone remained till within these few years. It had once this inscription in brass on it: *Hic jacet Wibertus quondam prior hujus ecclesie.*

ODO^b succeeded Wibert, and was prior in archbishop Becket's days, and is the same person undoubtedly whom Pitseus calls St. Odo; a man of approved virtue and eminent learning.^c After that archbishop's death, the king fearing the election of another prelate who might tread in the same steps, and by his turbulence give him future trouble, requested this prior, with much intreaty, that for his peace and content of mind, such a one might be elected, whom he should appoint, and accordingly named a bishop, who was to his liking a plain single man; but the prior, without dissembling, answered, that he neither would, nor could without the consent of his convent, give any promise; and soon afterwards, in opposition to the

* Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1313, 1367, 1369, 1667. Battely, pt. 2, p. 115.

^y Gervas, col. 1313. See MSS. Cotton lib. Claudius, C. vi. 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxviii.

^z See Dart, p. 10, and 180.

^a Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1369, 1403.

^b Lel. Col. vol. , p. 68, calls him, Odo, *alias* Wood.

^c As such, he is much praised by Leland. See some account of his writings in Dart, p. 181.

king's request, they agreed to the election of another to be archbishop. This prior is said to have fallen out with his convent, upon account of his translating the reliques of St. Dunstan and St. Elphage. In 1175 he vacated the office of prior here, on being made abbot of Battel, in Suffex.^d

One Sampson Dorobernensis, of Canterbury, a man famous likewise for his piety and learning, and an excellent preacher, who wrote a book of homilies and other tracts; was contemporary and companion to him here, being a monk of this church about the year 1170.^e

BENEDICT, the archbishop's chancellor, was the next prior in succession,^f and continued in this office till he was translated to be abbot of Peterborough in 1177,^g and thence known by the surname of Petri-burgensis, to which abbey he was a good benefactor, as appears by the register of it,^h as having carried thither from hence with him, some of the stones from the martyrdom in this church, which had been stained with Becket's blood, of which an altar was afterwards made in that church. He was a great favorite of king Richard I. a man of great learning, and is said to have been a doctor of divinity of Oxford; he wrote two treatises concerning St. Thomas Becket, and his miracles, as a history of the life and transactions of king Henry II. a very curious treatise, and touching finely upon policy and church matters, and therefore much used by Bromton and Hoveden in the writing of their histories.ⁱ

^d Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 307. See Aug. Sacr. vol. i. p. 304. R. de Diceto, col. 588.

^e Battely's Somner, p. 141. Dart, p. 181.

^f See Gervas, col. 1432.

^g Willis's Mitred Abbies, p. 146, 237. Gunton, 29, 299.

^h See Battely's Somner, p. 141.

ⁱ This manuscript is now among the Cotton MSS. Dart, p. 181.

HERLEWIN, chaplain to archbishop Richard, succeeded Benedict, and was prior in the days of pope Alexander III. who directed his bulls to him, commanding, that the offerings of this church should be disposed of for the repair of it; extreme age and a total deprivation of sight, having rendered him incapable of the government of his convent, he resigned his office on August 6, in the year 1179, in the third year of his being prior,^k and was succeeded by

ALAN, who was elected the same day; he was by birth an Englishman, and had been before a canon of Beneventum, afterwards sacrist of this church and doctor of divinity, and lastly prior of it.^l The monks had conceived such great hopes of his integrity and good conversation, that by the advice and consent of almost the whole convent, archbishop Richard was, as it may be said, forcibly compelled to promote him to the government of it. He is said to have been a man of wit, learning and piety; he wrote much, the particulars of whose labours may be found in Pitseus.^m Being sacrist of this church in archbishop Becket's time, he was very intimate with him; but at length when he was prior, he opposed himself against archbishop Baldwin, both in his election, and in his proceedings afterwards; by whose policy, because he could not win him over to his interests, he at length, under pretence of his preferment, procured his removal from this priory to the abbey of Tewksbury, *quasi in pœnam suæ constantiæ*, of which he was made abbot about the year 1185.ⁿ He was undoubtedly a man of strict and stout resolution, for it is recorded in the register of Christ-church, that in the year 1181, when in a procession, Sir Roger Mortimer, an excommunicated person, for his contumacy, in-

^k Gervas. col. 1456. He died in 1181.

^l Ibid. col. ^m See Dart, p. 182.

ⁿ Gervas, col. 1480. He received the benediction, on 17 cal. July, 1187. Willis, vol. i. p. 184. See Prynne, vol. i. p. 876. Aug. Sacr. vol. i. p. 479.

truded himself at it. This prior observing him there, informed the archbishop, who was then present, of it, and again a second time, as the archbishop would have connived at it, the servants of the latter dissuading the prior from it, for fear of the king's displeasure; but he finding the archbishop would take no notice of it, told him, that since he would use his authority without, he would use his own within the church, and accordingly having entered it, and mass being begun, he required the convent to cease, who immediately obeyed, and the excommunicated person, to his shame, was by strong hand cast out of the church, and then they proceeded in the mass.^o

In his time lived Richard Pluto, a monk of this place, much commended by Leland for his skill in poetry, rhetoric, mathematics, philosophy and divinity, and especially ecclesiastical history, one of which he wrote of this kingdom, as well as other treatises; he died in 1181.^p

HONORIUS, chaplain to archbishop Baldwin, and cellarer of this church, succeeded Alan on 7 cal. July, 1186; of whom, and of his two successors, more may be read in the account of the quarrels between the monks of this church and archbishop Baldwin, in Fox's acts and monuments.^q Being sent to Rome, to oppose the archbishop, in his project of building a college at Hackington; he died there of the plague, in 1188,^r and was buried in the cloyster of the church

^o Battely's Somner, p. 142. More may be seen of this prior in the account of the troubles, which happened, between archbishop Baldwin and the monks of his church, in Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 308.

^p On 12 cal. Nov. 1188, and was buried in the chapter-house there. See Willis, *ibid.* vol. i. p. 238. See Cotton Library MSS. marked Claudius, C. vi. 7, f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxviii.

^q Fox, vol. i. p. 308 et seq.

^r See Dart, p. 182.

of the Lateran.^s He is honourably recorded in the obituary.

ROGER NORRIS was made prior in his room, on 2 non. Oct. 1189, by archbishop Baldwin, by his own authority, who forced him on the convent much against their will;^t on which account, in their treaty for conditions of peace and composition, one article was, that this prior should be deposed, and he was so accordingly, and promoted on November 22, next year, at the request of the archbishop, to be abbot of Evesham.^u

About this time lived William Fitz Stephens, usually called Stephens and Stephanides, a monk of this church, descended of a noble family in Normandy. After spending most of his life in these cloysters he went over to France, where he grew famous for his knowledge in philosophy and divinity. He wrote much of St. Thomas, his miracles, &c. and of the affairs of king Henry II. He flourished in 1190; Pitseus gives a large encomium on him.^w

OSBERN DE BRISTO succeeded him in the dignity of prior here,^x with consent both of the king and convent, in 1190. He had before taken part with the archbishop, which so highly offended them, that immediately after his death they deposed him on 6 id. May, in 1191.^y

JEFFRY, in Latin, *Galfridus*, sub-prior of this convent, was elected prior on the same day on which Osbern was deposed.^z In this prior's time the contro-

^s Parker de Antiq. Brit. Harpsfield Hist. Eccl. Ang. Battely's Somner, p. 142. Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1436, 1456, 1533.

^t Gervas, col. 1551. He was elected 2 non. Oct. 1189.

^u Ibid. col. 1559, 1564. He was constituted abbot on November 22, 1190. ^w See Dart, p. 182.

^x Gervas calls him, Osbert de Briffoll.

^y Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1188, 1436, 1456, 1570.— Battely's Somner, p. 142. ^z Gervas, col. 1570.

verſy between the monks and the ſuffragans of the province, concerning the choice of the archbiſhop, was decided by the decree of pope Innocent III. who by another decree and letters to the archbiſhop, diſcarded ſecular prieſts out of the church and monastery. He ſeems to have died about the year 1205.

Contemporary with this prior, was the famous Gervafius Dorobernenſis, or of Canterbury, a great hiftorian and antiquary, whoſe authority printed in the *Decem. Scriptores*, is often quoted throughout this work, of whom Pitſeus will inform you more; as alſo of Niggellus Wineker, another monk here, and chanter of this church, on whom the ſame author, from Leland, beſtows a moſt ample commendation for his piety and excellent endowments.^a

JOHN DE CHATHAM was promoted to this dignity on the death of his predeceſſor, in 1205, in which year a charter, granted by archbiſhop Hubert, to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, was confirmed by J. prior, and the chapter of Chriſt church. He died in July, 1217.^b

WALTER, the third of that name, ſeems to have ſucceeded as prior of this church. There is a bull of pope Honorius, directed to him, dated Indiſt. Sext.^c and in one copy anno 1218; in another copy of it 1219. The Indiſt. Sext. beginning in the former, and ending in the latter of thoſe years, might give occaſion for the diverſity of the dates of thoſe years, which obſervation would not have been made, had not the learned writer of the hiftory of theſe priors^d miſnum-

^a Battely's Somner, p. 143. See ſome account of their writings, in Dart, p. 182.

^b Gervas, in *Decem. Script.* col. 1436, 1456. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 115. Willis, p. 238. Somner and Warton leave out both this prior and his ſucceſſor.

^c In Archiv. Hoſpital. de Eaſtbridge.

^d Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti. Cant.

bered the year, by calculating the sixth indiction to be anno 1217.^c

JOHN DE SITTINGBORN, so surnamed, most probably from the place of his birth, succeeded to the priorship in 1222, and was prior in the time of the church's troubles in relation to the election of a new archbishop, after the death of archbishop Hubert; when the king, in the heat of his anger towards them, sent this prior and his monks, sixty-four in number, into banishment, and caused their places to be filled with others, from St. Augustine's abbey; but the king's wrath being at length appeased, they were, after seven years banishment, called home; full restitution was made, both to him and them, in every shape, and 1000l. given them as a recompence of all detriments they had sustained.^f This prior afterwards, in the vacancy of the see, by the death of archbishop Richard, in 1234, was elected in his room, by the free choice of the chapter; but on his presenting himself at Rome for confirmation,^g though the cardinals appointed for his examination, attested his fitness and sufficiency, yet the pope persuading him it was a charge of too great care and difficulty for him to manage, being an aged, plain man, he humbly renounced his election, and craved licence to return home; and St. Edmund afterwards filled the chair, by the pope's provision.^h He died the same year.

^c Battely, *ibid.* Ang. Sac. pt. 1. p. 140.

^f Matth. Paris, p. 315. Thorne, col. 1865, says, they returned in 1214, and ungratefully requited the good offices of the abbot of St. Augustine's; at the same time, the archbishop was recalled from banishment. Mr. Somner has given this charter of restitution, from one of the ledger books of the priory, in his appendix, No. xlvi.

^g Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 356.

^h Matth. Paris, p. 317. The Annals of Waverley tell us, that a difference happening in the convent, he was so sensible of his mistake, that he turned Carthusian.

ROGER DE LA LEE succeeded him as prior, and continued so for the space of ten years, when, I suppose on his death,ⁱ 9 cal. September, 1244,

NICHOLAS DE SANDWICH was elected prior on November the 1st following, and resigned his dignity in 1258. In the register book of Christ-church may be seen, the testimonial letters of archbishop Boniface, certifying that he did not depose him for going out of his cloyster contrary to rule, and taking a journey indiscreetly, as some reported; but that he only admitted of his resignation, at his own importunate entreaties. Four years after he had resigned this priorship, the archbishop made him precentor of this church; and he died in the middle of September, 1289,^k and was, as is conjectured, buried in the cemetery, a little within the gate, and that his epitaph is that which is cut into the stone, at the foot of a but-tress on the south side of Becket's chapel, in strange old fashioned characters, now hardly legible, but may be read as follows, according to Mr. Somner:^l

Respice:

ⁱ At the foot of a but-tress on the north side of Becket's chapel, there is this short epitaph, cut in the stone, in a strange and unusual character, after the old fashion, *Hic Jacet Rogerus* (Here lyeth Roger); as brief a one as is possible to be, and which some think was designed for the epitaph, either of him, or his next successor but one, in the priorship; but if so, most probably, the word prior would not have been omitted. Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury-room of the dean and chapter, is a writing, marked N 27 an. 1243, to which is fixed the seal of this prior, representing him standing, mitred and robed, holding up his robe with his right hand, and a book in his left, and this inscription. SIGILL. ROGERIE. PRIORIS ECCLE CRISTI CANTUARIE.

^k Battely, pt. 2, p. 115.

^l Battely's Somner, appendix, No. xlix. Notwithstanding the conjecture of this epitaph having been designed for this prior, and the former one above-mentioned, for Roger de la Lee, yet it remains uncertain, whether they were either of them for these priors, who were in general buried within the walls of the church, or in the chapter-house, and, as has been before observed,

*Respice : care : mere : rogo : defuncti : miserere :
Sandwicensis : vivens : frater : memor : en : sis :
Qui : nunc : in : Limo : e : striete : jacet : ymo :
Dic : Pater : hinc : & : Ave : Deus : hunc : & :
protegat : a : ve :*

*Omni : ne : baratri : penas : sibi : sentiat : atri :
Set : celi : Solio : requiescat : in : agmine : pio :
Omnis : orans : ita : perpete : vita : Amen :*

ROGER DE ST. ELPHEGE was elected prior in his room, on November 1, 1258. He is recorded to have founded and finished the small chapel, between the dormitory and the infirmary : in several of the windows of which were these words, *Rogus de St. Elphege dedit hanc fenestram* (Roger de St. Elphege gave this window). He died on September 29, 1262;^m and was buried in this church. In whose room was elected, by the convent, after this office had continued vacant for about seven years, the see of Canterbury being at this time likewise vacant by the death of archbishop Boniface, who died in his native country of Savoy, in 1270,

ADAM DE CHILLENDEEN, who became prior of this church in that year.ⁿ He was afterwards elected by

the word prior would certainly, as was usual, have been added to them; may they not more probably be for two of the monks, who were usually buried in these cemeteries; and as to the latter, it appears that at that time there were several of the name of Sandwich, in this monastery, particularly John and Alexander de Sandwich. See Dart, p. 183.

^m Battely's Somner, p. 144. Battely says, he died on that day, 1263, p. 116; and Willis, p. 239. Among the Chartæ Antiquæ, in the treasury-room of the dean and chapter, there is a writing, marked E 60 an. 1261, to which is affixed the seal of the prior, being an oval almost perfect, and very fine, representing him mitred, holding a book in both hands up to his breast, in a gothic niche; in the back of which is a view of the cathedral, the ground fretted round it; this inscription, SIGILLUM ROGERII PRIORIS ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUAR.

ⁿ The confirmation of his election does not occur till the year 1270, on account, as it is supposed, of the archbishop's being gone into his native country of Savoy.

the convent to be archbishop; but by their advice in 1272, he delivered to the pope with his own hands, the election which had been made of him.^o He died in 1274.

THOMAS DE RINGEMER, (or more properly *Ringlemere*) a monk of this church, was chosen prior in his room, on the 13 calends of October, the same year. In his time several monks of his convent leaving the monastery, dispersed and seated themselves abroad in the country on the estates belonging to the convent, converting to their own private use the produce of them, and spending their time in the pleasures of the world, contrary to the canons and the rules of monastic discipline. These the prior, an honest and pious man, called home, and provided that for the time to come, the possessions of the monastery should be committed to the care and management of trusty laicks and not to the monks. In this alteration he had the support of archbishop Peckham, who took his part and befriended him in it; notwithstanding which, he found the monks very reluctant and averse to reformation, who being impatient of an unwonted restraint, plotted together to displace him and to scandalize the archbishop. Certainly, says Harpsfield, this archbishop and Robert his next successor, made several decrees very useful and conducing to the regulating of the monks, and the keeping of them within the compass of monastic discipline; and as thirty of the due and antient number of them were decreased and wanting, archbishop Robert restored them to their full number. But to return to our prior, who resigned this dignity 16 cal. April, 1285,^p and put on the habit of a Cistercian,

^o See Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 439. Chron. Eccl. Christi, Cant. MSS

^p See the account of the resignation of the priorship of Canterbury, by Thomas, who took on him the white habit of the Cistercians, and of the controversies which arose from thence, in Cotton Library MSS. Cleop. c. vii. 12.

at Beaulieu, in the diocese of Winchester, and afterwards becoming still more rigid, turned anchorite in 1305, having obtained the archbishop's leave for this change.

HENRY DE EASTRY succeeded him as prior, being elected 11th id. April, in 1285, the same year in which his predecessor had resigned this office, and installed the same day by the archbishop. He was a great and valuable man, a person of singular prudence, well learned in the scriptures and diligent in the management of the affairs of the church, to which he was a considerable benefactor, by discharging the convent of a debt of 3000 marcs; besides which, during the time of his presiding over this convent, he is recorded to have done many worthy acts, not only about this church and monastery, but on their several demesnes abroad, his repair of the church and chapter-house especially ought not to be forgotten, which cost upwards of 1600*l.* the particulars of which have been already mentioned before, in the account of the fabric; besides which he repaired the several parts of the priory; as the prior's great and lesser chamber, with the chapel, the long chamber, the chamber by the treasury, with the lodgings there; the new chamber in the old plumbery, with the chapel; the great barn for hay; a cistern in the fish-pond, and another by the school of the novices; the prior's study; the great hall by the gate of the court; the new chamber of the prior was leaded, with the wardrobe, and the other chambers were paved; the new pantry and new kitchen in the prior's apartments were leaded; the cloysters were new paved, and a new gaol made; a new stable for the treasurer, with a hayloft and small barn; a new barn in the maltery; several new studies made; a new malt-house, with a new barn and other new buildings: all which, with the repairs and buildings in the church and chapter-house, as above mentioned, and the bells, new vestments and other ecclesiastical ornaments which he gave to the church,

church, and ten new shops which he built of stone in Burgate, amounted altogether to 2184l. and upwards;⁹ and he built besides a new grange at the convent's estate at Barton. In his time, and principally by his means, their estates were plentifully furnished with vines, as at Copton, Barton, St. Martin's, Chartham, Brookland and Hollingborne, all manors belonging to the convent.^r They had to all or most of their manors, a domestic chapel, most of which, as well as the bertarys belonging to them, were new-built by him.

In his time a suit was brought by the city against him and the chapter, for building four score shops towards Burgate, and for stopping up the way between Queningate and Northgate; as to the latter, they defended themselves by the charter granted them by king Henry II. and as to the former, the jury found, that though they had made these shops opening to Burgate, yet it was upon their own soil, and without prejudice to the city, as the church did not demand, nor had any stallage for them. In the list of the church's family, in this prior's time, a notary is mentioned as one.^s

In

⁹ The above articles are entered in the prior's book, remaining in the Cotton library, marked Galba E. iv. 14, f. 103.

^r Liber Eccles. Cant.

^s The prior of this church most probably had always one, who was a notary, chiefly for the purpose of an amanuensis or scribe, for the dispatch of such business as was brought before him, by delegation, from the see of Rome; for there is a petition of this prior to the pope, for his authority to create two notaries, in the ledger of this church. Battely's Somner, p. 145, appendix, No. li. Next to which is inserted, a grant of power, delegated to the prior of Christ-church, at his humble petition in 1305, by Bassianus de Allayte of Milan, count Palatine, to create three notaries public. Ibid. No. lii^a. upon which the prior created two of these notaries, viz. Master Richard de Northon, of Lincoln diocese, and John de Berham, of Canterbury diocese; and in 1309, he created a third, viz. John de Watford, clerk, of Lincoln diocese. Ibid. No. lii^b. but king Edward II. looking on this intermeddling of foreigners as an affront to his prerogative, sent his writs in his thirteenth year to the several sheriffs and others, to make proclamations within their districts, and to inhibit

In his time, namely, anno 1296, the priory was for some time in great distress, and perhaps deservedly, for denying the king a subsidy, by example of archbishop Winchelsea, who had made a denial of the payment of it; in consequence of which, all their temporalities were confiscated, and all that they had within the gates of the church were seized upon, so that they had nothing to subsist on, but what was sent them by their neighbours of the next monastery, out of charity, and this continued till at last necessity compelled the prior and convent to redeem their goods and possessions, by an humble submission.'

This prior is recorded for his stout and faithful discharge of his duty in the maintenance of such rights and jurisdiction as belonged to and devolved on him

inhibit these notaries from taking upon them and exercising the office within the realm; and that no archbishop, bishop, prelate, or their ministers, should in future give any credit to the instruments of these kind of notaries. See Somner, appendix, No. lii^b, lii^c.

' See Rayner, *Apost. Benedict.* appendix, p. 62. But in a petition which they made in 1327, to the bishop of Rochester, soliciting with much humiliation, the appropriation of the churches of Westerham and Etonbridge; they set forth, as the reason for it, that their church had sustained great and heavy losses, from the failure of their crops, the destruction of their effects near the sea, by the breaking in of it, and of their cattle, by a pestilence; that their great and rich estate in the marsh, by the overflowing of the sea was become nothing more than salts; at the same time the strangers which resorted to them continually, from foreign parts, and whom they could by no means get rid of, consumed their sustenance, and that the time of the wars still added to their misfortunes; besides which, they had supported no small burthen, in regard to a new chapel, which they had built, in honour of the B. V. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr. at a great and heavy expence, and for a perpetual chantry of six priests to celebrate in it daily: by all which various and expensive occurrences, the resources of their church, as was well known, were so much diminished, that the works of hospitality and charity had been through urgent necessity withdrawn, nor could they provide with decency for themselves, or their church. *Regist. Priorat. Cantuar.*

and

and the chapter, during the vacancy of the see, after archbishop Walter Reynolds's death. But archbishop Parker's account of this matter will prove his best eulogium, who tells us, that this prior Henry was a man of great prudence and singular skill concerning the rights of his church; diligent in enquiring into the privilege, and no less diligent and industrious in managing the affairs of it. Within the space of a few months, he renewed and exercised all kind of jurisdiction which belonged to the prior and chapter, during the vacancy of the archiepiscopal chair, which had been before passed over and not exercised. He strictly enquired concerning such clergy as were presented to benefices, and the rights of their patrons; he granted letters of administration of the goods of intestate persons, received appeals, took the probates of wills, demanded accounts of executors and administrators, especially of the wills of deceased bishops, and of the administration of their goods. In particular he compelled the executors of the last will of archbishop John Peckham to give in their accounts; besides these things, prior Henry visited and received procurations, celebrated a synod, cited the clergy to parliament by the king's mandate, punished the contumacious and those that were disobedient against his jurisdiction, and collated to the benefices of vacant sees. Besides which, he claimed as the rights of his church of Canterbury, the choral copes, rings and seals from every suffragan bishop of the province of Canterbury; in short, he exercised in every instance all manner of archiepiscopal jurisdiction, except in the consecration of bishops, which, as he could not perform in his own person, he issued forth by his own authority his mandate and injunction to the bishop of London, that he, together with the rest of the bishops of the province of Canterbury, being assembled in the church of Canterbury on the day appointed for that purpose, should consecrate the bishops of St. David's and Bangor, then elect, and confirmed

confirmed by his own authority; and when they were thus consecrated, he gave them testimonial letters of their consecration, sealed with the seal of the convent, &c.^v Further than this, his acts and benefactions may be seen recorded in the obituary; he died 6 id. April, in the year 1331, æt. 92, having governed this church with dignity and honour for the space of forty-seven years.^x

During his time, anno 1324, Stephen Faversham, a monk of this church, was the first of the society of monks, who read theology in the cloyster of it.^y

RICHARD OXINDEN succeeded him as prior, on April 25, the same year, in which office he continued for seven years, and dying in 1338, was buried in St. Michael's chapel, in this cathedral, where his memorial on brass still remains in these words, *Hic requiescit in gratia & misericordia de Richardus Oxinden, quondam prior hujus ecclesie qui ob. Aug. 4, 1338.*

Johannes de Teneth, (*Thanatensis*, Pitseus calls him) a man famous for his piety and learning, was a monk of this church, contemporary with this prior, and was chaunter of it, (an office of some account in those days); he was a witness to the preceding prior's letters or faculty of notaryship above-mentioned.^z He was well versed in the mathematics, and especially skilled in music. At this time likewise, lived Edmund Albone, doctor of divinity, and a monk of this church, whom

^v Parker, *Antiq. Britan.* p. 217.

^w See Battely, pt. 2, No. xvi^a.

^x Battely, pt. 2, p. 116. Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury room of the dean and chapter, is a writing, marked E. 134, dated anno 1291, to which is affixed the seal of this prior, an oval, very fair and fine, and representing the prior standing, holding a book in both hands up to his breast, in a gothic niche, the ground fretted; on each side of him a head in a quarterfoil; inscription, S. HENRICI PRIORIS DE - - - -

^y See Leland *Collect.* vol. 1. p. 274.

^z Battely's *Somner*, p. 147.

Leland commends for his enquiries into divine mysteries, and for his other treatises.^a

ROBERT HATHBRAND succeeded to the priorship of this convent immediately after the death of his predecessor, being a pious, modest, and discreet man. He was a considerable benefactor to this church, and enriched it with many ornaments; he built and repaired the stone hall and seven chambers adjoining to it, for an infirmary, and another chamber covered with lead, near the gloriety, and the new convent kitchen. He gave the great organ, and the two great bells in the south-west tower, called Jesu and Dunstan, and the table at the altar of St. Thomas; besides which, he built many other edifices both within and without the convent, and purchased several manors and much land for his monastery. During his time, king Edward III. on June 23, in his 12th year, received of the prior and convent several vessels of plate and jewels, towards his voyage into foreign parts; all which he promised by his obligation well and truly to return, or the value in lieu of them, on the All Saint's day following;^b and again in his 16th year, anno 1342, he directed his writs to the several abbots and priors throughout England, to borrow money to carry on his wars in France, specifying the sums he required of each, and promising to repay them out of the first money to be levied of the annual tenth granted to him by the prelates of the province of Canterbury; among the sums set down in them were, of the prior of Christ-church, 200*l.* and the abbot of St. Augustine, 100*l.* and again, in his 20th year, he borrowed great sums of money for the same purpose, of both clergy and laity; among which were, of the prior of Canterbury, 300 marcs, and of the abbot of St. Augustine's, 200.^c

^a See Dart, p. 184.

^b Rot. Aleman, 12 Edward III. p. 1, m. 10. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 60.

^c Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 346, 491.

He governed this church for thirty-two years, and dying in 1370, was buried in the same chapel with his predecessor, his brass plate still remaining, with this inscription: *Hic requiescit in gratia & misericordia Dei dominus Robertus Hathbrand, quondam prior hujus ecclesie qui obiit. xvij. die. Aug. Anno Domini MCCCLXX. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.*

In his time the monastery being visited with the pestilence, then raging generally throughout the kingdom, the whole convent almost died of it.^d

RICHARD GILLINGHAM succeeded as prior, in 1370, and having sat as governor of this church for six years, died in July, 1376.^e

STEPHEN MONGEHAM succeeded him on Sept. 10, following; and died the next year.^f

JOHN FYNCH *de Winchelsey* was upon his death elected prior, in July, 1377, and governed this convent thirteen years, six months, and two weeks; and died on January 9, 1391. He was buried in the martyrdom within this cathedral, having been a good benefactor to this church, as his epitaph implies, which was remaining in part in Mr. Somner's time, as follows, though now the brass is gone: *Hic jacet Johannes Fynch de Winchelsey quondam Prior hujus Ecclesie qui obiit 9. die Januarii edificia constructa & plura alia collata bona cujus animæ.*^g There is a bull of pope Urban VIth, granted to this prior and his successors, the privilege of wearing the mitre, tunic, dalmatic, gloves, and the ring, episcopal ensigns, to which the pastoral staff and sandals were added, and granted to his successor and the succeeding priors for ever, but to be used by them only in the absence of the archbishop.^h

Stephen

^d Batt. Somn. p. 147.

^e Regist. Sudbury.

^f Ibid.

^g Batt. Somn. p. 147, appendix, p. 62. Weever, p. 236.

^h Somner supposes, that because these were badges of episcopal power and state, they and their successors were called lord priors, but

Stephen Birchington, a monk of this church, lived here at this time; he wrote, says Pitseus, the lives of the archbishops of Canterbury, until archbishop Courtney; and a catalogue of the bishops of Ely.—He was professed a monk in 1382.

THOMAS CHILLENDEEN, LL. D. succeeded John Fynch as prior, in 1391, being elected on Feb. 16. Concerning this worthy and excellent prelate, much has been already mentioned in the account of the church's fabric, to which he was a matchless benefactor, and deserves eternal memory for it. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, says, "Prior Thomas Chillendene alias Chislesdene was the greatest builder of a prior that ever was in Christes chirche. He was a great setter forth of the new building of the body of the church. He buildid of new the goodly cloistre, the chapter house, the new conduit of water, the priors chaumbre, the priors, chapelle, the great dormitorie and the fater, the bake house, the brew house, the escheker, the faire ynne yn the High streate of Cantorbyri and also made the waulles of moste of the circuite beside the towne waulle of the enclosure of the abbaye

"This Chillendene was a doctor of both the lawes or he was made a monke and bp Wareham saide that he wrote certain commentaries concerning the lawes and that clerkely."

But besides these, he is recorded to have made the new way to the church, and to have curiously gilded the biggest altar, and those of St. Dunstan and St. Alphage, and beautified some others; he enriched the wardrobe with costly vestments and the church with rich jewels and ornaments, and gave many choice

but they seem to be called so before this time, as appears by prior Hathbrand's epitaph in particular, above-mentioned; and this prior, John Finch, has not the stile of *dominus* or lord in his epitaph, as may be seen above.

books in different faculties. He obtained large privileges; as the grant and confirmation of the pastoral staff, sandals, &c. for the priors of this church, in absence of the archbishop. The buildings mentioned before by Leland, may be thus further particularized, viz. the bake-house, granary, prior's stables, the walls and towers of the court, the edifice called the paved chamber and two others; the prior's apartments in the dormitory, and study in the almonry, with the novices hall and other apartments, and was otherwise a great benefactor in all respects to his house. In Canterbury college, in Oxford, he provided a most elegant chapel, and many convenient rooms, according to the number of students; and in the several manors belonging to this church, he re-edified and repaired most of the buildings belonging to them.ⁱ He was well beloved by archbishop Courtney, but more so by his successor, archbishop Arundel, who made him his commissary of Canterbury, and lies buried near him at the upper end of the nave or body of the cathedral, a stately pile, and chiefly of his raising. When he had been prior almost twelve years, he was elected by the monks of Rochester to that see; which preferment he refused to accept of, as chusing rather to end his days in this place, which he accordingly did; and died, after he had so laudably governed this church, on August 15, 1411. His stone, which was formerly richly inlaid with brass, having had on it his portraiture in his prior's habit, remained till the new paving of the choir a few years ago, but the brasses have been all long since purloined. Mr. Somner has recorded the inscription round the edges of it, as follows: *Hic jacet Thomas Chyllindenne quondam Prior hujus Ecclesiæ, Decretorum Doctor egregius, qui navem istius Ecclesiæ, cæteraque diversa edificia, quam-*

ⁱ See Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 241. Battely's Somner, p. 147.

*plurima quoque opera laudabilia de novo fieri fecit. Pretiosa insuper ecclesiastica, multa que privilegia insignia huic Ecclesiæ acquisivit, qui postquam Prioratum hujus Ecclesiæ Annis viginti. 25 septimanis & quinque diebus nobiliter rexisset, tandem in die assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis diem suum clausit extremum. Anno domini 1411. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*²

William Gillingham, a monk of this church, was contemporary with this prior, of whom there is great commendation given by Pitseus, as an historian. He flourished about 1390.¹

JOHN WOODNESBOROUGH was constituted prior in the room of Thomas Chillenden before-mentioned, on St. Gregory's day, Sept. 3, 1411. He is noted for having afforded succour to this city on the following occasion. In the year 1415, which was the third year of king Henry V. the king had prepared an army with the purpose of entering France, and recovering his rights in that kingdom; upon which the French sent the earl of Vendosme, the archbishop of Bourges, and others, as ambassadors, to treat of peace; they being attended with 350 horsemen, landed at Dover, and proceeded to Winchester and Southampton, where the king then was. But the treaty was soon broken off, and the French were ordered to return home; and to prevent all danger of a surprize in their return through Canterbury, the bailiffs of the city set a watch and guard; to strengthen which, the prior of Christ-church armed from his servants and vassals, 16 spearmen and 24 bowmen; and the abbot of St. Augustine likewise nine spearmen and 24 bowmen, all well accoutred and furnished with compleat arms, which was indeed as much to the safety of these churches, as of the city itself.^m

² See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 62.

¹ See Dart, p. 185.

^m See the record of it, Batt. Somn. appendix, No. lvi.

This prior continued to govern this church for seventeen years, and dying on February 28, in 1427,ⁿ was buried next above his predecessor Chillenden, in the upper end of the nave of it, where his gravestone, once inlaid with brass, having his portraiture, habited as prior, but long since destroyed, remained till it was removed a few years ago on making the new pavement. Mr. Somner has recorded this inscription, in his time, round the edges of it :

*Est nece substratus Jon Woodnesbergh tumultus
Hujus erat gratus Prior Ecclesiæ numeratus ;
Quem colit ornatus hic tantus ubique novatus,
Per loca plura datus sit sumptus testificatus :
Auctor erat morum, probitatis, laudis, honorum.
Largus cunctorum, cunctis dator ille laborum,
Quique Prioratum rexit sub Schemate gratum.
Annos hunc plenos per septenos quoque denos :
Quadrigentenis Mil. ejus bis quoque denis
Annis septenis Domini nondum sibi plenis.
. cum tibi Christe agone
Quem precibus pone radiantis forte corone.º*

John Langdon, a famous monk and sub-prior of this convent, was contemporary with this prior, being admitted in it in 1398 ; he was doctor of divinity and created bachelor of the same in 1400 ; he was a very great divine and afterwards bishop of Rochester, of whom more may be seen in Pitseus.

WILLIAM MOLASH succeeded as prior, on March 31, in 1428. The tower now called Dunstan steeple, built for the most part by archbishop Chicheley, being finished, this prior, in the year 1430, furnished it

ⁿ See Regist. Molash.

^º Battely's Somner, p. 148, appendix, p. 63. See Weever, p. 236.

with a large bell, called Bell Dunstan;^p he also bestowed on the convent brewhouse, a great cauldron, of the weight of 5475 pounds, as is recorded in the church book.^q On his death, on 4th cal. March, in 1438.

JOHN SARISBURY, or Salisbury, S. T. P. custos, or master of Canterbury college, in Oxford, was chosen prior in his room; he died 14 cal. February, in 1415,^r and was buried at the upper end of the nave of the cathedral, near his predecessors; his gravestone, which had been once ornamented with brass, in like manner as theirs, remaining till a few years ago.—Somner has given the epitaph on it, as follows, as it was in his time.

*Preteriens flere discas & dic: miserere,
Et ne subsannes, quia victus morte Johannes,
Membris extensis jacet hic Sarisburiensis:
Sic non evades vindice morte cades,
Hic Prior Ecclesie Doctorque fuit Theoricæ:
Wulstani festo feria quarta memor esto
Mille quater centum x v. dant documentum
Sint animæ merces, lux, decor & requies. Amen.*

JOHN ELHAM succeeded him as prior, on March 16, the same year, and governed this church for the space of two years, eleven months and four days; he died on Feb. 20, 1448,^s and was buried just above his predecessor Woodnesborough, in the nave of this cathedral, under a large stone, having on it his portraiture in his prior's habit and an inscription inlaid in brass, all long since torn away from it; but the

^p The diameter of this bell, at the lowest brim, was two yards, and somewhat more; and weighed 8105lb. See before, p. 344, where prior Hathbrand is said to have given a bell, named Bell Dunstan, for the use of the south-west tower of this church,

^q Battely's Somner, p. 148, appendix, p. 63.

^r Regist. Stafford.

^s Ibid.

stone remained till within these few years, when it was removed with the others. Somner has given the inscription round it as in his time, as follows: *Hic requiescit Dominus Thomas Elham quondam Prior hujus Ecclesie. Qui cum Ann. 2. mens. 11. & 4 dieb honorifice vixisset. 20. Febr. 1440. obdormivit in Domino.*^t

THOMAS GOLDSTONE was the next prior, being promoted to this office on April 16, 1449. He was a good benefactor to his church, and the estates belonging to it; for he laid out 1200l. to prevent the inundations of the sea in the church's manor at Apuldore; he erected a chapel in this church, to the honor of the Virgin Mary, which he caused to be arched with stone and covered with lead; he made the belfry in the south part of the nave, at the west end; and built, in the city of Canterbury, an edifice, consisting of many apartments, called the Bole, near the cemetery gate; and finished, at a great expence, the spacious library in Canterbury college, in Oxford.— He presided here nineteen years, three months and twenty-five days; and dying, after five months sickness, on the 6th of August, 1468, he was buried in the above chapel of his own building, since called the dean's chapel; but his gravestone has not been there for many years, nor the particular part of it known where he was buried. Leland says, "Prior Goldstone the first, five priors before the secunde, buildid the stone tour yn the weste ende of the chyrche."^u

John Stone, a monk of this convent, and a man of great piety, was contemporary with this prior; he wrote an obituary of this church and other treatises, now in Bennet college library; of whom more may be learned in Pitseus; he lived to a great age, and flourished about 1467.^w

^t Batt. Somn. p. 148, appendix, p. 63. Weever, p. 236.

^u Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 5.

^w See Dart, p. 187.

JOHN OXNEY was next elected prior on September 1, following, and having continued in his priorship near three years, died on July 2, in 1471,^x and was succeeded by

WILLIAM PETHAM, who was constituted prior on August 13, 1471, and died in about a year afterwards, on August 19, 1472; on which

WILLIAM SELLING, S. T. P. was chosen in his stead, the 10th of September following. He was a learned monk of this convent, and had before, with leave of his chapter, travelled into Italy, and studying at Bologna, became a great scholar. Out of his affection to antiquities, he gathered together wherever he came in Italy, all the antient authors, both Greek and Latin, that he could procure, and brought them over into England, and to Canterbury.^y Not long after his return, by the common vote and suffrage of the monks, he was chosen their prior, and Henry VII. taking notice of his worth, sent him ambaffador to the pope,^z and afterwards to France; in both which he acquitted himself with great honour, and obtained for his convent feveral large immunities. He was a great benefactor to this convent, on which he bestowed large fums of money; he covered the church with lead, and built a tower of ftone from the foundation, afterwards called the prior's ftudy, contiguous to the prior's chamber, called the Gloriet, and covered it with lead, glazed the windows, and otherwife adorned it. He handsomely ceiled the library over the prior's

^x Battely, in his fecond part, p. 116, differs much from Somner, in the dates of the elections and deaths of the feveral priors.

^y Shortly after his death, thefe curious books, among which were, Tully's books de Republica, fo much defired, and many others of great price were reduced to afhes, by a fire, which happened in the monastery in the night time, by the carelefsnefs of fome drunken fervants. Batt. Somn. p. 148.

^z He was fent ambaffador in 1490. See Rapin, vol i. p. 667, 668.

chapel, and placed books in it; he glazed the south side of the cloister and built the precinct wall, which extended from St. Michael's church to the old one, inclosing the convent garden. He built much on the several manors of the church, and many other edifices, both within and without the convent. At his request, archbishop Bourchier gave to the convent twenty seven rich copes and other vestments.^a He died on Dec. 29, 1494,^b and lies buried in the martyrdom or north cross of this cathedral, under a large stone of marble, round the edges of which was an inscription, and within that his portraiture in his prior's habit, inlaid in brass, but long since lost from it.—Somner has recorded the inscription, as remaining in his time, as follows: *Hic jacet reverendus pater Wilhelmus Selling hujus sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ Prior, ac sacre Paginæ. Professor, qui postquam hanc Ecclesiam per ann. 22. mens. 5. & 24. d. optime gubernasset migravit ad Dominum, die viz. passionis Sancte Thomæ Martyris, anno 1494.*

*Doctor Theologus Selling Greca etque Latina
Lingua prædoctus hic Prior almus obit
Omnis virtutis speculum, exemplar Monachorum,
Religionis honor, mitis imago Dei.*

^a Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 244.

^b Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 7, says, "Wyllyam Tille alias Celling by his monkes name by cause he was borne at Celling village about a 2 miles from Faversham. This Tyle was the best of all the priors yn good letters that was a late yn Christe chirche yn Cantwarbyri. This man was familiar in Bonony with Politiane, and was the setter forth of Linacre to Politiane." Among the Chartæ Antiquæ of the dean and chapter, in their treasury room, is a writing, marked V. 4. ao. 1486, to which is fixed a seal of this prior, representing, under a gothic canopy, the figure of God the Father, sitting and holding a Christ on the cross; underneath in a shield, the arms of the priory, and this inscription round the edge of the seal, S. PRORIS & CAPITULI - - - - XI CANTUARIE.

Adde quod ingenii rivorum tanta cucurrit

Copia cunctorum quantula rara virum.

Regius orator, cujus facundia mulsit

Romanos, Gallos, Orbis & ampla loca.

Hujus præsidio res ista domestica rata est

Et redimita annis plurimis egregie.

Pervigil hic Pastor damna atque incommoda cuncta

A grege commisso fortiter expulerat.

Dum brevi tumulto latet hoc, tota Anglia famam

Predicat, & tanto lugeat orba patre.

Huc iter omnis habens, stet, perlegat & memor ejus

Oret ut ascendat spiritus alta poli.^c

In his time lived Thomas Causton, monk of this church, who wrote an account of the monks professed from 1407 to 1486, and their obits to the year 1286, now among the archives of the dean and chapter.^d

THOMAS GOLDSTONE, S. T. P. the second of this name, succeeded as prior, on the 1st of January following, and was likewise a man of great learning, and much in king Henry VIIth's favour, who sent him ambassador to Charles the French king; but his memory is still more lasting for the new buildings and the reparations which he made in and about this church and the precincts of it, particularly the great middle tower of the church and the handsome and stately gate at the entrance from the city to it. These with his other works are easily discovered by his badge or rebus, being three gold-stones, the two first letters of his christian and surname T G. and the mitre and pastoral staff, set up in many places about the church and monastery; besides which, he adorned the choir of this church with a suit of rich and costly hangings of tapestry.

^c Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 63.

^d Dart, p. 187.

His good deeds to his church are thus enumerated by Willis.* He says, that this prior magnificently finished, by the aid of archbishop cardinal Morton, the tower or lantern in the middle of the church, and glazed and adorned it with elegant carved work and gilding, and for the support of it made two large stone arches, and four lesser ones, which were supported by pillars; he caused several books of service for the use of the church to be written, some of which were curiously embellished with gilt letters, flowers and arms; he likewise gave a very fine missal for the high mass; he made the wooden shrine of St. Owen to be curiously carved and inlaid with gold; he caused to be made a certain silver vessel, in which was deposited a part of St. Dunstan's scull, discovered in his time among the relics of the church; he gave a reading desk, a brass eagle, three pieces of arras hangings, setting forth our Saviour's life and death, which were hung up at certain seasons of the year; and provided two copes and other ornaments, and adorned the prior's chapel with certain tapestry, &c. He made a large drain to carry the rain from the church through the precincts, and built the new lodging (near the prior's old mansion, called La Gloriet) consisting of lodging rooms, dining rooms and other necessary apartments, with a handsome porch to the court. He exchanged the old gold and silver vessels for new, and added many others to them; and in the prior's wardrobe, he not only repaired the old, but gave many new vestments to it, and in short there was not a manor or place belonging to the convent, in which he did not make several new and costly buildings, and reparations of the old ones; and he rebuilt the outward door of the church fronting the city.

He continued his government of this priory almost twenty-three years, and dying on Sept. 16, in 1517,

* *Mitred Abbeyes*, vol. i. p. 245.

was buried by his immediate predecessor, in the martyrdom of this church, with a like stone and ornaments, the brasses of which has been long since purloined from it ; but Somner has given the inscription as follows, as in his time : *Hic jacet reverendus Pater Thomas Goldstone hujus sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ Prior, ac Sacræ paginæ Professor qui postquam hanc Ecclesiam per annos 24. 8. mens. & dies 16. optime gubernasset, migravit ad Dominum, 16. Septemb. Anno Dom, 1517. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

Tangite vos Citharam plangentes carmine, mole

Hic jacet occulta Religionis honos.

Occubuit Doctor Thomas Goldston vocitatus

Moles quem presens saxea magna tenet.

Arripit hunc patrem mors pervigilemque Priorem

Sic rapitur quoque lux istius Ecclesiæ.

Grex sibi commissus monachorum plangat eundem

Omiffum Patrem, qui sibi fautor erat.

Largus in expensis fieri dat plura novata

Istius Ecclesiam vestibus ornat idem.

Sic fuit ad Regni laudem canit Anglia largus

Totus & is mitis pauperibus fuerat

O vos spectantes hujus jam funera patris,

Nunc estis memores fundite quæso preces

Requiescat in sancta Pace. Amen.^f


There were some learned men of this monastery who flourished about this time ; among which were, John Uton, who wrote of the obiits and memorable things of this church. Laurence Vade, who wrote the life of Becket ; and one Reginald, who wrote the life of Malchus of Constantinople, in Latin verse, translated from the Greek ; and Martin Clyve, a famous preacher, who left behind him a volume of sermons.^g

^f Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 63.

^g Dart, p. 188.

THOMAS GOLDWELL, S. T. P. of Canterbury college, in Oxford, succeeded to this priorship on his predecessor's death in 1517, and was the last prior of this convent.^h He continued in the government of it till the year 1540, anno 31 Henry VIII.ⁱ in which year this priory was dissolved, and the prior and monks ejected,^k and a dean and twelve prebendaries placed in their room. This prior being a person of exemplary virtue and revered character, was, on the new foundation of this church, offered one of the canonries or prebends of it, which he seems to have refused, for he retired with a pension of 80l. per annum, settled upon him during his life.^l

It ought not here to pass unnoticed, that the priors of this church were, in general, men of a noble and public spirit, who undertook and accomplished great and wonderful things for the benefit of this church; and to bring it to that state and magnificence, it at last arrived at, and their benefactions to it from time to time were almost incredible, as they are recorded in the obituary of it; and the frequent mention made of their munificence in the account given before of the fabric of the church, cannot but imprint on the reader's mind, a strong and lasting idea of their merit, as well as of their noble works.

The arms of this priory were, *Azure, on a plain cross argent, the letters*  *in old English characters.*^m

^h See Wood's Ath. vol. i. Fasti. col. 10.

ⁱ Leland, Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, says, "Goldstone the secunde began the goodly south gate into the minstre and Golde-welle the laste prior at the suppression performed it."

^k He, with sixty-eight others, on September 12, anno 26 king Henry VIII signed the act of succession and supremacy. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 497. See a letter of Thomas Goldwell, prior of Christ-church, to lord Cromwell, among the Harleian MSS. No. 604-28

^l Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 116.

^m Tan. Mon. p. 195.

As to the seals used at different times by this priory, they had three, the latter being still larger than the former ones; the first of them, being two inches diameter, is much of the same size and character with that leaden seal of St. Augustine's bull or charter, set out by Sir Henry Spelman, in his Councils, p. 122. It has been said, that there was another seal, still more antient than these, the words on which, in allusion to the dedication of the church to the Holy Trinity, were DEUS PATER, DEUS FILIUS, DEUS SPIRITUS SANCTUS; of this, however, Mr. Somner, p. 87, makes some doubt, as well because, though conversant in the church records, he never at that time had met with any such seal; and because, the seal which was in use not long after the conquest, namely, both in the time of archbishop Anselm (Lanfranc's immediate successor) and of Ernulph the prior, that is about the latter end of the 11th century, which he had often seen, had no other inscription, but the following on it, nor would the proportion of the seal admit of a larger. This, therefore, he judges to have been the first seal of the church. This inscription is, SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: CHRISTI:—It has no counterseal.

This seal continued in use till the new dedication of the church about the year 1130, when it was again renewed; this new seal being three inches and a quarter diameter, has in the front part the representation of the church, with this inscription round it: SIGILLUM: ECCLIE: XPI CANTUAEIE: PRIME SEDIS BRITANNIE: and on the other side, the figure of our Saviour, and round it, EGO SUM VIE VERITAS ET VITA. This seal, seemingly the second seal of the priory, continued in use till archbishop Becket's martyrdom, and then was changed again to another, being three inches and three-quarters diameter; it had on one side that martyrdom represented, with these verses round the rim of it: EST: HUIC: VITA: MORI: PRO: QUA: DUM: VIXIT: AMORI.—MORSERAT

SERAT ET MEMORI PER MORTEM VIVIT HONORI; which, however, appears to be the counterseal; and on the upper side, the representation of the church; under the church door is the word METROPOLIS; over the middle door, under the bust in the pediment is . . . r. DOMVS. I. X. P. on the convent wall surrounding MVRI. METREPOL. ISTI X.; the inscription being SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: XRISTI: CANTURIE: PRIME: SEDIS BRITANNIE. This seal was not altered afterwards, but continued in use during the existence of the priory.

At the time of the new foundation of the church afterwards, by king Henry VIII. the common seal was again changed and new made; and as St. Thomas was no longer reputed a saint, and his death no longer accounted a martyrdom, so the representation of it, on the seal of this church, was no longer continued; and on the new seal of it, instead of the murder of Becket, it has on the front a representation of the church, having three towers, with spires, a figure standing in the porch, two angels above incensing, and two stars, and this inscription: SIGIL* CATHED* ET* METROP* XI* CANT* NOVITER* ERECTE* P* REGE* HEN. VIII. On the counterseal the church, in the door a crucifix, two angels over the church, and this inscription: EGO+SUM+VIA+VERITAS+ET+VITA+ANNO+INCARNATI+CHRISTI+1540; being the church's last seal, and made use of at this time.

Several of the above seals are appendant to writings among the Chartæ Antiquæ, in the treasury room of the dean and chapter, as are three different seals of the chapter of the priory, *ad causas*.

The first of these, of the date 1293, has on the front a representation of the church and Becket's murder, knights at the sides, approaching him; over Becket's head, God the Father; on the counter seal, the Salutation;

tation; under, the prior praying; diameter three inches. The inscription, NUNCIAT HIC AVE, &c.

The second, anno 1359, the same front, but a different counterseal, being three busts full faced, in three circles, placed triangular; diameter two and a half.

The third, anno 1461, the same front, with this inscription, SIGILLVM ☩ ECCLESIE XRISTI ☩ CANTUARIE ☩ AD ☩ CAUSAS :+. On the counterseal three heads, as above, representing the Trinity, and this inscription, DEUS PATER. DEUS FILIUS DEUS S. PS SANCTUS. Diameter three and a quarter.

HAVING now finished the account of the priors of this church, as well as of the fabric itself, it will be proper to make some mention of the several privileges, liberties and revenues belonging to this priory, and of other matters relating to the establishment and government of it.

The archbishop himself was reputed the head of this monastery, in the stead of an abbot, who had the superior power over the convent; hence the monks contended, that no one could be duly constituted archbishop, unless he first professed himself a monk of their own order, that is a Benedictine;^a and this custom seems to have continued till the year 1123, when the king and bishops, being of the secular clergy, over-ruled it, notwithstanding the vehement opposition made by the prior and convent; and William Corboil, who was a secular, was constituted archbishop.^o Certainly, the archbishop being as their abbot
and

^a Thus, when Odo was in 941 promoted to this see, he qualified himself for it, by making the vows and putting on the habit of their order, lest he might give offence to the monks, who had never seen an archbishop chosen in any other habit.

^o This remarkable contest between the comprovincial bishops and the prior and convent, is thus told: On the feast of the Purification, the king kept his court at Gloucester, where all the bishops and the prior of this church, with some of his monks were
present,

and their father, superior or governor, might be a strong reason why, as to that part of his function, the choice of him should belong to the convent, and as such it must have been most satisfactory, as well as most beneficial, to the common interest of the convent.

The archbishop was visitor of the convent, and though the convent elected and presented the persons to him, yet he had the power of approving and constituting the prior, sub-prior, the obedientiaries, and some other inferior officers; but in other respects the chief government of it was committed to the prior.—The disposal of the revenues and the management of all the temporal affairs of it, wholly belonged to the prior and chapter, the archbishop having no concern in them. For the election of a prior, the manner was thus: the death of the late prior being notified to the archbishop, by letters from the convent, he came, attended by his chaplain only, to the chapter-house, within which the monks were all summoned to attend him, for the creating of a new prior; when, after a short exhortation on the occasion, each gave in the

present, and it was proposed to fill the see of Canterbury, then vacant. Several worthy persons were recommended as fit for this dignity, and the prior and his monks recommended likewise to the king, some good men of their own order; and declared that whichever of these the king should approve of, they would readily accept him, and immediately proclaim their archbishop elect; but the bishops who were of the secular clergy made their exceptions, alledging, that they would not consent that a monk should preside over them, as their primate, especially as the secular clergy afforded as fair a choice of excellent persons, and as well qualified to govern the church as any to be found in monasteries; but the prior and his brethren insisted with much vehemence, that none but a monk could be rightly elected; and further, that from the time of St. Augustine, who was a monk, and the first archbishop, to that day, every archbishop had been of the Benedictine order; notwithstanding all which, the choice of an archbishop was at that time determined by the king, against the prior and his monks; and William Corboil, a secular, was accordingly constituted archbishop. See Decem. Scriptores, Simon Dunelm, and Gervas.

name

name of the person he voted for to be prior ; which, as well as the person naming, the chaplain wrote down in a roll. Next day the archbishop having taken that time to consider of it, named aloud, in full chapter, that person to be prior, whom the great and more discreet part of it had voted for. Upon which, the prior elect, having first pleaded his insufficiency, the precentor began the *Te Deum*, and all rising from their seats, the convent preceding, the archbishop and prior following, they all chanting, solemnly entered the church, and being come into the choir, the archbishop directly installed the prior in his stall, on the north side ; which done, the archbishop being seated in the first stall, on the south side, waited there during the time the *Te Deum*, and the usual versicles and prayers were repeated ; after which they all returned to the chapter-house, in the same order as before ; where, before the archbishop had seated himself, he placed the prior in the seat next to him, on the north side, and then giving his benediction to the convent, and people, he returned to his apartment in his palace, and the convent to divine service in the church.^p In which manner Richard Oxinden was elected prior of this church in 1331. But if the prior happened to die in the vacancy of the see, the monks proceeded immediately to elect one of their own body ; which election, the new archbishop, as soon as he came to his church, was obliged to confirm, unless there appeared a legal and justifiable cause to the contrary, by the bulls of the popes Alexander III. Innocent III. Urban III. Celestine III. and Gregory IX. of such value did the privilege of electing their prior by themselves, in the vacancy of the see, seem to be to them.^q

^p See this form of electing and installing the prior of Christchurch, in Batt. Somn. append. No. lvii. and an extract from the several popes bulls for this purpose, in *ibid.* pt 2, app. No. xvii.

^q Battely's Somner, p. 99, appendix, p. 44.

The prior, thus seated in his dignity, was esteemed honourable, and received with profound veneration by the convent at all times; Lanfranc's decrees concerning the Benedictines made large provisions for all due respect to be paid to an abbot or prior in these monasteries. This veneration, and even high admiration, was increased, from his being upon all solemn occasions adorned with rich and glorious vestments, and from its being granted to him to bear the honourable ensigns of episcopacy, the mitre, the pastoral staff, the ring, the gloves, the sandals, and the like. From these grants, as well as from his summons to parliament, his stile and title of honour was derived; and he was usually addressed by that of my lord prior.

It may not be improper to recite here these grants in the same order in which they were made, together with some other concessions of honour and privileges made both to the prior and the convent. In the year 1205, pope Innocent gave the prior licence to wear the episcopal gloves,^r for an ornament to his hands.^s At the same time he invested him with the robe, called the dalmatia, which was the common habit of all bishops; and by the same bull, the pope gave him licence to use the napkin at the altar; the meaning of which was, when the bishop had put on his habit, in order to administer there, he had a fine napkin or handkerchief fastened to his left arm. The prior therefore had licence to use the like napkin, when he officiated at the altar. Anno 1220, pope Honorius, of his special grace, put the pontifical ring, as a token of honour, on his finger; and the mitre, which was called the sacerdotal crown, upon his head, with the licence of wearing them upon all solemnities in synods, at pro-

^r *Licentiam utendi chirothecis, dalmatica, nec non mantello in mensa, Bulla Innocentii.*

^s *Chirothecæ ab ordine Romano dicuntur manicæ, quia manuum sunt ornamenta. Gavant. Thesau. Rituum. p. 94.*

cessions, and on the great festivals of the church. Thus the prior appeared in like manner as a bishop. In the year 1378, pope Urban granted him licence, in the absence of the archbishop, to use the pastoral staff, to put on the sandals or slippers, which were richly embroidered, and to give the solemn benediction.

By the rubric of the Roman missal, it was inhibited to wear the dalmatic robe, or to sing the angelical hymn, *Glory to God on high*; in the stated seasons of fasting, pope Alexander granted a dispensation to this church, that the dalmatic robe might be used, and *gloria in excelsis* might be sung upon certain feasts of St. Gregory, St. Benedict, and St. Alphage, if they happened to be in the time of Lent; and on St. Andrew's day, when it happened within the time of Advent.^t

The prior and chapter had a pre-eminent jurisdiction, which of course devolved upon them as often as the see of Canterbury became void, for the canon law put them in possession of an authority to exercise all jurisdiction, as well provincial as diocesan, during that vacancy, when they acted as the dean and chapter does now, in like manner, and equally the same as archbishops.^u They sent forth their commissions according to their power, for the visiting of the dioceses within this province, as well as the abbies, priories, nunneries and collegiate churches. They summoned provin-

^t Pope Honorius further indulged them with liberty to wear on their heads in time of divine service, black caps lined with black fur, from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of the Resurrection. This concession was made to them, as well for honour as for necessity sake, as well for ornament as to defend their heads from the severity of the cold, in winter time; as the bull itself declares. All these bulls above-mentioned, are extant in the registers of the church, especially the register G. Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 100.

^u See Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii. p. 31, 32, 185, 292, 423, 425, 426, 741.

cial synods, had the archiepiscopal right of the probate of wills, and all other like privileges.^w

At the provincial synods, the prior was seated with the mitre on his head, on the bench of bishops, in like manner as one of them; to the parliament he had several times summons by royal mandate; of this the registers of the church do not afford any information; however, from Mr. Selden we learn, that the first summons the prior of this church received to parliament, bore date anno 49 Henry III. at which time above one hundred regular barons, that is, abbots, priors and masters of orders, besides the deans of York, Exeter, Sarum, Wells and Lincoln, were in like manner summoned to parliament. The next summons, which he mentions, wherein the prior of the Holy Trinity in Canterbury was present in parliament, was in the 23d year of king Edward I. when the chief abbots and priors only, about fifty in number, were called to parliament; another summons to the prior of this church was anno 24th of the same reign, and others again in the 25th and 27th of it; others again in the 13th and 14th years of king Edward II. and again in the 5th year of king Henry IV.* after which it does not appear that this prior was any more summoned to parliament.

The last of these summonses seems to have been an act of grace, at the earnest request of Thomas Chillenden, who was then prior of this church, who was one of a high spirit, a zealous promoter of his own honour and greatness, as well as that of his church. It was

^w The archdeacons of Canterbury contended a long time with the convent, and tried to wrest this right from them, but could not prevail; of which more will be mentioned hereafter. See the letters procuratory, and the libels exhibited on the part of the prior and convent of Canterbury, against Richard de Feringes, archdeacon, and the process of the dispute between them, concerning jurisdiction, in MSS. Cotton library, Nero. C. ix. 16.

* Selden on Parliaments, p. 720.

this prior who obtained the pope's bull for the pastoral staff, and afterwards obtained the repetition of the summons to parliament, a privilege which his successors never enjoyed after him.

The prior of this church had a large family, and many officers and servants belonging to his lodgings and his stables; he had his esquires to attend upon his person, as his chamberlain, marshal, &c. He had his clerk, notary, messengers, master of his stables, his chief cook, and butler, with a number of others bearing more menial offices.^y

The other officers of account belonging to the priory, were, first, the sub-prior, whose office was to supply the place of the prior in his absence; during which, he took care that all due order should be observed in the monastery. He was much respected by the convent, being next in dignity to the prior himself, not eating or sleeping in common with the rest of the monastery, but having his own proper chamber and apartments, and his table too, to himself.

The chief officers, called the obedientiaries, were next to him in dignity; these were in order, the cellarer, the chamberlain, the sacrist, and the treasurer,^z
to

^y See an account of them from the register of the church of Canterbury, printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xviii.

^z The cellarer was, by the decrees of archbishop Lanfranc, styled the father of the monastery; he was an officer of great authority, having many others under him. The names of whose offices may be seen in Somner's appendix, No. xxxv. The chamberlain, by his office, provided cloths, mats, blankets, &c. in the cells and other parts of the monastery. The sacrist, by his office, took care of the ornaments of the altar, church and monastery, of the tolling of the bell at proper hours, and every other matter belonging to divine services in the church; for which purpose he had likewise a number of officers and servants under him; one part of his office was to provide the lights and tapers, or candles of wax set up in the church, and used upon different occasions. The number and weights of them may seem incredible to those, who have not seen them in the greater monasteries abroad; these have already been noticed before, and an account

to which may be added the precentor and the two penitentiaries; all these officers were constituted by the archbishop, by the convent's nominating three monks to him for each of them, from which he chose one, who was admitted to the office.^a These obedientiaries were absolved from their offices by every new archbishop, and they resigned them into his hands, as did the sub-prior his, and the archbishop then made a new choice of them.

By the antient charters of our kings, this monastery had the grants of divers liberties, immunities, freedoms, and privileges, such as have been usually granted to free boroughs, cities, and other civil corporations in the largest extent; the terms of these grants are obsolete, and but little understood; but the monks were absolute masters of this kind of learning; and being even industrious to procure, and pertinacious to maintain their privileges, they took care to be well skilled in understanding the utmost extent of them. These liberties are all of them, from the change of the times, and the great alteration in the constitution and subsequent laws of this realm, now obsolete, and of no manner of use; I shall therefore only mention, that by the charter of king Henry II. this monastery was exempt, among many other privileges, from the charge of repairing bridges, castles, parks, and inclosures. It was freed from doing suit and service in the county, or shire courts, and in hundred or tith courts, which exemption was extended to all their lordships and villages: it had

of them may be seen in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 45. The treasurer's office was to take care of the receipts and payments of the church's revenues, the whole of which was under his management.

^a When the convent nominated no more than two to archbishop Winchelsea for each place, and requested of him to make his choice, he refused to comply, requiring that according to antient custom, three persons should be nominated to him. Battely, pt. 2, p. 102.

also a grant of *free-warren* in all its feudal lands, and *free mercats* in divers places.^b

The papal bulls obtained from time to time by the prior and convent, in which were contained liberties and indulgencies, grants and possessions, and the confirmation of former ones, though now of no use, were once esteemed by all of the greatest value and authority.^c The piety and profuse bounty of kings, nobles and other persons had liberally endowed this church with ample possessions and revenues; several bold and strong attempts were made to wrest these possessions at various times from it; to prevent which, the convent betook themselves for protection to the see of Rome, and procured bulls from several popes to confirm to them their manors, lands, appropriations, and other of their possessions and revenues, all which were particularly specified, and were preserved safe and inviolate by them; for these instruments were at that time esteemed superior to the will of the king, or the laws of the land, being armed with a double-edged sword, of earthly and divine vengeance. By other bulls, they became exempted from the payment of tithes of their gardens, of the increase of their cattle, and the like;^d by others they were impowered to take of the oblations and obventions of the altars in the church, as they

^b King Edward II. in his first year in particular, issued his writ to the sheriff of Kent, commanding him that the tenants of this church should be exempt from doing suit and service in future, in the county courts. Battely, pt. 2, p. 103.

^c See Ang. Sacr. tom. i. and Wilkins's Councils passim, in which the grants of these liberties and immunities, and the confirmations of them, are severally noticed.

^d It is recorded in one of the ledger books of the priory, that pope Gregory exempted the prior and convent, *de minutis decimis*. So did pope Alexander, before, *æ decimis gardenorum, pasturarum, molendinorum, pomorum, de fructibus nemorum & de minutis aliis*: and by another bull, although their tenants paid their tithes of manors, &c. which they held in lease, yet it provided that this should not be prejudicial in any shape whatsoever to the convent.

thought fit, which before had been the archbishop's right, according to the canons of the church. By other bulls, they had a power of excommunicating^e all those found guilty of sacrilege, committed within the walls of their monastery, and all other malefactors within them, in the absence of the archbishop and vacancy of the see; this was no small safeguard to the monks themselves, as well as to the goods of their church and monastery, and they had by them likewise the liberty of free sepulture of all, who should desire to be buried within their church and cemetery; a privilege which brought in a considerable profit to them.

They had besides those above-mentioned, other bulls which provided for their safety, quiet and honour, especially against such attempts as the archbishops upon every displeasure might make to vex and molest them; an attempt they had at times experienced, and it therefore seemed prudent to make the best provision they could against the like in future. Archbishop Theobald had, by his own authority, deposed two of their priors, an instance never before heard of; his successor Baldwin was forced upon them, to be elected their archbishop, against their will; and there were continual disagreements between him and the monks; and the convent was fearful lest he might do as Theobald had done before, and take upon him to

^e However, in these times, the word excommunication may be held in derision, as a harmless ecclesiastical threat, and many there are who have never experienced, or perhaps ever heard of the contrary, as the courts, where it is brought forward, seem to fear much to awaken the public odium against them; yet the effects of their sentences are even now most cruel and oppressive; and there are, as I am well informed, at this time, several poor, ignorant and unguarded culprits, who have suffered in a prison for years, from the sentence of them. In former times, nevertheless it was still worse, for the guilty when delivered over to the civil power, after ecclesiastical censure had passed, underwent even condign corporeal punishment.

depose their prior at pleasure. For which reason, anno 1187, being the third year of archbishop Baldwin's pontificate, they obtained a bull from pope Urban, that the prior should not be deposed, or suspended by any one, unless upon manifest and reasonable cause. This privilege was confirmed by the bulls of the popes Alexander III. Celestine III. and Honorius III.— They further obtained licence of appealing to the see of Rome, against all grievances; an injunction likewise, that no monk should be punished for any irregularity, but within the chapter house; and a declaration, that the prior and convent should not be bound to pay any debts contracted by the archbishop after his consecration.^f They obtained an inhibition, that no archbishop should impose on the convent new and undue exactions in vestments, and the like, and a licence and power of a free administration, disposition of their own affairs, and of keeping their own seal, and of committing to the sub prior, in the absence or vacancy of the prior, the care and administration of the concerns of the convent; the express reason for which was declared to be, that the archbishop should have no pretence to administer, dispose of, or intermeddle with the affairs of the convent at any time. There was also a papal injunction, that in the vacancy of the see of Canterbury, the comprovincial bishops, or any others, should not withdraw the obedience which they owed to the metropolitical church; and a power was given to the convent to send for any one of the suffragan bishops of the province, the see of Canterbury being vacant, to celebrate

^f The payment of debts contracted by an archbishop, before his consecration, was never charged upon the church or monastery; but after consecration, they had been charged with such debts out of the common stock of the church and convent.— This was contrary to reason and equity, since the archbishop and the church or monastery, had their distinct possessions, rents and revenues. Battely, pt. 2, p. 104.

the episcopal duties within this church, in case the bishop of Rochester could not come for that purpose; they had also a licence, that whenever the kingdom should lie under a general interdict, to celebrate divine service with a low voice, no bell being tolled, the doors being shut, and excommunicated and interdicted persons being excluded; besides these above-mentioned, there were numbers of papal bulls, licences and provisions, which were granted to this convent upon more trivial matters and occasions, which are too immaterial to insert here; but it ought to be remembered, that all privileges, rights, liberties, and jurisdictions whatsoever, which belonged to, or were used by the prior and convent of this church, and are not now dissonant, or prohibited by the laws and established religion of this realm, are at this time, by the foundation charter of king Henry VIII. in which they are granted in as full and ample a manner as they were ever at any time enjoyed and used by the prior and convent, vested in the dean and chapter of this church.

Besides the above-mentioned papal grants, there are among the archives of this church, numbers of grants of manors, lands, possessions and appropriations of churches, and of privileges likewise made and confirmed to this church in former times, by the several archbishops of this see. One noted privilege ought not to be omitted, as it survived the dissolution of the monastery itself, for this church has an undoubted right to it at this day. This privilege was, that no suffragan bishop of the province of Canterbury might be consecrated any where, but in the metropolitical church at Canterbury,^s to which he was bound to profess obedience and subjection, unless the chapter

^s Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii. p. 113, 287. Browne's Fasciculum, appendix, p. 313. Harl. MSS. No. 357-13-14.

of it gave him, under their common seal, a dispensation and licence to be consecrated in some other church.

In antient times the archbishops resided chiefly in their palace at Canterbury, or in some of their manors near it, and the suffragan bishops elect came directly to this church for consecration. From common practice this grew up into a general custom, and thence into a privilege claimed by this church; for archbishop Becket perceiving how much it tended to the honour and advantage of it, established this custom as a rule or privilege, by his charter granted to this church, decreeing by it that the suffragan bishops of the province should be consecrated, as ever had been the custom, in it, and no where else; which charter was confirmed by pope Gregory the ninth; and the privilege was established still firmer by the example of archbishop Edmund, who, when he was going to consecrate Robert Grosthead, elect bishop of Lincoln, in the church of Reading, was opposed in it by the monks of this convent, when yielding to them, he forebore to consecrate the bishop, until he had, by entreaties, obtained their consent, and adding a solemn protestation and acknowledgment, that the consecration of a suffragan bishop could of right be celebrated no where but in the metropolitical church of Canterbury, unless by the dispensation and common consent of the whole convent; which acknowledgment he gave under his own seal, and the seals of the bishops, who were then present at the consecration, namely, Jocelin, bishop of Bath; Robert, bishop of Sarum; Roger, bishop of London; Hugh, bishop of Ely, and Ralph, bishop of Hereford. After which this privilege remained, unviolated, so long as the priory continued. In the registers of this church, many of these dispensations or licences for the consecration of suffragan bishops in other churches or chapels,

pels, are recorded, for which every bishop had a separate one. At first these licences were not easily obtained; the king, the archbishop, the bishop elect, or some other great persons sent their petitions or requests; without which they were never granted.^h

In the form of these licences granted by the convent, it is said, that this privilege was granted by St. Thomas, the glorious martyr, and St. Edmund the confessor,ⁱ according to custom of antient date. In the time of archbishop Cranmer, before the dissolution of the priory, the form of these licences was altered, to what is still continued to be made use of.—At this time a licence is applied for to the dean and chapter of Canterbury by each bishop elect, and immediately granted and returned by their chapter—

^h The following is a letter sent by king Henry VIth for this purpose, which is now remaining in the archives of this church, the request of which was granted :

By the Kyng

Right trusty and well beloved in God, we greet you well.— And forasmuch as for certain considerations movyng us, we wull our right trusty and well beloved clerk Maister Thomas Beckynton keeper of our privy seal be consecrated nigh about our personne: how be hit, that we ben informed ye owe of right to have him consecrated in your church of Canterbury, which is the notable metropolitocal church of this our reaum. We write unto you desiring and hartily praying you, that out of reverence, ye wull conform you to our special desyre at that tyme, trusting therein to do unto us right singular plesier yeven under our signet at our mannour of Henly on the Heth the second day of September.

To our trusty and well beloved in God, the prior and convent of Christ-church in Canterbury.

ⁱ The names of the martyr and confessor were left out of it, in obedience to the royal injunction, and the authority of the apostolical see was omitted on the same account, and the privilege was asserted to be upon antient, uninterrupted and immemorial custom and practice. See a form of both these licences, the former granted in 1509, in favour of Tho. Skevyngton, bishop elect and confirmed, of Bangor, printed by Battely, pt. 2, append. No. xx^a. xx^b.

clerk,

clerk, as a matter of course,^k so that there has not been a suffragan bishop consecrated in the church of Canterbury for a great number of years past. In every one of these licences of consecration, there was a provision made, that a new decent cope, such as was becoming the dignity and quality of the consecrated bishop, should be given, delivered and sent by him to the metropolitanical church, as a token of that obedience and subjection, which he solemnly professed to it, at the time of his consecration; hence it was called the professional cope; this the church claimed and received of antient right from the time, as was asserted, of archbishop Lanfranc to the dissolution of the priory, without any considerable interruption.^l

The professional cope may have ceased to be paid since the reformation, because such a garb is not now in use, but the obedience and subjection to the me-

^k I am informed that the fee for this licence is 10l.

^l When Lanfranc contended with Thomas, archbishop of York, about the profession of obedience, which he claimed from him, as due to the see of Canterbury, (Malmesbury, p. 66); and the cause was heard before the king, the prelates and the clergy; and that archbishop had made his profession of obedience before that great assembly: archbishop Lanfranc received at the same time from that archbishop, and all the comprovincial bishops then present, a professional cope, together with their profession of obedience, in right of his metropolitanical church; which probably was the beginning of this custom, which remained so long unviolated. In the register of the dean and chapter, anno 1545, the whole claim to this right is collected together, out of the several former ones; after the recital of which, these words are added:—*Dyverse books, inventaries and other mynuments remaynyng in the vestry of Christ-church in Canterbury, do make maneyon of the professional copes of theyse byshoppes following which copes were in the said vestry at the tyme of the surrendre of the said howse of Chryst-church and yet some of them remain there*

London—Henry Sandwich etc.

Then follow the names of 112 comprovincial bishops, who had sent their professional copes. Battely, pt. 2, p. 106.

tropolitanical

tropolitical church must, and does remain the same as it did before that time.^m

AMONG THE REVENUES of this convent, THE JUBILEE ought to be first mentioned; for though it came but once in fifty years, and was purchased at a dear rate, at the court of Rome, yet it brought incredible gain. The origin of it was, the murder of archbishop Becket in 1170; whose body being buried in the undercroft, was solemnly translated from thence to a shrine prepared for it in the upper part of the church in 1220, being the fiftieth year after the murder; this solemnity was attended with the grant of a jubilee, by the bull of pope Honorius III. the copy of which is preserved in the church registers; the second jubilee was anno 1270, and the third in 1320, both which have no records left concerning them; the

^m The claim to these professional copes appears to have been extended to all other bishops, of what province or nation whatsoever, who occasionally happened to be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, either in this, or any other church. The monks shewed the professional cope of Gerard de Grandison, bishop of Verdun, in Westphalia, whom archbishop Kilwardby consecrated at Merton, in 1276; and wherever a provincial bishop happened to be consecrated, though at Rome, by the hands of the pope himself, this right was exacted. Thus, when Robert Orford being consecrated bishop of Ely, in the court of Rome, refused to send or to compound for the professional cope, archbishop Winchelsea, upon the complaint of the prior and chapter, sent his mandate, anno 1308, to that bishop, enjoining him by virtue of his canonical obedience, either to satisfy the church in this right, or else to appear personally before him, to make answer to the complaint exhibited against him. The same archbishop, the same year, sent his like mandate to the executors of William de Geynsborough, who having been consecrated bishop of Worcester, by pope Boniface, had neglected in his life time to pay, or compound for this right. See a list of the professional copes of the suffragan bishops and abbots, deposited in the sacristy of this church, anno 1321, in a manuscript in the Cotton library, marked Galba. E. iv. 14, f. 114; which is printed in Dart, appendix, p. iv. No. vi.

fourth jubilee happened in the year 1370, at which time Simon Sudbury, then bishop of London, being upon the road, overtook a vast multitude of people journeying towards Canterbury, to celebrate the jubilee there; to numbers of them he called out and told them, that the indulgence which they expected to find there, could be of no benefit or value to them; upon this, though many returned back, yet numbers continued their journey, having given him much abuse for his stopping them in their progress, by advice so contrary to their inclinations.ⁿ The fifth jubilee was in the year 1420; the city records inform us, that the confluence of people, who came to it, were no less than one hundred thousand, who were all provided for with meat, drink and lodgings at easy rates, and the estimate of their liberal oblations was almost incredible;° the sixth jubilee was anno 1470; great suits were made at that time for plenary indulgencies, as had been formerly on like occasions, granted to the church of Canterbury. There is in one of the registers of this church, the copies of two letters, full of the most pressing importunities on this occasion, from the king to the pope, and of two other letters from him to the college of cardinals; of another letter from the queen, and another from the prior and chapter to the pope, containing their most humble and earnest addresses and solicitations, for this grant of plenary indulgencies, without which there could be no jubilee; for in the bull of pope Honorius, by which the translation of the body of the martyr, and the first jubilee was granted, it is expressed, that although several popes had desired it, and the church of Canterbury had from time to time requested the translation of the

ⁿ History of the Bishops of London, p. 136.

^o See a relation of this jubilee, taken from a memorandum of it, drawn up at the time, and remaining in the city chamber, printed in Somner's appendix, No. xlii.

body of the martyr, yet it could never be accomplished until the fiftieth year, which was esteemed to be a work of Divine Providence and not of human contrivance; for in the bull it is said, that the fiftieth year is a jubilee; a jubilee is a year of remission, and in that sense in which it was understood in the law, he, the pope, remitted; and as in the year of jubilee burthens and bondages were relieved, so also in the jubilee of the translation of the martyr, the burthens of all penitents were remitted. The arguments^p made use of in the above letters, obtained at last a bull of indulgence from pope Urban, dated at Rome, on July 4, 1470.

The seventh and last jubilee, was celebrated in the year 1520, in the time of archbishop Warham. Mr. Battely has inserted in his history of this monastery, some original letters,^q which were sent from the agent of

^p These arguments were: that they had recourse to the apostolical see, in a cause, wherein the honor of St. Thomas the martyr, who died in defence of the liberties of the holy church, was deeply concerned; that they addressed themselves to one, who was reputed to be as zealous to defend the privileges of the church of this martyr, as any one of his blessed predecessors had ever been; that several popes had given order for the translation of his relics, which had been at divers times attempted, but never could be accomplished (Divine Providence interposing), until the fiftieth year after his death.— That the merit of the saint, and the miracles wrought by him, were reported throughout the whole world; and lastly, that the holy martyr might call, as our Saviour did, to all men, *Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you, &c.*

^q These letters are dated in the months of April and May, 1520; by them we learn, that the prior and convent had solicited for a long time, for a bull of indulgence, by John Grigge, I. L. D. their procurator in the court of Rome. The king had sent a letter of supplication in this behalf to the pope, which he did not vouchsafe to open, but remitted it to a cardinal, to report the contents of it. A letter from cardinal Wolfey likewise, was about two days afterwards delivered to the pope, which

of this convent from Rome, to the archbishop and the prior of it. These letters, which are written in English, discover the whole mystery of the actings of the court of Rome, in granting these indulgencies; what arts were contrived to enhance the price of this grant; what delays were invented and made use of; and what gratuities were given from time to time, to buy off these delays. However, after a tedious and dilatory proceeding, and the expence of a vast sum of money and riches, the jubilee was granted, but upon such terms as seemed hard and unreasonable, yet such as could not be resisted; namely, that the pope should receive half the offerings or oblations made in the church, during the whole year of the jubilee; which was the last ever celebrated in this church.^f

AS TO THE MANORS, lands, possessions and appropriations of churches belonging to this convent, they were many, and very great and extensive; such of them as lay in this county, which were by far the greatest part of them, are mentioned in the course of the history of the county, in the description of the several parishes in which they were situated;^g the others lay

which he was pleased to open and read, and then discourse with the proctor concerning this jubilee; gifts and money were sent for by the proctor, to purchase by them the pope's and cardinal favor; letters too were required and expected from the archbishop, with a certificate, under the common seal of the prior and chapter. A cup of pure gold was to be sent with all speed, as a present for the pope; for the pope's sister told the proctor, that she was certain such a cup would be very acceptable to him, and would much prevail with him to expedite the cause. Battely, pt. 2, p. 109. See the letters, printed in *ibid.* appendix, No. xxi^t et seq.

^f Battely, pt. 2, p. 110.

^g Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxiii^o, gives the taxation of the several manors belonging to the priory in this county, amounting in the whole to the sum of 1066l. 8s. 1d. Thorn, col. 2164, gives the temporalts as follows: In the diocese of Canterbury 771l. 7s. 8d. In the diocese of Rochester 295l. 0s. 5d.

lay in the counties of Surry, Suffex, Oxford, Buckingham, Effex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Devon, besides several advowsons in the city of London and its suburbs.^c Their revenues amounting, at the time of the dissolution of it, as they were then valued, to 2489l. 4s. 9d. gross yearly revenue; or 2349l. 8s. 5¹/₂d. clear yearly income.^c

The small rents, which from time to time were given and duly paid for lights and other uses of the church, and the altars in it, were more in number than can easily be computed. The copies of the deeds of gift of these rents fill up some of the largest registers of this church, and swell them to a large bulk; these annuities or rents payable out of different lands and tenements, were of considerable value in former times, when they were given, though at this day they appear small and inconsiderable. For this use they had like-

In the dioceses of London, Winchester, Oxford, Lincoln and Norwich 324l. 17s. 1d. The total of the taxation 1391l. 5s. 2d. The taxation of the almshouse 84l. 13s. 4d.—again the same almshouse 110l. 13s. 2d.

^c There are several rolls of parchment lodged in the treasury of this church, containing the ancient donations of lands, manors, and appropriated churches to this priory. In the account in them there is not an exact agreement, as some are larger than others; and the same chronology is not punctually observed, in respect to the times of the several donations. One of these rolls has been printed by Mr. Somner, in his appendix, p. 36, which ends with king Henry IV.'s reign; another is in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i. p. 19; and another is printed in the *Decem. Scriptores*, at the end of Thorn's *Chronicle*, col. 2227, under the title of *Evidences of the Church of Canterbury*; but being a fragment, it ends with the gift of the manor of Stisted, by archbishop Anselm, who died in 1114. Mr. Batteley, in his appendix, pt. 2, No. xxiii^b et seq. has given a list of the manors and appropriations belonging to the priory, at the dissolution of it; and a description or survey of such manors, as both the archbishop, and prior and convent possessed in the county of Kent, in the reign of the Conqueror, which Mr. Somner styles the *Survey of Domesday*, is printed at length in his appendix, No. xl.

^a See Bacon's *Liber Regis*.

wife given numbers of small pieces of lands or tenements in the city of Canterbury and its suburbs,^u most of which now belong to the dean and chapter. Notwithstanding the greatest part of the lands belonging to this priory were at first given by the several benefactors in early times to the different archbishops themselves, and continued in common between them and the convent, till archbishop Lanfranc, in the Conqueror's reign, made a division of these estates, reserving one part to himself, and allotting the other to the convent for their separate use, yet the latter was always understood to be held by the prior, of the king *in capite*, and not of the archbishop.^w

There was a college or hall in Oxford, called Canterbury hall or college,^x which was a nursery of learning for the use of the junior monks of this priory, whence it derived its name.

It was founded by archbishop Simon Islip in the year 1363, being the 36th year of king Edward III. with the king's licence, which had been obtained the year before, by which leave was given to appropriate the church of Pageham, then belonging to the archbishopric, towards the maintenance of the students of it. The archbishop likewise purchased eight houses at his own expence, for the dwellings of those who belonged to the college; and of his nephew William Islip, the manor of Wodeford, in Essex, which he gave to the college for the use and support of it.^y

The

^u There is one or more registers of the several lands, rents, or tenements, given to this church, as they lie in the several parishes to which they belong; and there is another register of the lands, tenements, and rents, according to the several uses to which they were appropriated by the donors; all those given to the same use being registered together. Battely, pt. 2, p. 110.

^w See Madox's Exchequer, p. 208, 700.

^x See some account of this college in Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3148.

^y The founder by his will, besides other bequests, gave many books to this house. Tanner, in his Monasticon, p. 438, says,

The society was to consist of twelve members, a custos or master, three fellows, who were to be professed monks, and eight students. The election of the custos or master was made in the same manner that the officers called the obedientiaries of the monastery, mention of which has been made before, were elected; that is, the convent nominated three of their own members to the archbishop, who making choice of one of them, committed to him the care, government, and whole concern of this college.²

the archbishop compassionately considering the destruction which the two great pestilences, annis 1349 and 1360, had made amongst the clergy, all over England, and of the scholars of the university of Oxford, bought in 1361, seven or eight old hostles, and obtained the king's licence to found a house for students, both religious and secular, chiefly in the canon and civil law, to be called Canterbury hall. This he finished and endowed, for the maintenance of a warden and eleven clerks, about the year 1363; shortly after he appointed the famous Mr. John Wiclive, to be head of this society; who with the rest of the fellows, being seculars, were by sentence in the court of Rome, at the instance of the founder's successor Symon de Langham, removed, and the government and revenues of this hall put into the hands of four monks of Canterbury, one of whom was to be warden; from which time it became a habitation, chiefly for the student monks of Canterbury, and was subject to the archbishop, and to the prior and convent of this metropolitichurch.

² There are many charters and instruments relating to this college, preserved in the registers and archives of this church; as king Edward III.'s licence for its foundation; archbishop Illip's several charters of its foundation, ordination, and his donation of the manor of Wodesford; archbishop Witlesey's confirmation of the appropriation of the church of Pageham to it, with the bull of pope Urban, for the same purpose; the statutes of the college; the pope's bull, concerning the state of the custos or keeper of it; king Edward III.'s letter of licence, for annexing certain houses to it; a definitive sentence between the prior of Britton and the rector of Pageham, concerning certain tithes. They are in the register K. fol. 67, but especially in the great register B. in this church. See Battely, pl. 2, p. 107.

The college remained in this state at the dissolution of the priory, when it came into the king's hands, where it continued till the king settled it by his donation charter, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury; but it was with all its lands, houses and appurtenances belonging to it, resigned again by the dean and chapter into the king's hands, who afterwards settled it on the new-founded college of Christ-church in that university, to the library of which, and the buildings of it, called Peckwater, it adjoins. It is still known by the name of Canterbury quadrangle, and continues part of the possessions of that college at this time.

As the above college was a nursery for the young students of this priory, so the priory of St. Martin in Dover, was a cell to it, and continued so till the dissolution of this monastery; the prior of it being usually elected from one of the obedientiaries of Christ-church; and the monks, who were also of the benedictine order, were taken likewise from thence; a full account of which, and of that priory, may be seen under the description of Dover, in the history of the county.

THE DISSOLUTION of this priory of Christ-church was not brought on by one sudden blow, but by slow degrees, lest, from the veneration and sanctity in which it was held by all ranks of people, the fall of it might have raised a public tumult and commotion throughout the realm. The first step that appears to have been taken towards it, was the abrogating of certain festivals or holidays, which should fall out in harvest time, which was to be accounted from the 1st of July to the 29th of September; by which, as was intended, the high festival of the translation of St. Thomas, annually celebrated on July 7, was prohibited to be observed, otherwise than by the using the accustomed services of the holidays in churches, though without such formal solemnities as were accustomed on high festivals,

festivals, this being one of those injunctions given by the king in 1536. Thus the glorious and magnificent shews in lights, rich vestments, and other accustomed splendor, with which those festivals were adorned, and which invited and allured throngs of people to be present at the celebration of their solemnities, being withdrawn; the multitude lost their veneration for them, and abstained from coming to the bare celebration of the church service. Two years after which, a second attack was made upon this priory, more bold and daring than the former; for the blow was directly and openly aimed at the reputed glory of this church, and the honour and veneration paid to the relics of its saint, by not only specially prohibiting the observation of the festivals in memory of St. Thomas, but enjoining the entire omission of the commemoration of him; for the festival service of his days was to be laid aside; instead of which, the festival or ordinary service for the day of the week was to be used; and archbishop Cranmer himself gave a fair precedent of disowning all regard to this feast, by not fasting (as was the custom) on the eve of it, but supping on flesh in his parlour with his domestics; a strange and unusual sight to all who were present. This was in the year 1538.

These alterations being acquiesced in, with a quiet submission, in the following year, the king, determining to bring forward the downfall of this saint effectually, sent forth, in the following year, a new and severe injunction; in the preamble of which archbishop Becket was declared to have been a stubborn rebel, and a traitor to his prince; it enjoined, that he should not be esteemed, or called a saint; that his images and pictures throughout the whole realm should be pulled down, and cast out of all churches; that his name should be razed out of all books, and the festival service of his days, the collects, antiphons, &c.

&c. should for ever remain in disuse, upon pain of his indignation, and imprisonment at his grace's pleasure.

As this saint was stripped of the name, honour and adoration, which had for so great a length of time been paid to him ; so was this church, most probably a principal allurements to the deed, robbed of all the riches, the jewels of inestimable value, and the vast quantities of gold and silver with which this shrine was splendidly and gloriously adorned : his relics and bones were likewise taken away, and so destroyed and disposed of, that what became of them could not be known, lest they might fall into such hands as might still honour them with veneration.

This shrine was built, says Stow, about a man's height, all of stone, then upward of timber plain, within which was a chest of iron containing the bones of Thomas Becket, skull and all, with the wound of his head, and the piece cut out of his skull, laid in the same wound ; but this does not appear to be well authenticated. This writer tells us further, that the timber work of it, on the outside, was covered with plates of gold, damasked and embossed with wires of gold, garnished with broches, images, chains, precious stones, and great orient pearls ; which spoils, in both gold and jewels of inestimable value, filled two great chests, one of which six or eight strong men could do no more than convey out of the church ; all which was taken to the king's use, and the bones of St. Thomas, by the commandment of lord Cromwell, were then and there burnt to ashes, which was in September, anno 1538, being the 30th year of king Henry VIII.

This certainly portended the sudden dissolution of this priory, which accordingly took place in the year following, when a commission, dated at Westminster,

on March 20, anno 31 Henry VIII. for the suppression of it, was directed to the archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Richard Rich, chancellor of the court of augmentation; Sir Christopher Hales, master of the rolls; Walter Hendly, attorney of the same court, and five others, that they or any three of them should repair to Christ-church, and draw up a surrender in form, and the same being signed and sealed by the prior and convent, to receive and take possession thereof; and then to take an inventory of all the goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and lead, belonging to the monastery, and to convey to the master of the jewel house, at the tower of London, all the plate, precious ornaments and money, which they should receive, &c. This commission was signed by Thomas Cromwell; the original of which is in the augmentation office.

This commission was put in execution without delay, viz. on April 4, next following, when the surrender was signed in their chapter-house, by the prior and twenty-four other members of the convent, and sealed with their common seal. All these on quitting the monastery, had yearly pensions, and many of them had offices and places in the new foundation established in this church.

The following is a list of those assigned to the prior and twenty-four members, signed Rich. Rich. First to the late prior there,

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Goldwell</i> , with office of one of the prebendaries there,	yearly lxxx.	--	--
<i>Nicolao Clement</i>	x.	--	--
<i>Johanni Gerard</i>	viii.	--	--
<i>Wilhelmo Gyllyngham</i>	xiii.	vi.	viii
<i>Johanni Gros</i>	xxx.	--	--
<i>Johanni Langdon</i>	x.	--	--
<i>Johanni Oxny</i>	x	--	--
<i>Johanno Elshc</i> , besides one of the offices of the peti-canons	iii.	vi.	viii

Wilhelmo

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Wilhelmo Lichfield</i> , besides the office of a peti-canon there	-	x.	--
<i>Roberto Boxly</i>	-	viii.	--
<i>Ricardo Godmersham</i>	-	x.	--
<i>Ricardo Bonyngton</i>	-	viii.	--
<i>Nicolao Herstey</i>	-	vi.	xiii. iv
<i>Johanni Thoroughley</i>	-	viii.	--
<i>Wilhelmo Causton</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Quintino Denysse</i>	-	vi.	xiii. iv
<i>Wilhelmo Gregory</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Roberto Authony</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Wilhelmo Goldwell</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Wilhelmo Canterburn</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Johanni Stone</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Johanni Lamberherst</i>	-	vi.	xiii. iv
<i>Edwardo Glastenbury</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Johanni Ambrose</i> , besides the office of a peti-canon	-	--	xl. --
<i>Thomæ Goldson</i>	-	vi.	--
<i>Johanni Morton</i>	-	vi.	--
Summe of the yerely pensions (Signed) <i>Rich. Rich.</i>	cclxxxxi.	vi.	viii ^b

There is another list in the augmentation office, but without date, of the names of the members of this monastery, at the time of the surrendry, the offices they then held in the convent, and the pensions and rewards allotted to them, together with the preferments intended for them in the new foundation; the particulars of which are as follows:

^b See Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 117, appendix, No. xxiv^b. from an original in the Augmentation-office.

Rewards and Pensions.

The Office.	Their Names.	Rewards.		Pensions.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Prior,	Thomas Goldwell,	10	0 0	3	6 8
	Johannes Menys,	3	solut.	nil.	-
	Nicholaus Clemente,	3	solut.	10	0 0
Bartona,	Johannes Gerard,	3	solut.	8	0 0
Granitor,	Wilhelmus Wynchepe,	3	solut.	nil.	-
Camerarius,	Wilhelmus Gyllyngham,	3	solut.	3	6 8
Celerarius,	Johannes Crofs,	3	solut.	30	0 0
Mr. of the frator,	Johannes Langdon,	3	solut.	10	0 0
Supprior,	Wilhelmus Hadleigh,	3	solut.	nil.	-
Theſaurarius,	Johannes Oxny,	3	solut.	10	0 8
Chaunter,	Johannes Elphe,	3	solut.	3	6 8
Maſter of the table,	Robertus Boxly,	3	solut.	8	0 0
Sexton,	Wilhelmus Lichfield,	3	solut.	10	0 0
Mr. of the firmary,	Ricardus Godmerſham,	3	solut.	10	0 0
	Ricardus Bonyngton,	3	solut.	8	0 0
Penitentiary,	Nicholaus Herſte,	3	solut.	6	13 4
Penitentiary,	Johannes Lamberherſt,	3	solut.	6	13 4
Gardian of the manors,	Ricardus Thovnden,	3	solut.	nil.	-
	Johannes Chariſburn,	3	solut.	nil.	-
Gardian of Canterbury college,	Wilhelmus Sandewich,	3	solut.	nil.	-
Maſter of the table,	Johannes Chart,	3	solut.	nil.	-

CATHEDRAL.

Second chaunter,	Johannes Cranebrook,	(Peti-canon)	3	solut.	6	0	0
Mr. of the anniversary,	Edward Glasfenborn,		3	solut.	2	0	0
Chanclere,	Johannes Ambrose,	(Peti-canon)	3	solut.	nil.	-	-
Quarte prior,	Henricus Audobene,	(Peti-canon)	3	solut.	nil.	-	-
Tertius prior,	Thomas Ickham,	(Peti-canon)	3	solut.	nil.	-	-
Chaplain,	Johannes Chillenden,	(Præb.)	3	solut.	nil.	-	-
	Thomas Morton,		3	solut.	6	0	0
	Wilhelmus Cauftry,		3	solut.	-	-	-
	Wilhelmus Auster,	(Peti-canon)	3	solut.	6	13	4
Sub-fexton,	Quintinus Denysse,		3	solut.	6	0	0
	Wilhelmus Gregory,		3	solut.	nil.	-	-
Fruyterer,	Thomas Faverham,	(Scholar)	3	solut.	6	0	0
	Robertus Anthony,		3	solut.	-	-	-
	Thomas Wyffride,		3	solut.	-	-	-
Subcelerer,	Wilhelmus London,		3		nil.	-	-
	Johannes Warham,	(Præb.)	3		nil.	-	-
	Johannes Crofs,	(Scholar)	3		6	0	0
	Wilhelmus Goldwell,		3	solut.	6	0	0
	Wilhelmus Canterborn,		3	solut.	6	0	0
Tertius cantor,	Thomas Anselm,	(Peti-canon)	3		nil.	-	-
	Thomas Becket,	(Scholar)	3		nil.	-	-
	Johannes Stone,		3		6	0	0
Sub-chaplain,	Georgius Friebel,	(Scholar)	3		nil.	-	-
	Peter Langley,	(Scholar)	3		nil.	-	-
	Thomas Bowser,	(Scholar)	3		nil.	-	-
	Wilhelmus Sudburn,	(Chorist.)	3		nil.	-	-

The Office.	Their Names.	Rewards.		Pensions.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Sub Chaplain,	Jacobus Newenham,	3	.	nil.	.
	Thomas Goldston,	3	.	6	0 0
	Stephanus Giles,	3	.	nil.	.
	Bartholemæus Otford,	3	.	nil.	.
	Robertus South,	3	.	nil.	.
	Ricardus Marshal,	3	.	nil.	.

CATHEDRAL.

This list contains fifty-three names, of which six were promoted to prebends, ten to be peti-canon, nine to be scholars, and two to be chorists, in all twenty-seven, on the new-intended establishment; their rewards amounted to one hundred and sixty-three pounds, and their yearly pensions to 184l. os. 8d.^d

^c See Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxiv.

^d The prior's pension was vacated by his death, before the year 1553; at which time there remained only 32l. 6s. 8d. payable in annuities, and several pensions to 17 unpreferred monks, whose names Willis enumerates in his Mitted Abbeyes, vol. i. P. 247, amounting in the whole to the sum of 129l. 6s. 8d.

This great change could not but seem strange to the people who had still a veneration for their reputed saint; and the violence offered to his shrine could not but fill their hearts with inward regret, and private murmurings; but their discontent did not break out into open rebellion here; as it did on some like occasions in different places in the kingdom. To quiet the people, therefore, and to convince them of the propriety, and even necessity, of these changes, the monks were in general cried out against, as given to every shameful and abominable vice; and reports were industriously spread abroad, that the monasteries were receptacles of the worst of people. Such reports had their effect, and they created a general detestation of all the monastical orders. It must be owned, that there were some of the smaller religious houses, that gave but too much occasion for this scandal; but the greater monasteries were, for the most part, well governed, and lived under the strictest discipline; nor could they be charged with any gross immorality.— They promoted learning, they educated youth, and dispensed charity with a liberal hand to all around them.^e Nor are the crimes which many of them acknowledged

^e It has generally been supposed, though there have been some few who have thought otherwise, that the dissolution of monasteries occasioned that provision made for the poor, some years afterwards, by the statutes in queen Elizabeth's reign, passed for that purpose, the necessity for which arose from their being left destitute from that event. That this was the fact, and that king Henry foresaw this would happen, plainly appears from the express clause and covenant, which was generally inserted in the first grants of the scites and lands of most of these dissolved houses, several of which I have seen, viz. that the grantees should continue the like hospitality and alms to the indigent travellers and poor, which had usually and constantly been afforded to them by the religious, before their houses were suppressed; but these estates often changing owners, and many of them through fear of their uncertain tenure, the above injunction was after some time but little observed, and

knowledged themselves to have been guilty of, in the surrenders which they signed, to be looked on as the truth ; for the craft, promises, persuasions, intreaties and threats, in short, every art and subtle cunning and knavery, that could be, was used to induce or compel them to surrender their houses, and set their names to the instruments, which were frequently brought by the subtle commissioners ready drawn up for the purpose. Policy, and the general welfare of the state might dictate the necessity of their dissolution ; but no necessity whatever could palliate the unjustifiable means made use of, to put these measures in execution.

The mistaken surmises and prejudices of Dr. Burnet, owing perhaps to his fondness for defamation, seem now to be pretty well understood, and his authority appears to be estimated accordingly ; it certainly is held very light in relation to his defamation of this convent of Christ-church.^f

For a true prospect of the state of it, at the time of its suppression, let us remember, in vindication of it, that the archiepiscopal throne had been adorned with a succession of great and good men for a length of time ; some of whom were of an honourable and noble descent ; all of them were men of a public spirit, of competent learning, of good conversation and an unspotted reputation. These prelates often visited this monastery and strictly examined the manners and behaviour of the monks ; these had a right likewise, which they never failed to exercise, of placing over the convent their chief officers, supervisors, and go-

at length neglected and entirely laid aside ; by which means the distress of the poor was felt the heavier, and gradually increasing, at last induced the legislature to make provision for them by those statutes.

^f Willis's Mitred Abbeyes, vol. i. p. 37, for a further vindication of this and some other religious houses, from the defamation of such testimonies.

vernors.

vernors. The prior, who at the time of the dissolution, had presided over this convent for three and twenty years, was a learned, grave and religious man, and his predecessors had been such for a length of time before. The convent was a society of grave persons; the aged were diligent to train up the novices both in the rules of their institution, and in gravity and sobriety, and the younger were placed in the cells of the dormitory, among the elder; so that they were continually under a kind of guard to prevent them committing any thing unseemly. All their revenues and gains were expended, either in alms and hospitality, or in the stately and magnificent building of their church, of which the present fabric is a convincing proof, or else in decking and beautifying it with the richest ornaments, in which they abounded and exceeded, even to profuseness. Their time was for the most part spent in exercises of fasting, penance and devout meditations, and in attending the divine offices in the church; in the superstitious formalities of which they perhaps placed too much merit, and mistook for godliness itself; certainly they were sincere in it, and intended well; it was the religion they had been brought up in, nor was there any other for them to follow.

In those times there was but little learning in the world, that age being commonly stiled the dark, or illiterate age; but whatever learning was then, was mostly to be found in the cloysters of the monks, where some attained to great reputation for their proficiency in knowledge.

From the above representation, which is a series of facts, the character of this priory, and the state of it, even at the time of its dissolution, may be pretty well ascertained, especially when we call to memory that Dr. Goldwell, a man of acknowledged learning, virtue, and strictness of character, had been prior for a length of time: that archbishop Cranmer had filled the patriarchal chair of this church for near seven years; that

that he was visitor of this priory, and had been so much with the members of it, as to know them well, and the manner of their behaviour; and that when this church was new founded and new modelled, the same archbishop being employed in it by the king, took into this new foundation eight prebendaries, ten peti-canons, nine scholars, and two choristers, in all twenty-nine, who had been members of this dissolved priory, besides several others, among whom were Dr. Goldwell and William Wynchepe, who were marked out and assigned for prebends, but did not accept of them, others were preferred in other churches, and all of them had pensions and rewards.

After the surrendry of the church and priory into the hands of the king's commissioners, the members of it being turned out, the whole was left in a desolated condition, a mere heap of ruin and confusion, for those who took possession of it, made quick havock of their lodgings and houses, and carried away for the king's use all the jewels, plate, rich ornaments, and whatever else was valuable from the church and monastery, and all their manors, lands and possessions were seized on and put under the management of the king's new court of augmentation, for his use.

How the scite and buildings of it were afterwards disposed of, among the members of the new establishment, and the new form they then took, as well as their alterations, which brought them forward, to their present state, cannot be so well described, as it is in a manuscript treatise, now in the possession of the dean of Canterbury, containing the orders of the chapter, made in 1546, for the allotment of them among those members, with Mr. Somner's explanation and observations on them. In this treatise are many curious particulars relating to the converting of the different buildings of the monastery into dwellings for this new society; and the new modelling of the whole precincts, in a great measure, into its present form, may be known
from

from it; but the frequent changes which appear by it to have been made between some of the prebendaries of those lodgings, at first allotted to them, and then again to others on the demise of any of their brethren, some with the consent of the chapter, and others by order of the visitor, make it very difficult to ascertain to which stall they in reality belonged, and these changes seem to have continued till some time after queen Elizabeth's accession; since which the lodgings have remained fixed to the prebendaries, according to their respective stalls, as above-mentioned.

THE DEAN'S LODGINGS.—*First*, from the chapel door next the dorter; to have the chapel with the closet, the old chequer, with all manner of chambers thereunto belonging, both new and old, lately appertaining to the prior there, with the corn-lofts and cellars under them, adjoining to the west end of his great gardens, and also all the brewhouse, separate now from Mr: Parkhurst's lodging,^e and the bakehouse and all other houses, as the whole lodging lately ordained for the master of the choristers, unto the dean's stables; also the great barn next the stables, and the two stables, lately called the prior's stables, and the sumptery stable and the carter's hall; and a division to be made between Dr. Ridley's garden^h directly from Mr. Dean's gate, and to stop up the walk upon the wall, and Mr. Dean to have the whole room from the barn, with the town wall and tower, unto Dr. Ridley's orchard pale, and a way to be reserved for Mr. Dean to the postern gate, and the garden before his hall door, with the wine cellar.

*The first prebendary's lodgings.*ⁱ—To have the vault called bishop Becket's tomb, under our Lady's chapel; the house called his bake-house, his kitchen, hall, parlour, buttery, and the south side of the old chapel

^e Fourth prebendary.

^h Fifth prebendary.

ⁱ Then Dr. Thornton's, bishop of Dover, now Dr. Benson's.

there, the chancel there, with all manner of buildings by him there made, his courts before his hall door and kitchen, with the garden before his gallery, and his old garden in the sanctuary, with his orchard and tower therein; and his stable next to the middle gate, and the hay house next to Mr. Seenleger's stable, along the dean's garden.

The second prebendary's lodgings.^k—First, he to have the north side or isle of the firmary chapel, with the garden on the north side; the old table hall, with the kitchen, buttery, the chamber, called commission chamber, and the lodging at the upper end of the hall, the little garden there, and the stable next Mr. Dean's stable, with the little barn.

The third prebendary's lodgings.^l—He to have two lodgings, late Mr. Searle's and Mr. Brooke's, with the rooms squared to the tenements; and to have the stable which Mr. Devenish lately had.

The fourth prebendary's lodgings.^m—He to have the kitchen, with his larder next the court, with all the wall room, tower, town wall, garden to the stables, the whole lodging from Mr. Dean's wall against the wall late made in the brewhouse, the kitchen before made, pertaining to his lodging, the stable next the garden, with the hay-house thereto belonging.

*The fifth's prebendary's lodgings.*ⁿ—He to have all the chambers and house, from the chamber now William Wincheap's, being annexed unto the lodgings

^k Then Mr. Saintleger's, now Dr. Storer's.

^l Then Mr. Goldson's, now Dr. Welfit's; this, in the manuscript, is called the eighth prebendary's lodging: It was about two years afterwards new built, from the materials of the frater or old refectory, given to him in consequence of the lord protector's letters to the chapter for this purpose.

^m Then Mr. Parkhurst's, now Dr. Ratcliffe's; it is called in the manuscript, the third prebendary's lodgings.

ⁿ Then Dr. Ridley's, now Mr. Archdeacon Lynch's; called in the manuscript, the fourth prebendary.

named *the honnours*, with all manner of houses, there above and under, joining to his garden, and so far cross the great chamber, as his garden wall directly departeth, and a division thereto be made cross the chamber, as the garden wall lieth, and all the back garden to Mr. Dean's garden, with the town wall, the tower lately in the tenure of Mr. Daniel, and also the stable next the bake-house.

The sixth prebendary's lodgings.^o—He to have the other part of the aforesaid great chamber, in the honours, the rooms underneath, with the gallery and garden, and his old chamber, with all manner of chambers, cellars and rooms there inclosed, and the stable next the forge barn, and the hay-house betwixt the barn and the bishop of Dover.^p

The seventh prebendary's lodgings.^q—He to have the whole lodging, from the larder gate to the pentise gate, with the chambers there, called Heaven and Paradise, and so through the fruyter and to the cloyster, and all the fruyter to the dorter wall, the common kitchen with all manner of houses, cellars, and lofts, (the lead, timber, and freestone of the fruyter, taken down for the treasure of the church), and the stable next to Dr. Ridley's.

The eighth prebendary's lodgings.^r—He to have Mr. Cok's lodging, with the plumbery and close, and garden impaled upon the hill to the school garden.

The ninth prebendary's lodgings.^s—He to have the whole lodging, that Mr. Crois had beneath and above,

^o Then Mr. Menys's, now Mr. Moore's; called in the manuscript, the fifth prebendary.

^p Canon of the first prebend.

^q Then Mr. Glazyer's, now Dr. Coombe's; it is called in the manuscript, the sixth prebendary.

^r Then Mr. Nevil's, now Dr. Dering's; called in the manuscript, the ninth prebendary.

^s Then Mr. Devenish's, now Mr. Norris's; called in the manuscript, the tenth prebendary.

with all manner of rooms within the gate, called the Hogg-hall; the whole garden with the vaults and town wall, provided Mr. Milles have a wood-house so convenient for him, as he now has, else to keep the same.[†]

The tenth prebendary's lodgings.^u—He to have the whole lodging, with the garden next the pentise in the court, with the whole lodging over the court gate, the stable with the hay-house, lately the treasurer's store-house, adjoining near the bakehouse.

The eleventh prebendary's lodgings.^w—He to have the other lodging called honnours, with the gallery at the door above and beneath, and the chapel above and under, and the orchard, inclosed with stone walls, next the street, square with his lodgings and the stable, with the hay-house, late Mr. Daniel's, and licence to build a gallery ten yards long, upon the bishop of Dover's garden wall there.

The twelfth prebendary's lodgings.^x—He to have the lodging in the late long hall, from Mr. Dean's lodging to the bishop of Dover's lodging, with all manner of houses and vaults, late in the tenure of Mr. Arthur St. Leger, and a way through the Gimew to bring in wood, and the stable between Mr. Ponet's and Mr. Parkhurst's.

† These lodgings were afterwards exchanged with the chapter's clerk or auditor, and are those now let by him as the register-office, &c.

^u Then Mr. Milles's, now Dr. Vyner's.

^w Then Mr. Ponet's, now the Hon. Mr. Legge's.

^x Then the bishop of Cathness's, now Dr. Walsby's. These lodgings were in the long hall, long since pulled down; situated where the brick passage is, in front of Mr. Gregory's, the minor canon's house, which house was part of these lodgings also; but these continued the lodgings of this prebend but a very few years; for the common table held in the long hall, on the south side of the green court, being laid aside, that building, with some others adjoining westward of it, became by consent of chapter, the lodgings for this twelfth prebendary, and were fitted up accordingly, and they continue so at this time.

The greater buildings of the priory, such as the great dorter or dormitory, the refectory, the convent kitchen and the long hall of the sub-prior's lodgings, which though necessary for so large a community, living all together as one family, could be of no use to the new foundation, were all taken down, and the scites of most of them allotted to the several prebendaries, as before-mentioned.

THE ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF THE PRECINCTS *of the late priory, and of the dean and chapter.*

THE SCITES *of monasteries* were in general encompassed with a strong and high wall, partly to form an inclosure, in which the monks should be kept within bounds from wandering abroad at large, without leave of the superior, and partly as a means by which the rich treasures of them might be secured from thieves and robbers, and their persons guarded from the tumultuous insurrections of the rabble.

This church and monastery had such a wall; some remains of which, built of stone, appear at this day; the whole of which is said to have been made by archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the Norman conquest; for this, we have the authorities of Eadmer,¹ Ralph de Diceto,² and the monk Gervas,³ who all agree, that Lanfranc built the edifices within the precinct, together with the wall. The same is recorded in the obituary, and mentioned in a charter of archbishop Theobald, with the three courts that it inclosed; that is, the court of the church, the court of the convent, and the court of the archbishop; the circuits of which were at different times enlarged afterwards, by several grants, purchases and exchanges; the particulars of which may be seen in Thorn's Chronicle, and in both Somner

¹ See Hist. Nov. p. 7.

² Dec. Script. col. 4.

³ Ibid. col. 1654.

and Battely.^b By some of these, the court, the cemetery, and the convent garden, were all enlarged towards the south; and most part of the south wall seems to have been new built, taking in a larger compass than at first it did, and comprehending the same bounds that it does at this day.^c

Towards the east wall, the convent garden was much enlarged by the addition of houses and lands, which the monks had likewise acquired, by purchase and exchange, near Queningate and Queningate-lane; by which acquisitions that wall, towards the south end of it, was extended probably to the same limits that it has at this day.^d

As to the remaining part of the east, and part of the north wall, it is to be observed, that there was a small space between the wall of the convent and the wall of the city, reaching from Queningate to Northgate, called Queningate-lane; this piece of ground king Henry II. by his charter, gave to this church for the use of their almonry.^e In the year 1305, the monks were presented by the citizens, for having stopped or made up this way, leading from one of these gates to the other; this the monks acknowledged, but alledged their right by the above charter, upon which they were

^b Decem. Script. col. 1945, 1946, 2142. Battely's Somner, p. 102, pt. 2, p. 88. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 55. Archiv. Eccl. Christi, Cant.

^c Archbishop Courtney gave towards the repairing of the walls of the precincts, the sum of 266l. 13s. 4d. Battely, pt. 2, p. 75. The bounds of these precincts at present, are: on the east and north, the city wall from Northgate to Burgate; on the south, partly by Burgate-street and partly by the back of the houses in that street; on the west, by Sun-street, the east side of the precincts of the Archbishop's palace, and the street leading from Palace-street, by the borough of Staplegate, along by the Mint-yard to Northgate.

^d Battely's Somner, p. 102, pt. 2, p. 88. Thorn, col. 2142.

^e Battely's Somner, p. 103; where the particular dimensions of this ground, in the words of the charter, are given.

acquitted;

acquitted; but for their more certain surety in it, they obtained of king Henry IV. as appears by the church records, a further grant of this way.^f

But the remainder of Queningate-lane, lying between Queningate and Burgate, did not for some time afterwards become the property of the church, for it may be seen in the act of parliament passed in the first year of king Richard III. by which the aldermanry of Westgate was granted to the city, that this slip of ground was then by it granted to the church, together with the postern and bridge; but in case of eviction of the aldermanry from the city, this ground and premises were to return to the city, a part of whose demesnes it was in fee farm; and it certainly did so, for in the first year of king Henry VII. the same aldermanry, by another act of parliament, was restored to Sir George Brown's heirs, who by the former act were made incapable of it, on account of their father's taking part with the former of those princes.

But this part of the city wall being much neglected, and in a ruinous condition, the monks petitioned the king, for the preventing of such dangers as might befall their monastery on that account, that they might repair that part of it at their own cost, and might take in that part of the lane within the inclosure of their own monastery; which desire they obtained, and a composition was entered into between them and the citizens, in the 7th year of king Henry VII.^g by which, among many other things agreed on between them, the church became possessed of this space of ground, with the wall, towers, postern and bridge; after which, prior Selling (who died 1494) new built that part of this wall, which reached from St. Michael's church to the old one that

^f See Battely's Somner, p. 103.

^g This indenture, made between the prior and convent and the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, anno 7 Henry VII. relating to the postern and bridge between Northgate and Burgate, is in the chest of the city chamber.

inclosed the garden of the convent;^h the remaining parts of the walls of this monastery retain their first bounds, and therefore require no further observation to be made on them.

THE STATE of the precincts of this church, at the time of the dissolution of the monastery, was this: On the north side of the church was the court of the priory, encompassed with the buildings, lodgings and offices of the prior and of the convent, now called the green-court and brick-passage; adjoining to this court, north-westward, was the almonry, now called the Mint yard; on the west part was the court of the palace, or of the archbishop, where his palace was; and on the south side was the court of the church, now called the church-yard, in which was the outward and inward cemetery; and beyond that eastward, the convent-garden, now called the Oaks.

There were formerly five gates belonging to these precincts, viz. the grand gate on the south side of the church, in the church-yard; the gate in the court of the priory, leading from thence to Stablegate, through which all the provisions and necessaries for the convent were brought; the gate in the almonry; the gate lead-

^h Batt. Somn. p. 104, pt. 2, p. 89. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 146. This lane may great part of it be traced at this time; the entrance into it from Burgate yet remains uninclosed, being the back way to the third prebendal house; it is easily perceived again from the postern, along by where Queningate once stood, forwards towards the dean's garden, and again at the back of the garden of the fourth prebend; between these two gardens is a space of ground, along which this lane once led, (now made use of for the stable-yard of the precincts) which is corruptly called the Follings, instead of the Foreigns; a name it gained from its being a place without, or foreign to the jurisdiction of the convent, as great part, if not all of it, was till the time of king Henry VII. as above-mentioned. The antient stone gateway which led northward from the former precincts, or court of the convent (now called the green-court) to these Foreigns and Queningate-lane, is still remaining.

ing to the Foreigns, and the postern in the city wall, leading towards St. Augustine's monastery, all which will be taken notice of hereafter; and there has been one added in later times, being the postern-gate at the north-west corner of the church, leading to the precincts of the Archbishop's palace.

Besides these, there was in antient times another gate, called St. Michael's-gate (from its being opposite to a large stone image of St. Michael, set up on the roof of the church over the door into the south cross isle) and in the old charters of the church, the old gate of the cemetery, from its leading into the common cemetery of the church in the court of it. To this gate there was a direct passage or street, open from the east end of the late St. Andrew's church, through the place where the Corn-market and Butter-market now is, called from the above image, Angel-lane; some part of this gate is yet remaining; but it is, as well as the passage itself, built upon and converted to private use.¹

The present gate of the cemetery, usually called the Church-gate, is built at some distance westward from the other, above-mentioned, in the same south wall of the precincts of the church. There is a passage to it from the High-street through Mercery-lane, and thence to the south porch of the church. The use of this gate was to open a more direct and commodious way to all those, who through devotion, continually resorted to this church; and there is a charter among the records of the hospital of Eastbridge, which mentions a house built at the east corner of the lane, called *le Mercerie*, over against the gate of the church of the Holy Trinity; it is dated anno 41 Henry III.^k

¹ Battely's Somner, p. 105, pt. 2, p. 89.

^k This house now pays rent to the hospital, and is situated opposite to this gate. Somner, *ibid.*

The present gate succeeding the former one, before-mentioned, on the same spot, is a strong and beautiful building of elegant gothic architecture, built by prior Goldstone, in the year 1517, as appears by a legend along the whole front of it,¹ though now scarcely legible, for that, as well as the rich ornamental carve work, which covers almost the whole of it; among which are the several coats of arms of the nobility and gentry of that time, is now in great measure decayed and mouldered away through length of time.^m In the middle was a large statue of our Saviour, which, in derision, was shot to pieces by the parliamentary soldiers in the great rebellion of the last century.

Within this gate, along the greatest part of the south side of the church, formerly called the court of it, was the common cemetery, or burying place, not only for those of the convent, but for such of the city as chose to be buried in it, which were no small number, as appears by the wills in the prerogative-office here; the place in general preferred for such purpose, being on each side the path, between the above gate and the south porch of the church, near which was, within memory, one antient tomb stone remaining; but there is nothing left now; the whole, though still called the church-yard, being a plain surface covered over with

¹ Viz. *Hoc opus Constructum est Anno Domi Millesimo Quingentesimo Decimo Septimo.* On the gates are the arms of archbishop Juxon, and those of the see of Canterbury; the gates having been new made and set up by that archbishop, in the room of the old ones, which had been destroyed by the Puritans some years before, in the time of the great rebellion.

^m These arms were those of the king, *a griffin and greyhound, supporters*; and ten others; among which were those of Guldeford, Scot, Fineux, Howard, Nevil, Poynings, and Guldeford, *with the pomgranet in a canton*; at each corner of the gate, the see of Canterbury, impaling Warham; and the same see, impaling Becket; and over the small wicket gate, three shields, viz. prior Goldstone's, with a mitre over it; the see of Canterbury, impaling Morton; and the arms of the priory.

gravel, and undisturbed by burials for a great number of years past ;ⁿ on the middle of the south side of it (where the high mount is now in the 8th prebendal garden) was once a large steeple, called the *Campanile*, or Clock-house, which was taken down at the dissolution of the priory.^o

At the east end of the common or outward cemetery, is an antient stone arch, being circular and much ornamented with carve-work, coeval at least with this part of the church. This was the gateway, which opened into the inward cemetery, and is still known by the name of the cemetery gate.^p This cemetery or burial place extended, though seemingly for no great breadth, by the remaining part of the south side of the church round by the east end, and so on to a small part of the north side of it. This appears from some inscriptions on both sides, upon the stones of the church wall, two of which being the inscriptions, as has been supposed by some, for two of the priors who lie buried here, have been mentioned before; and there is a third still remaining on a stone on the north side, towards the

ⁿ On the south side of the church yard, almost opposite St. Michael's chapel, are two mean antient timbered houses, which were built and appropriated for the dwellings of the priests of archbishop Arundel's chantry, in this cathedral. The advowson, donation, &c. of the chantry in Christ church, late founded by archbishop Arundel, was sold and conveyed by the archbishop, and the prior and convent of Christ church, among other premises, to king Henry VIII. by indenture Nov. 30, in the 29th year of his reign. Augtn. off. Box E. 7.

^o Leland's Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, says, "There was a might great ringe caullid Conrades Ringe, and that after was broken and made into a smaller ringe and so hanggid up by likelihod in the low closche in the chirche yarde now a late clene pullid downe."

^p The reason why the cemetery was divided into two parts, seems to be, as is still practised in the burial grounds or churchyards in London, and other populous towns, to distinguish one part as a place more honourable for burials, for which, greater fees are paid, than in the outer one. Battely, pt. 2, p. 90.

east

east end of the church, which is legible as follows, in the same odd fashioned characters.

Hic jacet Ymbertus, cujus Deus esto misertus :

Vivat cum christo mundo Substractus ab isto :

Cujus in ore Dei laus vespere mane diei :

Quod bene cantavit vivens mors ipsa probavit.^a

Further on beyond this inner cemetery, was the common garden of the convent, which extended to the east and south walls of the precincts, in the middle of which was a large fish-pond; this, at the dissolution, was filled up, and the space of it, with the rest of the garden, was parted off and allotted in small spots, as gardens for the members of the church; but this did not continue long, before the whole was again laid open for public use. Just within the above gate, at a small distance southward, there is yet standing the old school-house, though for many years past put to other uses;† yet that it was such, before a school-house in the Mint-yard was used for this purpose, is certain. In Mr. Somner's time, there were some who remembered it kept by one Mr. Twyne, sometime a magistrate of this city, it being a free school, chiefly for the city, and so called, and antiently of the liberty of it, having a passage to it from some part of Burgate-street. Of what antiquity this free-school was, is uncertain; indeed archbishop Theodore, the 7th after Augustine, erected

^a In the obituary of the church, it is mentioned that Thomas Wyking was buried in 1407, without the walls of the church, opposite to the tomb of St. Thomas; and no doubt there were many more buried in this place, of which we find no particular mention made.

† It has been for many years made use of as a workshop, for the plumbers of the church to cast their sheets of lead in. Adjoining to it, is the north prebendal house, built on the scite of the house where the sacrist of the priory dwelt; nearly opposite to which is the house allotted to the third prebend, built wholly since the dissolution of the priory, but not of such durable materials as those built before, by the religious.

at Canterbury, by licence of pope Vitellianus, a school or college (a kind of academical foundation) wherein he placed professors of all the liberal sciences; which, says Lambarde, was the very pattern of that school, which Sigebert, the king of the East Angles, afterwards built; but this latter school must have long since vanished. The face of this city having been so often wasted by the Danes, and by other accidents and casualties, that it would be a folly to seek or hope to find out the place of it, for there are no footsteps left to trace out even the ruins of it.

As to this free-school here, mention is made in the archives of this church of one Kobert, rector of the church of the scholars of Canterbury, who was present as a witness, on an appeal of the prior and convent, in cause of theirs, then, in 1259, depending before the official of Canterbury, Robert Winchelsea, who some time after this came to be archbishop of Canterbury, in king Edward I.'s time, and was a scholar at Canterbury, says Harpsfield, and therefore, I suppose here. In whose immediate successor's time, anno 1321, there arose a great controversy between Master Ralph de Waltham, rector of this school, and Robert de Henney, parson of St. Martin's, who, it seems by the right and custom of his church, held and kept a kind of petty free-school there, about the rights and liberties of either school.^s Of this school the archbishop, the see being full, and the church, the see being void, were patrons.^t

On

^s Battely's Somner, p. 107. The records of this difference, as registered among the archives of Christ-church, are printed by Mr. Somner, in his appendix, No. xxxiii.

^t The archbishop's right will appear from the records mentioned above, and printed in Mr. Somner's appendix. The church's right from other like records, in which is this note:—The collation of the mastership of the grammar schools by Richard Prior (of Christ-church) upon Mr. John Boston, whom he invested

On the north side of the church was the priory itself, situated close to it, the gate of which opened into the court of it, now called the Green-court, being a quadrangle or square, having two gates of entrance to it; one of which, the most antient of any, situated at the north-west corner of the court, was called the porter's gate, and in some antient records the gate of the priory, or the old priory gate. It seems a very antient structure, probably made by archbishop Lanfranc, and there is not found mention in any record of its being rebuilt since the first foundation of it. Through this gate all sorts of provisions and necessaries were brought for the use of the convent. The other gate, at the north-east corner of the court, led from the court which was within the jurisdiction of the church, to the space of ground without or foreign to it, called the Foreigns, now vulgarly the Follings, as mentioned before, where the barns and some out-offices of the convent were built, once a part of Queningate-lane, and within the liberties of the city. On the south side of this court, towards the west part of it, stood the back gate into the priory itself (the front entrance being from the cloysters) the greatest part of which was situated between it and the church.

This gate was usually called the larder-gate, close on the left or east side of which, was the larder, kitchen, and then adjoining the lesser dorter or dormitory, there being two of them; the other being the more antient

invested into that office by delivering to him the ferula and the rod, the said master having first made oath, that he would govern the school faithfully and diligently. This was in the year 1374, at which time the fee was void by archbishop Wittlesey's death. See Battely's Somner, p. 106. But it appears before this, anno 1326, 13 cal. Jun. that the prior and chapter of Christ-church gave the schools and the government of the scholars in Canterbury, to Master John de Elham, of their own mere right, the fee of Canterbury being vacant. See Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 275.

and

and greater one,^u standing in that space or area, across which there is now a brick causeway, over vaults leading from the above gate to the church; they were both built on vaulted arches, and in these dormitories the monks slept. On the right hand, or westward of this gate, was the *domus hospitum*, or strangers-hall, allotted for the entertainment of strangers, and called antiently in the Latin records of this church, both *Aula Hospitum* and *Camera Hospitum*, i. e. *the hall or chamber of the guests*;^w adjoining to which was an arched gateway

^u Of these two dormitories, nearly adjoining to each other, the larger has been pulled down; the lesser one upon the dissolution of the priory, was converted into a common hall for the minor canons, and other offices of the choir, where they had a common table, and eat together, after the manner of colleges. This common table being afterwards put down, the building was converted into distinct dwellings for some of the minor canons, and into a house for the twelfth prebendary. The vaults on which this, as well as the other parts of the priory were built, were raised on circular pillars, with plain capitals and bases; the arched roofs of which consist of large rude rubble stones, mixed with a coarse grout, and are seemingly of great antiquity, at least as early as Lanfranc's time. Many of these pillars are now buried in the earth, the capitals of them appearing to be of no greater height than the surface of the green-court, and the pavement of the cloysters.

^w The strangers hall, a lofty handsome building, was, with the lodgings over it and adjoining buildings, at the dissolution, allotted to the seventh prebendary, now Dr. Coombe, for his dwelling; adjoining to the back part of which is part of an arch, seemingly the remains of the kitchen, and the only part of it left, which shews it to have been an octagon. This is in the above prebendal garden, against the west wall of which are some handsome remains of the *locutorium*, which seems to have filled the rest of the space of the garden. This kitchen of the priory was new built by prior Hathbrand, after the year 1338; to the new building of which, John Winborn, commissary of this church, gave 100 marcs, and was otherwise a good benefactor to this church, to the use of which he gave 200 marcs, for the purchase of lands: 60 marcs to the convent, 40s. to the sacrist, for the steeple; all his cups and silver plate, for the use of the table of the master; two acres of land for the use of the cellarer, and all his books to the library. See Somner's MSS. papers in the library.

which

which led to the convent kitchen, which stood near it on the left side, and then the *locutorium*; beyond which, adjoining to the cloysters, was the freyter or refectory,* being the common dining room of the monks, built, as well as the other buildings of the priory, on ranges of vaulted arches, and were composed, as appears by the remains of them, of rubble stones and flints; the windows and doors and quoins of squared ashler stone.

The lesser dormitory, the larder gateway, the stranger's hall, and a remnant of the arch of the kitchen, with some high strong walls, in which are several large circular arched windows in different parts of them, belonging to those large and spacious rooms of the priory, pulled down soon after its dissolution, and several ranges of the vaulted arches on which they stood, are all that are at this time remaining of them. One of these walls, which is richly ornamented with carve work, and a range of small marble pillars, seems to have been the east end of the refectory, which adjoined the cloysters; on the north side of them there are two handsome arched doorways, the one opening into the cloysters from those vaults which were under the east part of the refectory, and the other from near the western part of it, being the approach to them and the cellarer's lodgings, from the strangers-hall likewise.

I shall next proceed to the cloysters, which are remaining pretty entire; they seem to be much of the same age as the body of the church, and by the remains of the iron bars in the windows, the whole seems to have been once glazed. The roof throughout is cu-

* Christian de Haghe, by will, in the Prerogative office, gave 60 marcs sterling, and John her husband, gave 10 marcs, towards the building of the refectory; which shews that the buildings remaining at the dissolution of the priory, were very few, if any of them, those which had been erected by archbishop Lanfranc, though the vaults on which they stood certainly were, See Somner's MSS. papers, *ibid.*

riously ribbed with stone-work, knotted with many hundreds of shields of coats of arms, probably those of the principal nobility and gentry, especially those who were benefactors to this fabric.¹ The south walk or quarter, was built by archbishop Courtney, and his executors, who laid out 300*l.* on it; and prior Selling, who died in 1494, caused it to be glazed and beautified.² At the west end of it, is an arched door-way, at present leading towards the archbishop's palace, once the principal entrance and place of approach into the monastery, for all comers and goers; on the west side or walk was the door into the cellarer's lodgings, adjoining to it.³ The north side or walk is decorated superior to the others, with small pillars and arches of stone work, which, as well as two arched door ways leading into the refectory, &c. as mentioned before, are richly carved and ornamented. Opposite to the door which led to the refectory, are the remains of stone work, in which formerly stood a double cistern or lavatory, for the use of the hall, and for the convent to wash in. The middle space or area within the

¹ There are about 683 in number. Prior Henry de Estria soon after the year 1285, is recorded to have new paved the cloysters. See Dart, appendix, p. 3.

² Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 90. Anglia Sacr. pt. 1, p. 146.

³ The cellarer was one of the four great officers of the monastery, each of whom had separate lodgings, or apartments to themselves, within the precincts. These were the cellarer, the sacrist, the chamberlain, and treasurer of the monastery. When king Henry VIII. new founded this church, he restored all the scite of the late dissolved monastery to the dean and chapter, except these cellarer's lodgings and the almonry, since called the mint-yard, which he reserved to himself. The former lodgings were afterwards, through cardinal Pole's means, annexed to the archiepiscopal palace, part of which, the scite of them still remains; but the building itself has been pulled down some few years since. The name, arms, and rebus of Richard Dering, monk and cellarer of this church, who suffered death in king Henry VIII.'s reign, for being an accomplice with Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, were formerly in the windows of these lodgings.

cloysters has, since the dissolution, been made use of, as well as the cloysters themselves, for a place of burial for the inhabitants of the precincts and others, who have thought fit to chuse it as such.^b

In the east walk near the north end of the east wall, is a small circular arched door-way, with zig-zag ornaments, long since stopped up. This led into some vaults, rather more elegant than most of the others under the buildings of the priory. Against the same wall, a little southward, is another door-way, but larger and pointed, formerly leading to the prior's chapel, but now into the dark entry, formerly the scite of it, towards the Green-court; in the middle of this walk is

^b There are only three monuments in the cloysters, two of which are about the middle of the west side. The first is for Thomas Knowler, gent. who was alderman of Canterbury above thirty years, several years chamberlain, and twice mayor of that city; he died in 1705. And the second, for Hester Pembroke, late of the precincts, who died in 1774. In the cloysters themselves, as well as the middle inclosure, there are a great number of inscriptions, an attempt to notice all which would be too prolix, I shall mention four only: one to the memory of the Rev. John Francis, A. M. head master of the king's school here, and rector of Harbledown; he died unmarried in 1736. Two others for the same family. And another for Mary, daughter of Edward Hasted, esq. and Anne his wife, who died an infant in 1774; in the same grave with her lies Anne Hasted, of these precincts, the widow of Edward Hasted, esq. of Hawley, barrister at law, and daughter of Joseph Tyler, gent. of London, descended by the mother from the antient and eminent family of Dingley, of the Isle of Wight. By him she had two children, Edward, the Editor of this History; and Anne, the wife of Capt. James Archer. She died in 1792, æt. 90. Another inscription for Stephen, son of Crisp-Stephen Hall, esq. who died an infant, in 1792; underneath, these verses, by Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of Deal:—

Though infant years no pompous honors claim,

The vain parade of monumental fame,

To better praise the last great day shall rear

The spotless innocence that slumbers here.

the entrance to the chapter-house,^c a spacious and beautiful structure, the roof of which, made of Irish oak, is remarkably curious and elegant. It is of the same age with the cloysters and nave of the church, built in the room of a former one which stood close on the north side of it, chiefly by the benefactions of the archbishops Arundel and Courtney, and prior Chillenden; the name of the latter being on the stone work of the great west window, and the arms of the archbishops Sudbury, Courtney and Arundel, on the other parts of the building in the glass of the windows,^d as well as on the ceiling itself. It is about ninety-two feet long and thirty-seven broad, and fifty-four high, having a circular span roof, so judiciously contrived, that there are no girders to prevent a fair open view of it, and it is without any other incumbrance.

This room is almost surrounded with a stone seat, above which are arches or stalls, divided by small pillars of Bethersden marble; thirteen of these take up the whole breadth at the east end, and have gothic pyramids of stone above them, adorned with pinnacles carved and gilt; the middle stall being that of the prior, is distinguished superior to the others. The stalls on each side are thirty-five in number, five of which, next to the east corners, have had their capitals and spandrils between the arches gilt, probably appropriated to the chief officers of the convent; the rest in other respects are much the same.

^c In the windows of this chapter-house, which were formerly much enriched with painted glass, were the arms of the lord Ros and his wife, Sir Arnold Savage, Sir Thomas Erpingham, Blount, Thomas Ravinston, Pelham, John Norwood, Ufford. impaling *azure, a lion, azure*; and of Simon Sudbury, viz *a talbot hound, sceiant, within a bordure engrailed, argent*.

^d Somner says, that in the time of prior Henry de Estria, about 1304 or 1305, the whole choir was repaired with three new doors, &c. as was the chapter-house with two new gables; all which cost 839l. 7s. 8d.

Several persons have been in antient times buried here, and some very antient gravestones, the inscriptions on which were obliterated, remained on the pavement, till a few years ago the graves of which lay close to the surface of it; these stones were all removed, when the pavement was new laid with the most antient and largest gravestones, brought from the nave of the church for this purpose.

In this room the prior and chapter met to consult on the affairs of the convent. Here the elections of archbishops, priors, and other officers were made; here censures, penances and corporal chastisements were imposed and inflicted on delinquents, and in some cases even with rods; but the most remarkable one that ever was inflicted in this house was, that which was submitted to by king Henry II. to atone for the murder of archbishop Thomas Becket.*

When, instead of a numerous fraternity of monks, the chapter was reduced to a dean and twelve prebendaries, such a large room not being required for chapter business, it was fitted up for a sermon-house, with a pulpit, pews and galleries, and this was done so soon after the dissolution of the priory, that the chief gallery, with latticed casements (the royal closet, when the king and queen should be there) is dated 1545, the 36th of king Henry VIII. To this use it was put for many years;† but the inconvenience arising from this removal of the congregation in the midst of divine service, was a very sufficient reason for having the whole performed in one place; accordingly, soon after the restoration the sermons were constantly, as they are at

* In the old chapter-house. See a particular account of this humiliating penance hereafter, in archbishop Becket's life, and in Parker's *Antiq. Brit.* p. 135.

† It was a singular custom, that whilst sermons were preached here, the preacher, twenty minutes before he entered the pulpit, constantly retired to the dean's chapel adjoining, where he walked to and fro, to contemplate and refresh his memory.

this time, preached in the choir; though this still retains the name of the sermon-house.^c

Notwithstanding the above, for form's sake, the capitular business is still begun here; the archbishop's visitation of the cathedral is still held, and the statutes are publicly read here yearly, on June 22, when all the members of the church are summoned to attend, and the other chapters are opened here, and then immediately adjourned to the modern audit-room.

To return again to the court and priory,^b (now the Green-court), the whole east side of which was taken up by the prior's lodgings. Time has made such alterations in the ruins of the old lodgings formerly belonging to the prior, that it is impossible to mark and describe all the particulars of them. The present deanry, which takes up all the east side of the court, was certainly part of the prior's lodgings, the entrance to which was by the gate at the south-west corner of the court, which was then called the prior's gate.—The first part of these lodgings that we can gain any knowledge of, seems to be the repairs and additions made to them by prior Henry de Estria, about and after the year 1317, who besides other beneficent acts to the church and convent, mentioned in the course of this work, repaired the greater and lesser chambers of the prior, the long chamber and that by the treasury and his study. The new chamber of the prior was likewise leaded, together with the wardrobe, the new pantry and his kitchen; the great hall near the gate of

^c Morning prayers at six o'clock in summer, and seven in winter, were, till they were entirely left off within these few years, read in this sermon-house, and it has been lent occasionally to different congregations; as to the French refugees, when the undercroft has been overflowed with water, through incessant rains; to the Hanoverian and Hessian regiments, when quartered in Canterbury; and to the parishioners of St. Andrew's, when their church was taken down and rebuilding.

^b This antient court of the priory is stiled in Badwyn's drawing, *Curia Prioratus*.

the court, was likewise repaired; the before-mentioned great or stone hall, afterwards commonly called the master's table, where the chief master or steward of the prior's household, with the other officers of his immediate retinue, had their table, was rebuilt by prior Hathbrand, who died in 1370. There is no doubt but this was the same building, which is now the parlour of the deanry, lately fitted up as such; out of this apartment there was a passage and an entrance by some stone steps into a stone chamber, called the paved chamber; and the prior's bedchamber, study, and some other rooms, for his private apartment seem to have been contiguous to this paved chamber, as may be conjectured from the account which the obituary gives of the repairing and beautifying of them by prior Chillenden.¹ The building, rebuilding, repairing and adorning of several other chambers, apartments and offices belonging to the prior, the particular scite of which is now unknown, may be found mentioned in the obituary of this church. The stable, granaries, &c. are likewise taken notice of in it.²

When, upon the new foundation of this church by king Henry VIII. and the several buildings of the monastery which were not utterly demolished, were divided among the dean and prebendaries, these lodgings or apartments of the prior are thus recorded to have been allotted. To the dean was assigned, the chapel with the closet, the old chequer, with the chambers belonging to it, with the corn lofts and cellars adjoining to the west end of his garden; the brew-house and bake-house, and gate-house next to his stables, (which latter buildings are situated on the north side of the court, now called the Green-court) the great barn,

¹ These apartments are still remaining, being the dean's study, and those apartments of the deanry northward of the great stair case, the entrance to which now is, by a door at the space, on the top of the first flight of stairs.

² See this part of the obituary, Battely, pt. 2, p. 44.

the livery stables, called the prior's stables, the sump-tery stable and the carter's hall, all situated in and adjoining to the Foreigns; the garden before his hall-door and the wine cellars; the commission chamber, on the north side of the hall of the infirmary, (now Dr. Storer's two parlours) were allotted to the second prebendary; part of the long chamber, since pulled down, being part of the scite of Mr. Archdeacon Lynch's house, was allotted to the fifth prebendary; the other part of the long chamber, contiguous to the lodgings called the honours (now part of Mr. Moore's house) was allotted to the sixth prebendary; those lodgings, called the honours, were the state apartment, where the prior appeared at times in state, and where he lodged and entertained all guests and visitors of rank and consequence; and such there were, who continually visited this priory, as well through business, as ceremony, convenience, and even curiosity, and were sumptuously entertained here with becoming dignity, both of the prior and his noble guests. This building, which is called in old writings, the master honours, and in others, the great chamber of the prior, which fronts the north end of the convent garden, has a grand and noble appearance, much superior to the other buildings of the priory, and suitable to the purpose it was intended for.¹ This building was allotted on the new foundation to the eleventh prebendary, and is now the dwelling-house of Mr. Norris.

In the eastern wall of the precincts, almost in a line with the front of these lodgings, and exactly opposite the east end of the church, is a postern gate, having a

¹ It is recorded that John Elham, prior of this church, died in 1449, at the master honours; and that John Bockingham, quitting his bishopric of Lincoln, came to this monastery in 1398, and dwelt at his own charge, at the *mayster honours*, as Mr. Somner, in his manuscript collections has observed, from the obituary of this church, in the Arundel library. Baucely, pt. 2, p. 93.

caufeway over the city ditch, leading to the green opposite the chief gate of St Augustine's monastery, now reserved for the use of the dean and prebendaries.^m

There is yet to be noticed, an apartment belonging to the prior, called *la gloriette*, the scite of which is not now known. The obituary mentions, that prior Hathbrand repaired the chamber that was covered with lead next *the gloriette*; that prior Selling built from the ground contiguous to the apartment called *la gloriette*, a stone tower, which was covered with lead, and had fair glafs windows; that he decently adorned it in the inside, and that this was called the prior's study: and that prior Goldstone reared up a new edifice near the prior's old apartment, called *la gloriette*, which was called the new lodging, with several rooms, and a new fair porch towards the convent. This, no doubt, is the gate now standing at the south-west corner of the Green-court, afterwards called the prior's gate, as above-mentioned; the *gloriette* and buildings above-mentioned adjoining to it, stood most probably on the left, or east side of the dark entry, leading from it between

^m This postern was in use before the first year of king Richard III. when it was, together with the bridge of it, granted by act of parliament to the church, and they were confirmed to it by a composition, anno 7 Henry VII. made between the prior and convent and the citizens of Canterbury; and this postern and bridge, as well as this part of the wall of the precincts, were afterwards rebuilt by prior Selling, who died in 1494. Hence, or from the rebuilding of it afterward), this bridge gained the name of the new bridge; for it appears, by Strype's life of archbishop Parker, p. 441, that in the year 1573, when queen Elizabeth was at Canterbury, the archbishop suggested, concerning her coming to the cathedral on Sunday, if it was her pleasure, to come from her house at St. Austin's, by the new bridge, and so enter the west end of the church, or in her coach by the street. This bridge, in 1642, appears to be then broken down, by Culmer's Dean and Chapter News, p. 10. It was not rebuilt at the restoration, but a caufeway was made in the room of it, as it now remains, with brick walls on each side.

the

the present deanry and the house granted to one of the six preachers (Mr. Hearne)ⁿ which might be a part of them, where some ruins are still to be seen. The lucre of the lead, which covered these buildings, was most likely the cause of their being demolished: a spoil, which caused the demolition of many beautiful and magnificent buildings and churches belonging to the late dissolved religious houses throughout the kingdom. This was the cause too here of the demolition of the building, called the long hall, where the inferior officers of the prior used to eat. It was situated at the west end of what is now called the brick passage, extending as far as the first and second prebendal houses, where a wall reached across this passage, pulled down many years since, to make this thoroughfare more convenient.

On the south side and contiguous to the long hall, was the sub-prior's lodgings, or apartment, which seems to have extended from the prior's chapel to the infirmary; it was formerly allotted to the eleventh prebendary, but is now assigned as a dwelling-house for one of the minor canons (Mr. Gregory) and part of the first prebendal house (Dr. Benson's).

The prior's chapel mentioned before, was situated adjoining to the sub-prior's lodgings, westward, near the dormitory. It was appropriated to the use of the prior and his family, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and was called the chapel of the blessed Mary within the priory, as appears from some antient charters, in which it is so called. Archbishop Winchelsea, by his letters, May 27, 1297, granted an indulgence of forty days to all, who should visit this chapel within the priory, and confirming all former and

ⁿ By Eadwyn's drawing, the steps now leading up to this house, once led to the *Camera Vetus Prioris*. This house being part of the deanry, was given up to the use of a six-preacher, by dean Godwyn, who had room enough without it.

future ones to the benefactors and visitors of it. This oratory or chapel was beautified and richly furnished with tapestry, copes, &c. by prior Thomas Goldstone; upon the dissolution of the priory, it was assigned to the use of the dean and his family, whence it acquired the name of the dean's chapel. Over it was the church library, built in the room of a former one,^o by archbishop Chicheley, who with others, well furnished it with books, most of which were plundered in the time of the great rebellion, and the building itself was, with the chapel underneath, destroyed by fire several years afterwards.^p Since which, the chapel has never been restored; the space it filled being open as the common place of passage to the church and cloysters. Over it was rebuilt the present library, which has a good collection of books. Besides the printed books, there is a collection of manuscripts, some of which were given by Isaac Casaubon, among which are the annals of his life, those of Mr. Somner, and several others; and there is a collection of coins, both Greek and Roman, made abroad and given by Dr. John Bargrave, nephew of dean Bargrave, and a prebendary of this church, and Dr. Meric Casaubon.

Of late years the collection has been greatly encreased, and is daily encreasing. New shelves have been erected; the books have been new numbered; and a

^o There was burnt in this library, says Twyne, p. 114, Cicero's Treatise de Republica, and some of the works of Henry Beauclerk, King of England, were also there. Dart has given in his appendix, p. xxxi. an account of the books antiently in it, from a manuscript in the Cotton library, marked Julius, C. vi—4—f. 99.

^p Many of the manuscripts which suffered by the above fire, remain in the same mutilated state as at their first removal, (though many of them might with care be recovered), in a heap on the floor, in one of the rooms over the vestry of the church.

new catalogue has been made. Some of the MSS. in this library are very valuable.

Prior Sellyng beautified the former library over the prior's chapel, and gave many books to it, and several of the archbishops and priors are recorded as having been benefactors to it, as have several of the prebendaries, both to that and the present one, as appears by their wills; among which were, besides those before-mentioned, the Drs. Peter du Moulin and James Jeffrys; to these must be added, Stephen Hunt, of these precincts, gent. who gave to it by his will in 1721, all his Greek, Latin and Italian books, all Mr. Boyle's philosophical works, and all such other books, in whatever language they were, which treated expressly of physic, natural philosophy or mathematics, if there were none of the same sort in the library.— These amounted to a very considerable collection.

Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, appropriated the church of Halstow to the reparation of the books in this library, saving five marks to the vicar. At the suppression of the priory, this parsonage, among the rest of its possessions, came into the king's hands, who, in his 33d year, settled it on the dean and chapter; but without any reservation of the former use of it.

In the room of this library is a curious octagon table of black marble, inlaid with figures in white; representing in the centre, Orpheus playing, with the listening beasts; and all round, a representation of various kinds of hunting; the whole being well executed. It was the gift of Dr. Bargrave, prebendary of this church in 1680. A large brass eagle, the feet of which are three brass lions, and which formerly was placed in the choir, and served to support the bible, on which the lessons were read, was till lately, at the end of this library; round it is engraved in capitals, *Gulielmus Burroughes*

*Burroughes Londini me fecit anno D. 1663.*⁹ At the upper end of the room, over the door, is a very ancient painting of queen Edyve, in her robes, with her crown and sceptre. In the back ground is a view of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, and at the bottom, some verses in antique characters. On this staircase is likewise a drawing, representing, on a large scale, the ichnography, or plat of the precincts of Christ-church, together with the archbishop's palace, and the houses circumjacent, &c. and the vaults and water works, measured and delineated by Thomas Hill, A. D. 1680.

Contiguous to the sub-prior's lodgings and the long hall above-mentioned, towards the east, was the infirmary, in which all due provision was made for the sick monks, and the care of it was committed to a particular officer, named the infirmarer. In this building there were separate chambers for the sick; these reached as far as the prior's stone-hall. Prior Hathbrand built seven new rooms for the infirm; here were likewise a kitchen and other necessary offices,⁷ which with the great hall of the infirmary, built anno 1342, make a great part of the second prebendal house (Dr. Storer's); the latter still made use of as a hall, remains at this day.⁸

⁹ This *eagle* was removed to a place behind the altar in the cathedral, on the erection of new shelves in the library in 1798, and in consequence of there not being sufficient room remaining for it there. The round window at the end of the library was filled with a neat arrangement of painted glass, in 1799.

⁷ Archbishop Courtney new built the lodgings and kitchen, belonging to the infirmary, at his own cost of 133l. 6s. 8d.—Battely, pt. 2, p. 75.

⁸ This hall is a fine structure, built of squared flint, with three large gothic arched windows on the east side; on the stone frames on each side where the arches spring on these windows, are carved the heads of a meagre sick monk, and of a fat healthy one.

On the south side of the infirmary was the chapel for the use of it. It has been long since pulled down, and the scite of it, used as a public way, called the brick passage, from its being paved with such materials, towards the Oaks; but there are some remains of the walls of it left, viz. part of the wall of it on the north side towards the west end (being the corner of Dr. Storer's house) the whole south wall, with wide circular arches and pillars of small squared stones, (being now the north side of the second prebendal house, (Dr. Benson's) and the two large arches of the chancel at the east end, being pointed and seemingly of a much later date than the others.

This chapel then, consisting of a body and chancel, could not therefore be built at the same time. By the appearance of the remains of it, it was far from small; there were in it, besides the principal altar of the Virgin Mary, before which a wax taper was continually burning, and to whom this chapel was dedicated, others dedicated to St. Benedict and St. Agnes. By the register of this chapel there appear to have been many persons buried in it, most probably all who died in the infirmary had their sepulture here.¹

¹ It appears in the register of this church, that there was in this chapel an antient stone, on which the bodies of the deceased were used to be laid. This had been an antient custom, but about the year 1401, this stone was taken and carried away, and some time after a new one brought and placed before the holy cross, which was in the inward part of this chapel. Mr. Battely, pt. 2, p. 94, 95, mentions from the register of burials in this chapel, several who were interred in it, viz. Henry Sutton, eleemosinary, before the altar of St. Benet, anno 1429. James Grove before the same altar near the door of the garden, in 1430. James Moland, sacrist, before the altar of St. Agnes. Thomas Everard, directly under the wax taper burning here, anno 1405. Hugh Aleyn, anno 1401. Nicholas Canterbury, anno 1404, being the first who was laid on the new stone, as above-mentioned.

When

When archbishop Cuthbert, who came to the see about the year 741, had procured, both from the king and the pope, a right of sepulture of the archbishops and others within this church, which the neighbouring monastery of St. Augustine had enjoyed, as appropriated to itself ever since its first foundation, he erected a church or chapel, almost contiguous to this cathedral church, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist; among other uses for which it was founded, one was, that it might be a place of sepulture for the archbishops, in which he was the first who was buried.

Much enquiry has been made where this church was built, but it is allowed by all to have stood near the east end of the cathedral, and not far distant from it; the greatest probability is, that it stood in the same place where this chapel of the infirmary was afterwards built. If it had escaped the former fires, which is almost impossible, it was certainly destroyed by those flames which burnt the choir of Conrad; for we are told, that the infirmary, together with the chapel of it, perished at the same time. It should seem, when this chapel was then rebuilt and annexed to the infirmary, it lost the antient name and patronage of St. John Baptist, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. There was a door in the south wall of it towards the east end, which opened into the convent garden, by which was the before-mentioned altar of St. Benedict. It was convenient for the sick monks to resort to the garden for air; on the outside, at the south-east corner of the wall, a small figure of St. John Baptist, carved in stone, is still to be seen.

To return now again to the court of the priory, or Green-court, as it is called, the south and east sides of which have been already described.—On the north side stood the brewhouse, the bakehouse and the malt-house of the priory, all large and spacious buildings; the

the former, which was allotted to the dean^u at the dissolution, and continues now the greatest part used for the like purpose, the others to the fourth prebendary (now Dr. Ratcliffe's).

The gate of the priory, at the north-west corner of this court, has been already mentioned; I shall only observe further, that the room over it, as well as the house adjoining on the south side of it, was, at the dissolution, allotted to the tenth prebend, (now Dr. Vyner's).

The stranger's hall,^w at the south-west corner of this court, now allotted for a residence to the seventh prebendary, has been already mentioned before; hither the pentice or covered way, now belonging to the tenth prebendary, Dr. Vyner, led along the whole west side of this court, from the almonry at the north-west corner of it, and so on through the vaulted arch, now under the seventh prebendal house, close by the convent kitchen and refectory, into the cloysters and cellarer's lodgings; by which means an inclosed and convenient communication might be had, in all weathers, from one to the other of them.

There was before the dissolution, (as by the rule of St. Benet there ought to be) hospitality kept, and entertainment afforded and allowed, both board and lodging, to such strangers, travellers and pilgrims especially, as resorting to the monastery should crave it of the monks; and, consequently, there was a place in it set apart for that purpose. The cellarer had

^u Those on the north side the court, allotted to the dean, consist now of a tenement, to which the room over the Follings gateway belongs; the water-house, in which is the great reservoir for the water, which supplies the precincts, and the dean's brew-house, (from whence the former was taken about eighty years ago) to these the premises of the fourth prebend are contiguous westward.

^w Over the hall were two lodging rooms, known by the names of Heaven and Paradise; these still remain, and are paved with square tiles.

charge of this place, under whom this hall, which was situated not far from his lodgings, had its proper and peculiar steward, to see after the accommodation of the guests with all necessaries, according to the statutes and customs of the monastery. He was called the steward of the stranger's hall; here was entertainment to be had, of charity for religious and secular guests, and that by the statutes of archbishop Winchelsea, for the space of at least a day and a night, for both horse and man.

At the north-west corner of the court was a large building, which was antiently called the north hall, and sometimes hog-hall; in Edwyn's drawing, *Aula nova*. It appears to have been a large handsome structure, very lofty, much like some of our parish churches, with a body and side isle, having a row of pillars to part them from one end to the other; it was forty feet wide and not less than 150 feet long, being built on ranges of circular arches, vaulted over, and well ornamented; and being like those in the undercroft, only with plainer pillars, may be well supposed to be as antient as the time of Lanfranc. It stood entire till the year 1730, when one-third of it, towards the north, was taken down, as well as the vaults under it; the rest is still remaining, and is converted into various apartments* and dwellings. The ascent to the hall by several steps, is still remaining, with several small marble pillars, joined by arches of an antique form on each side.^y This building, which stood in a

* These apartments were allotted at the dissolution to the ninth prebend, but were afterwards exchanged with the auditor of the church, who before had the house in the Oaks, now the ninth prebendal house, (the Hon. Mr. Legge's). These apartments are now made use of as the commissary's and arch-deacon's offices for the registering of wills, and the auditor has the rents of it.

^y It is the present way up to the register's office, and the way to it from the Green-court fronts the south side of it.

situation least likely to interfere with the privacy of the monks, or the business of their servants, and was of a size sufficient to contain a number of those people who might have occasion to resort at all times to it, was allotted to the steward of the liberties of the priory, for the keeping of his courts, which had been holden for a great length of time. This appears from the charter of king Henry VI. in which are these words, concerning the holding of a court; *Know ye, that we considering that the prior and convent of the church and their predecessors, have been used time out of mind to hold a court at the north-hall, within the precincts of the said church or priory, before their bailiff for the time being, from three weeks to three weeks, which court was called the high court, and in the same court to hear and determine pleas, &c.*²

The dissolution diminishing the revenues of the church, and the profits of this court diminishing likewise from time to time, it grew less and less resorted to, and was at last totally disused, insomuch that the memory of its ever having been, has been for many years forgotten.³

Almost adjoining to the back part of the above building, stood *the eleemosinary* or *almshouse* of the church, vulgarly called *the ambry*, which had a gate

² See Rot. Cart. de an. 25 and 26 Henry VI. No. 30. This court, it seems, was first set up with the archbishop's licence, many ages since; the archbishop granted them freely to hold their court of their own vassals, as Roger Hovenden has it, speaking of archbishop Hubert in the year 1200, and recording there the agreement made between him and the monks, on their first falling out about the chapel, at Lambeth. Battely's Somner, p. 112.

³ The prison of the dean and chapter under the steward of their courts, was in two of the arched vaults, on the right hand of that under which the passage is into the mint-yard; but this being no more than a dungeon, it was removed into the church-yard; but the court having been disused, there has been no prison for some time.

opening towards Northgate street ; this place was under the care of a monk, called the dean of the almonry, or the church almoner. Here the poor, who continually waited at this gate in great numbers for the distribution of alms, were daily fed with the remains of such fare as came from the refectory and other tables kept within the monastery. The private statutes of this church, made by archbishop Winchelsea, say ; *Let all the fragments and relics of meat and drink, left at the tables of the refectory, of the prior's lodgings, of the master, (perhaps cellarer) of the infirmary, and of the stranger's hall, be gathered together into dishes or vessels, fit for that purpose, and be carried all of them to the almonry, and there be disposed of to no other use, but of pure alms only.* This was agreeable to that ordinance of the provincial constitutions, *that the full portion of victuals should constantly be provided and set before the monks in the refectory, and whatsoever was left, should be given wholly and entirely in alms to the needy ; and that no abbot, prior, or almoner might dispense with this rule.* Hence we may learn, how great and extensive the alms and charity of these great monasteries were, and how much the poor and needy must have felt the want of them, occasioned by their dissolution ; for though the king in his grants of the scite and demesnes of these houses, as well to private persons as ecclesiastical and other corporate bodies, enjoined and ordered certain portions of charity and alms to be continued to the poor, yet the custom was continued but for a very few years, and by many, not at all, and the whole was soon laid aside and forgotten. This almonry had several benefactors to it ; king Henry II. by his charter, gave to the monks towards the augmenting of their almonry, the ground between Northgate and Queningate, as has been already mentioned ; and archbishop Richard, (Becket's immediate successor) appropriated to the use of this priory,

for

for an augmentation to this almonry, the churches of Monkton and Eastry, with their chapels, and the churches of Meopham and Eynsford, and afterwards the churches, St. Thomas of Fairfield, Seafalter and Farningham, were appropriated to the like use; all which were confirmed by the bulls of pope Lucius and Alexander III.^b and archbishop Courtney, who came to the see in 1381, re annexed the church of Meopham to it, at his own proper cost.^c

In the year 1319, anno 11 Edward II. Henry de Eastry, then prior of this church, erected within this almnery, a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and founded in it a chantry of six priests or chaplains, to celebrate for the souls of king Edward I. and II archbishops Lanfranc and Winchelsea, the founder himself and some others, and contiguous to it he built lodgings for these priests; which foundation was confirmed by archbishop Walter in 1321, and by king Edward II. in his 19th year;^d after which in 1327, being the last year of that reign, his successor prior Richard Oxinden, with the consent of the convent, appropriated the church of Westcliff by Dover, to the almnery for ever, for the maintenance of these priests, and the repairing of the chapel and lodgings contiguous to it. In 1358, Alexander Hanekin, clerk, became a great benefactor to this chapel, by the

^b Regist. Eccles. Cant. Nevertheless archbishop Baldwin, who did all in his power to prejudice the monastery, seized on the churches of Monkton and Eastry, and took the profits of them to himself, and left them to the possession of his successor. These churches remained alienated from the almnery about 165 years, and then the convent redeemed them of archbishop Islip, who is recorded as a benefactor, for consenting to and confirming this agreement, by giving him the churches of St. Dunstan, St. Pancrace, and All Saints, in Broad street, in London, in exchange for them. Batt, Somn. p. 112, pt. 2, p. 96.

^c Battely, *ibid.* pt. 2, p. 75.

^d Regist. Eccles. Cant. A. fol. 195^b. Carta Regis in Archiv. Eccles. Cant.

gift of several messuages, lands and rents to it, towards the support and maintenance of seven chaplains^e in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, near the gate of the priory.^f

This chantry was suppressed as part of the priory, and came with its revenues, as such, into the king's hands.

Soon after the dissolution of the priory, the almshouse, with the above chapel and lodgings, being situated without the square of the court of the priory, and as it were apart from it, was re-conveyed back to the king, who retained it in his own hands, and converted it into *an office for the minting of money*; hence it has been ever since called the mint-yard,^g in which state it remained till queen Mary, by letters patent under the great seal, dated June 14, anno 3d and 4th Philip and Mary,^h granted this almonry with all the edifices, (in which the above chapel and lodgings were included) and the ground belonging to it, to cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury, who being then possessed of them in fee, afterwards devised them by his will to Aloisus Priobus, his executor, who by deed indented, dated July 30, anno 1 Elizabeth, 1559, gave these

^e By this it should seem, that his intention was to maintain an additional chaplain in this foundation.

^f It appears by his will in the register office in Canterbury, that he gave by it a messuage, two mills, one hundred and ninety-five acres of arable, thirty-five acres of pasture, twenty acres and one rod of meadow, and eleven acres and a half of woodland, with several small rents. Batt. Somn. p. 97.

^g Mr. Somner, p. 65, says, he had a piece or two of money of king Henry VIII. coined at Canterbury, as he conceived at this place, now called the Mint-yard, where, after the dissolution the king coined money for the service, as is reported, of his French wars; and in a decree of the chapter anno 1545, mention is made of the offices of the king's mint here, to be supplied with water from the cistern in the north court.

^h At the bottom of the grant, it is said to be made by authority of parliament.

premises

premises to the dean and chapter, to hold to them and their successors for the term of 500 years, for the use and intention of finding and maintaining the school there for boys, during that term, to be instructed in proper learning; paying yearly for the same, one corn of pepper, &c. Since which, the whole has remained part of the possessions of the dean and chapter to this time.ⁱ The chapel and lodgings above-mentioned were, not long after the above period, accordingly converted to the use of *the grammar school*,^k which was instituted by king Henry VIII. as part of his new foundation; from whence it is usually known by the name of *the King's school*.

IT HAS ALREADY BEEN MENTIONED before,^l that there was A FREE SCHOOL, situated near the convent garden of these precincts, of which the archbishop was the patron, so early as the year 1259, as appears by the records of the priory;^m and there is mention again made of it in them so late as the year 1374; how long it continued afterwards, there is no mention, but most probably till the dissolution of the priory and the school house there, though applied to other purposes, is now in being, and has still the reputation of having been made use of as such. *The present grammar school* was founded by king Henry VIII. who, by the charter of foundation, which he granted in his 32d year to the dean and chapter of this church, made such school a part of it, to consist of a master, second master, and fifty scholars, who were to eat at the

ⁱ The passage into the Mint-yard from the Green-court, is through one of the arches which was formerly under the strangers hall, or *domus hospitum*.

^k The present school-house seems to be what was once the old chapel, and the upper master's house what was the lodgings of the chantry priests.

^l See before.

^m There is no notice taken of it in Edwyn's drawing, which was made between the years 1130 and 1174.

common table, which the provision made by him for it, could not, however, long maintain. The stipend of these scholars was to be four pounds per annum, and they were to hold them for five years:ⁿ

But the school suffered not only in the suppression of the common table, but from the king's discharging the dean and chapter, afterwards in his 39th year, anno 1546, from the expending of 200l. per annum in the support of twenty-four students in Oxford and Cambridge, of which it may reasonably be supposed the scholars of it would have had the preference, which he did, intending, as he says, to found two colleges in those universities; at the same time he took from the dean and chapter on this account, among other estates, Canterbury college in Oxford.

Where the school was kept during the time that the almonry, now called the mint yard, remained in the hands of the crown, except it was in the stranger's hall, adjoining, I know not; but soon after the time of the dean and chapter's coming into the possession of it, the school seems to have been removed to its present situation.

The scholars educated at this school have been, in general, of the very best families of this part of the county; many of those educated at it have, from the learning they have imbibed here, been ornaments to the professions they have entered into. Numbers of these might be mentioned and particularized in this place, was there sufficient room for it; those of late years the public is sufficiently acquainted with; and I shall only mention one, Edward, lord Thurlow, late high chancellor of Great Britain. Of the former, I

ⁿ These scholars are elected only at the November chapter, to supply such vacancies as may happen in the ensuing year, and must be between the ages of nine and fifteen. The stipend is now divided, the masters taking one-half for their care and teaching, and the scholars being paid the other half towards buying their books, &c.

shall take notice only of the famous Dr. Harvey, whose extraordinary discovery of the circulation of the blood, has given new light to the study of medicine, and deservedly rendered his name immortal to posterity.

The masters who have presided over this school, have been men of great eminence, as clergymen and scholars; one of them I can mention of my own knowledge, and whoever knew him will join in this tribute of justice to his memory. I mean, the Rev. Dr. Osmund Beauvoir, late head master of it, first educated here and afterwards of St. John's college, in Cambridge; whose great abilities brought this school to the highest degree of estimation; who united the gentleman with the scholar, one whose eminent qualifications and courtesy of manners, gained him the esteem and praise of all who knew him, many of whom are still living to attest it, and regret the loss of him.^o

There have been *several benefactions* made in favour of the scholars educated at this school, to assist them in their further education at the two universities. *Archbishop Parker*, in the year 1569, anno 11 Elizabeth, founded, out of the revenues of Eastbridge hospital, two scholarships, each of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. in Corpus Christi, *alias* Benet college, in Cambridge, during the space of two hundred years, for the maintenance of two scholars, natives of Kent, and educated in this school, to be nominated by the dean of Canterbury, and the master of the above hospital; they were to be called Canterbury scholars, and were to have all the benefits which any other scholars enjoyed in the college. *Archbishop Whitgift*, in his ordinances relating to the above hospital, (which were confirmed by act of parliament, anno 27

^o Dr. Beauvoir died in 1789, and was buried in the south isle of the nave of the abbey church of Bath.

Elizabeth) renewed this foundation, which is now perpetual; but instead of the dean's, he made the archbishop's consent necessary to the appointment.^p

Archbishop Parker likewise, by his will, dated in 1575, founded three more scholarships in the same college, of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. each, to be paid out of the rents of certain tenements in Westminster. One of which is appropriated to a native of the city of Canterbury, educated at Canterbury school, and assigned to them chambers in that college.^q An exhibition, scholarship, and chamber, is now worth 15l. a year.

Robert Rose, of Bishopborne, in 1618, gave twenty-six acres of marsh land, in St. Mary's and Hope All Saints parishes, in Romney Marsh, for the assistance of four scholars, at either university, being such as were in the King's school, at Canterbury, (of which he had been usher); which exhibitions were to be of the yearly value of six pounds each, and to continue for seven years, if the scholar should remain so long there unpreferred to a living of 20l. per annum above the exhibitions; with other restrictions and rules, as mentioned in the deed of feoffment.^r

William Heyman, gent. of Canterbury, in 1625, by indenture, vested twenty seven acres of marsh land in

^p See the account of Eastbridge hospital.

^q See the will in Battely, appendix, pt. 2, No. xiv^o. Mr. Gosling, from what authority I know not, says, one of these scholarships is appropriated to the county of Lincoln; and the other two for natives of Kent, educated at Canterbury school.

^r A new deed of trust was made in 1797, by the then remaining trustees, on C. Robinson, esq. recorder of this city, Robert Legeyt and George Stringer, esqrs. when the following gentlemen were joined with the others, Rev. Dr. Cornwall, then dean of Canterbury, Drs. Lynch, Walesby, Luxmore, Weston and Welfit; Mr. Alderman Britow, (the mayor) Aldermen Simmons, Bunce, Halford, and Royle; John Lade, John Monins, John Toke, Gilbert Knowler, Wm. Hammond, Wm. Hougham, jun. esqrs. and Mr. J. H. Stringer.

Warehorne, in this county, in certain feoffees, to apply five parts out of six of the rents of those premises upon two poor scholars only, to be placed in the King's school at Canterbury, to be nominated by his next heir and the majority of the feoffees; such scholars to be descended from the body of his grandfather, Peter Heyman, esq. or to be natives, or born of such as are natives of Sellinge. The scholar so to be chosen to be full eight years old, who should hold his exhibition for nine years, and if he should go to any college in Cambridge, to be continued for seven years from his leaving school; and if he should take orders in the first five years of the seven, the same to be continued to him for three years more, that is ten in the whole, at the university.^s

Mr. Abraham Colfe, the founder of Lewisham school, among many other noble benefactions, gave seven exhibitions of 10l. per annum each, for scholars from that school at either university; in default of claimants from Lewisham school, then from the adjacent hundreds, and from members of the company of leather-fellers, (who are patrons of the school, and possessed of the estates bequeathed by him). He directed these exhibitions to be filled up by scholars from the King's school in Canterbury, and from that in Christ's hospital in London, alternately. But the leather-fellers company have, for near these fifty years past, refused to admit the claim of either, and have totally sunk this 70l. per annum, alledging a failure in their estate.^t

Henry

^s The surviving feoffees are Sir Henry Pix Heyman, Sir Henry Oxenden, John Carter, esq. of Deal, and the Rev. Mr. John Nairne, of Kingston.

^t This seems somewhat strange, says Mr. Gostling, considering that most of the estates in the neighbourhood of London have increased in value within that time; but how they are impowered to load one branch of Mr. Colfe's charity with the whole failure, does not appear, or that the schools of Christ's hospital or Canterbury, have not as just a right to share his liberality in the last place,

Henry Robinson, by will in 1643, gave certain messuages, &c. called Gore End, in Birchington and St. Nicholas, in Thanet, to St. John's college, in Cambridge, for the founding of two fellowships and two scholarships, for two fellows and two scholars, natives of the Isle of Thanet, or in default, of natives of the county of Kent, and brought up at the King's school in Canterbury. But it being found that the profit of the lands were not sufficient for such a maintenance,² it was ordered by a decree of the court of chancery, with consent of the college and the executors, dated November 26, 1652; that in future four scholarships should be established in that college for ever, instead of the same; and that the profits of the premises should, according to the direction of the donor in his will, be employed for ever, towards the maintenance of such four scholars only, each of whom is to be allowed by the college, in commons, 10l. a year.

George Thorpe, S. T. P. prebendary of Canterbury, gave by will in 1719 to Emanuel college, in Cambridge, certain messuages, &c. in Ash, near Sandwich, for the endowment of five exhibitions, to enable bachelors of arts to reside, until they take their master's degree; but should there be none such, others might be elected after two years, from their first residence in college; such exhibitioner not to be possessed of an estate of 40l. per annum, and his friends to certify their intention of keeping him in college, (unless better provided) until he should become master of arts, and to declare his inability thus to continue without some such assistance, and that he purposed to

place, as Lewisham in the first; especially as he assigned this reason, because his father was educated at Christ's hospital, and himself born at Canterbury. He certainly foresaw what has happened, that Lewisham school might not produce enough to fill all his exhibitions, and added two schools, which he judged might at all times supply its deficiency.

² The estate was then sunk down to 50l. per annum.

make divinity his study ; a preference to be given to the sons of orthodox ministers of the church of England, and of the diocese of Canterbury, and such as had been brought up in the King's-school there.

These exhibitions are never less than 14l. and sometimes 20l. per annum, and may be held with scholarships or exhibitions of other foundations, of which more than forty belong to that college.

. . . . *Brown*, in 1736, founded two Greek scholarships in Emanuel college, which have generally amounted clear to eight pounds per annum, to be paid in proportion to residence, and the remainder to be applied to the general fund of the college. These are to be filled by the master and fellows, by scholars from the King's-school, in Canterbury ; in default from thence, then from any other school in Kent ; and in default from thence, then from any other school.

George Stanhope, S. T. P. dean of Canterbury, by a testamentary schedule, proved in 1728, devised 250l. in new South sea annuities, to found one exhibition of 10l. per annum, for one king's-scholar of the school in Christ-church, in Canterbury, to be nominated by the dean, and chosen by him, or the vice-dean and chapter, for seven years, such scholar continuing in some college in Cambridge, but to cease at the Michaelmas after his commencing master of arts.

This principal sum of 250l. was transferred by the dean's executors to, and accepted by the dean and chapter of Canterbury ; the reduction of interest having made an alteration in the annual value, and the exhibition having been vacant for some years, with this amount, and a contribution from the dean and chapter, the sum of fifty pounds more stock was purchased ; so that the exhibition is now worth nine pounds per annum.

In 1712, a *society* was begun by some gentlemen, educated at this school. They agreed, with permission

sion of the dean and chapter, to attend divine service at the cathedral, and hear a sermon preached by some clergyman, who had been bred up at the school, on a subject suitable to the occasion, on their anniversary in the ensuing year; which afterwards gained the name of *the school-feast*.

This led to a contribution, or annual subscription from those gentlemen present at it, who caused their names to be entered in a book, as members of the society, whose number was increased by others, who chose from time to time to belong to it; most of whom, as encouragers of it, though occasionally absent, usually sent their contributions to it. Three stewards are appointed from among the members, yearly; those for the ensuing year being nominated by the old ones, to manage the business of the society. The contribution is, with the approbation of the members present, applied to the maintenance of such scholars as go from hence to either university, and stand in need of some assistance there; of which the usual number yearly is, three, four, and sometimes five scholars.

This annual collection amounts to about 50*l*. A fund has also been made from the occasional surplus, which is vested in the funds and amounts at present to 725*l*. stock; of the produce of which, one or more exhibitions have most usually been made to such scholars as have been educated at the school.

HOW THE SEVERAL BUILDINGS OF THE PRIORY, after the dissolution, were divided and distributed among the members of the new foundation, has been already described from the manuscript treatise, containing the orders of the chapter, made in 1546, for the allotment of them; the converting of the different buildings of the monastery into dwellings for this new society, and the new modelling of the whole precincts in a great measure into its present form, may be known from it. I shall therefore only further mention, that besides
the

the improvements which have been from time to time made to the houses and buildings in it, there have been many purposely made, to adapt them for the residence of families; for it should be observed, that long after the new foundation, and even to the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, it was the custom for the members of the cathedral to inhabit with their families, wives and young children, in their several houses within the precincts of it, which produced much irregularity and scandal, and gave great offence, insomuch, that queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, issued an injunction to archbishop Parker, to restrain and prohibit the same, under pain of their forfeiting all their ecclesiastical promotions; after this, the women and children were not permitted to reside within the precincts, but lodged, with their husbands and families, in different parts of the town, and these precincts were for some time afterwards inhabited by the members of the church only, as the colleges in the universities now are, and their apartments were used in the nature of college chambers, to which they resorted in the day time, to study and to attend their duties of the church, being constantly habited whilst there, according to their respective degrees, and then they returned again into the town to lodge with their families;* but this regulation has been long since dropped, and the injunction wholly disregarded, so that the members have for a long time past dwelt within the precincts, with their families and children indiscriminately, in like manner as before the issuing of it.

At present, the several houses within these precincts are, for the most part, large and handsome; many of them have been rebuilt, and others have had great improvements and additions made to them within memory, sufficiently convenient to accommodate the

* See Weever, p. 184.

owners, who, in general, are men of large preferments, as well as good private fortunes, and when they are not resident here, let their houses to genteel families, who form a very respectable neighbourhood within these precincts, which are kept remarkably clean and neat, and being gravelled and well planted with rows of trees, make a most pleasant and desirable residence.

The precincts of the church are abundantly provided with *excellent water*, which is conducted into a large reservoir in the Green-court, and thence again by pipes to every habitation belonging to the members of the church within them. This water arises from two springs, near each other, at about half a mile distance from the precincts, at the upper end of the fields, called the North Holmes, where they empty themselves into the cisterns, under the cover of two water-houses.

This water, so highly necessary and beneficial to these precincts, appears to have been conducted hither for the use of the priory, from the early time of it; and there seems to have been every care and attention used by the convent, to continue their right to it, and the preservation of it, in passing through the several grounds of the different owners, till it reached the precincts of the monastery.

In the deed dated Nov. 24, anno 37 Henry VIII. the king discharged the dean and chapter from the expending of 200l. per annum, in the support of certain students in the two universities; and for the establishing of certain changes of manors and premises in lieu of it, he granted them, in consideration that their water, which used to be conveyed from his park to the convent, was of late spoiled by the deer coming and soiling in it, that they should have the pipe that conducted and conveyed the water from the above park, to the scite in the late St. Augustine's monastery, for ever, and the free liberty of conveying the water from the king's park there to the cathedral, at
all

all times in future, without interruption and molestation, in as full and ample a manner as it had been heretofore conveyed to that monastery.*

That the priory was supplied with water from the North Holmes, in very early times, is plainly evident from the remains of the old aqueducts, which have been discovered, quite dry, when found by accident several years ago, in digging in the yard at the back part of the house at the north-east corner of Ruttington-lane, in Broad-street, being formed of a row of earthen pipes, which lay in a proper direction. The form of them was tapering, in length about twenty inches; the diameter of the bore at the bigger end five inches and an half, the lesser end fitted to enter such a bore, with a shoulder or collar rising about three-quarters of an inch, and about an inch from the end, to make the better joint and to prevent its leaking, which was still further provided against, by burying the whole in a thick bed of terras.

Whatever the age of this aqueduct might be, some remains of another, in all probability of still greater antiquity, were found in 1737, in digging Dr. Grey's grave, in the body of the cathedral; which being sunk deeper than usual, the workmen came to a pavement of the broad Roman bricks, and under it several earthen pipes, of a different construction from those just now described, each being made in two pieces, as if slit the long way, so that two were laid together to form a pipe; the length of them was about seventeen inches and a half each, the bore at the bigger end (for these were made tapering to enter one another like those found in Broad-street) full five inches, and the thickness about three quarters of an inch.

Edwyn, in his drawing already mentioned before, probably made between the years 1130 and 1174,

* Augmentation-office, deeds of purchase and exchange, Kent, Box E. 31.

though he carefully notices the method of providing water from rain, for the different parts of the monastery, yet he takes no notice whatever in it, of any supply from the springs in the North Holmes; but besides the above drawing, which is published, there is another in the same manuscript, which seems to have been the first rude sketch of that, which he afterwards finished; it appears from this, that his intention was to shew the different courses of the water collected from the roof of the church, and of that from the springs in the North Holmes, of which they had not long been in possession. These different water courses are distinguished on this first draft, by the colours yellow and red, that from the North Holmes being yellow. At the north-east corner of the print, there is a circle for the water-house; it is brought thence under a tower of St. Gregory's priory, through a field, a vineyard, an orchard and under the city wall into this priory. As the drawing from which the print is made, is coloured, it is to be wished, that the different water courses had been expressed by a difference in shading them, that these two aqueducts might have been distinguished one from another, and from the great sewer, which runs across what is now called the Green-court.^y

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

THE PRECINCTS of the late priory of Christ-church, and the church itself, having remained in the king's hands for more than the space of one year, he at last thought proper, by his letters patent, dated April 8, in the 32d year of his reign, anno 1541, to establish a new foundation here,^z consisting of a dean and twelve canons

^y See Gostling's Walk, large edit. p. 118, 375, 400.

^z This cathedral is one of the churches upon the new foundation. The distinction of the old and new foundation came in after the dissolution of monasteries, in 1540. For Henry VIII. having ejected the monks from the cathedrals, placed in them secular

canons or prebendaries, with other inferior members, and incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury;^a to them he committed the solemn celebration of divine service in this church, and at the same time ordained and declared this church to be the mother church of the province, and the see of the archbishops of Canterbury for ever, confirming to them all jurisdictions belonging to their church, and re-granting them this church, the scite of the late monastery, and all buildings, gardens and places whatsoever, within the precinct, circuit, and compass of the wall, of the same, excepting the palace of the archbishop and the cellarer's hall and lodgings (afterwards granted to the archbishop). At the same time he ordained for them *a body of statutes or canons*, which they were to be sworn to the due observance of; these were compiled and particularly inspected, for the use of this church, by archbishop Cranmer, and contain rules and precepts, excellently well drawn up and adapted for the well regulating of such a collegiate society as this, and for the due attendance on and decent performing of the sacred offices of religion in a cathedral church.

The members of the cathedral, according to the foundation, consist of a dean, twelve prebendaries, six preachers, (nominated by the archbishop) six minor-canons, six substitutes, twelve lay-clerks or singing men, one of which is organist, a master of the choris-

secular canons in their room; those which he thus regulated, are called deans and chapters of the new foundation, viz. Canterbury, Winchester, Worcester, Ely, Carlisle, Durham, Rochester and Norwich; besides these, he erected five cathedrals, *de novo*, and endowed them with estates out of the dissolved monasteries, viz. Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Gloucester and Bristol; which were by him made episcopal sees.

^a There are copies of the letters patent of this foundation among the Harleian MSS. No. 1197-18, 7044-14, of the incorporation, *ibid.* 17.

ters, which are in number ten, a chapter clerk, two masters of the grammar school, fifty scholars, twelve alms-men (nominated by the crown) two virgers, two vestry keepers, with other inferior officers, as bell ringers, &c.

In the same year (though the next of his reign) the king, by a dotation charter, dated on May 26, endowed this new founded dean and chapter with several manors, lands, rectories, and advowsons, partly belonging to the late priory here, and partly to other suppressed religious houses, which, though he afterwards by some disadvantageous exchanges forced on them, in some measure lessened,^b yet by the increased value of lands, they now produce an ample and splendid revenue for the support of this foundation, and the members of it.^c

When the king erected and founded this and several other cathedral churches about this time, he appointed, that the deans and chapters of them should distribute and give in alms yearly, among poor householders and other poor people, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling; and yearly in and upon making and repairing of highways, the sum of forty pounds sterling. To the success therefore and better proceedings in this intent; the king granted a commission in his 37th year, anno 1545, to certain bishops, to call these deans and chapters before them, and all other persons, to enquire into the bestowing and ordering of the same; and if they should think the same could be better bestowed elsewhere, and in other places than the same then was, that they should have full power and authority to order and appoint the same otherwise, and in other places, as they

^b Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 77.

^c The deanry is not in particular charged with the payment of first fruits or tenths. It is now of the yearly value of about 1000l. The prebends of between 3 and 400l. each. The income of the dean arises from his share as a double prebend, and his severalities being the rents of particular estates, to the whole of which he is entitled.

should think fit and judge more expedient, &c.^d and a like commission was directed by Edward VI. in his 1st year, to Sir Edward North, and others.^e

The statutes^f or canons, which the dean and chapter had received when they were incorporated, admitting, through the different alterations made in the forms of religious worship, of some interpretations and additional amendments, such were added by archbishop Parker, being called his injunctions, and were published in the chapter-house on October 7, 1573; in which state the statutes of this church remained till the time of archbishop Laud, who having the king's licence for the purpose under his great seal, reviewed them; and having, with great care and pains, made such alterations as appeared to him necessary for making them more absolute and complete, he presented them to the king, who confirmed them by his letters patent, dated January 3d, in the twelfth year of his reign.^g These statutes, which still continue in force, the several members of this church, at their entrance into it, are sworn to obey, and by them they are at this time in a great measure governed.

^d The king, particularly in his 37th year, took the almonry to himself, for a mint office, and likewise Canterbury college, in Oxford; six valuable manors in Essex, one in Buckinghamshire, and another in Kent; for all which he *most graciously* gave them in exchange, the single manor, rectory and advowson of Godmersham, in this county; valued at 80l 11s. 0³/₄d. and charged with a rent to the crown, of 10l. 1s. 8d. Such were the exchanges this king *graciously* made with this church. There is a copy of this deed in Harleian MSS. No. 1197-19.


^e Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 134.

^f There is a copy of the statutes given by Henry VIII. to this church, among Harleian MSS. No. 1197-15.

^g See Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 99.

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☞ Any ERRORS or MISTAKES, in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.



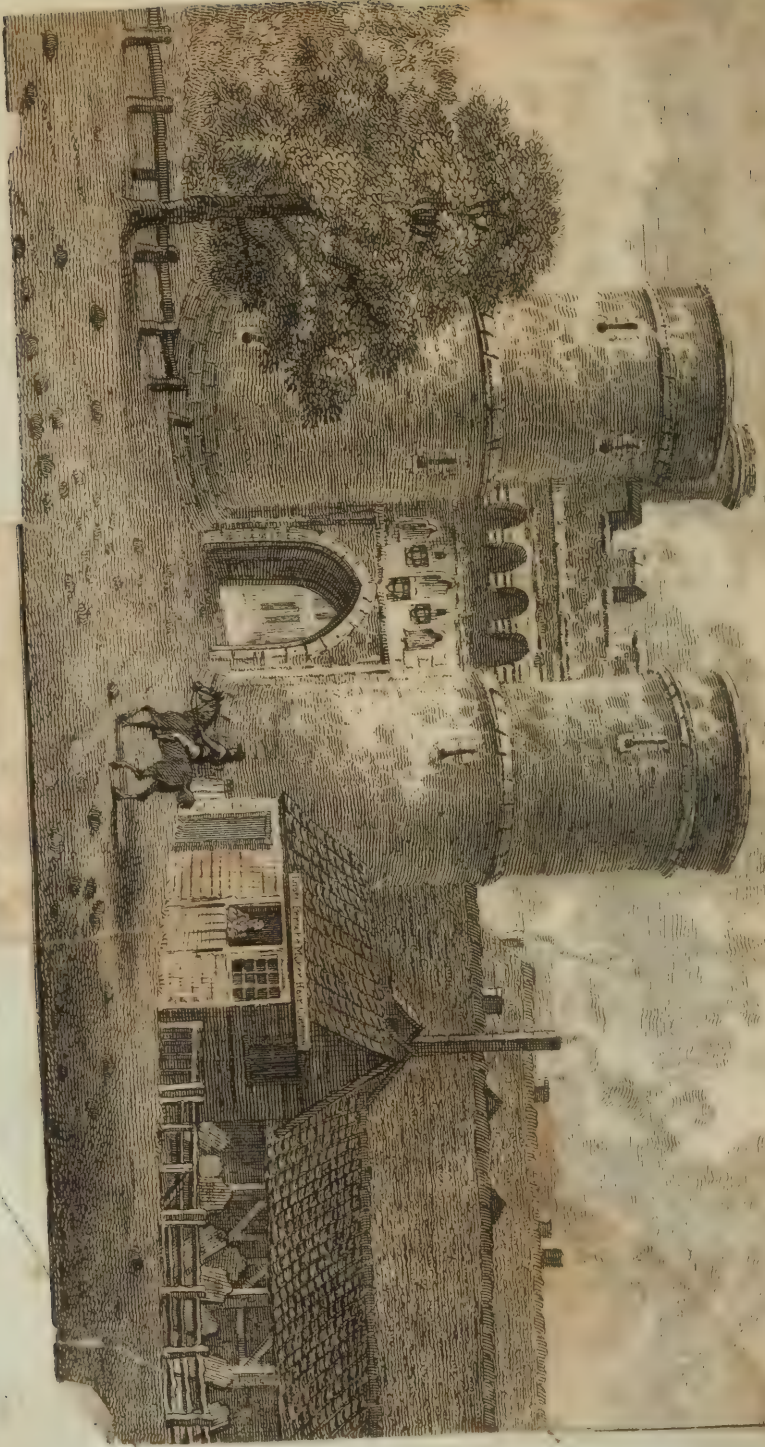
DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. To face title, ... Plate of THE SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF THE CITY.
 2. To face p. 1. .. Plan of THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS.
 3. To face p. 61. Plate of THE ANTIENT CASTLE OF CANTERBURY.
 4. To face p. 74. Ditto of ST. GEORGE'S-GATE.
 5. To face p. 76. Ditto of WESTGATE.
 9. To face p. 284. Ditto of ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.
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ST. GEORGE'S CASTLE



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city of

Hasted, Edward

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690-

The history of the ancient and
metropolitical city of
Canterbury

.C3
H3
v.1

PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE
OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES
114 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5, CANADA



REFERENCES
To the City and Suburbs

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. St Dunstons Church | 37. Doge Chantry |
| 2. Old Gauby Church | 38. St Pauls Church |
| 3. Jews Synagogue | 39. Burgate |
| 4. Cook Mill | 40. St Georges Gate |
| 5. Wagonage | 41. Cattle Market |
| 6. Holy Cross Wagon | 42. Bishops Alley Houses |
| 7. Doves Mill | 43. St Georges Church |
| 8. Bonars | 44. White Friars |
| 9. New Bridge | 45. Humble |
| 10. Abbeys Mill | 46. Mary Magdalene |
| 11. Chalkfont Waters | 47. Burgate Church |
| 12. St Peters Church | 48. The Old Cooper Inn |
| 13. Cosens Hospital | 49. Town Hall |
| 14. Grey Friars | 50. St Marys Church |
| 15. Kings Bridge Hospital | 51. Kingsley Domes |
| 16. All Saints Church | 52. St Dunstons Burmash |
| 17. Theatre | 53. St Dunstons Church |
| 18. Danes School Yard | 54. Fish Market |
| 19. Aphage Church | 55. St Marys Church |
| 20. Black Friars | 56. Poor Priests Hospital |
| 21. St Radegunds Baths | 57. The City Work House |
| 22. Burghall of St Dunstons | 58. Marys Spital |
| 23. Northgate St Church | 59. Marys Priory |
| 24. Northgate Burial Ground | 60. Little Lads Church |
| 25. St Johns Hospital | 61. St Thomas Chapel House |
| 26. St Thomas Chapel House | 62. Baking Gate |
| 27. Jews or Jews Hospital | 63. Bishops Tower |
| 28. Church Pastern | 64. The Dungeon Hill |
| 29. Lads Wagon Green | 65. The Irons Field Hill |
| 30. Elizabeths Tower | 66. Hanss Alley Houses |
| 31. County Hospital | 67. Windyng Gate |
| 32. St Dunstons Chapel | 68. Westgate |
| 33. St Dunstons Church | 69. Chapel |
| 34. Smiths Alley Houses | 70. Chapel Church Yard |
| 35. Bishops Alley | 71. Burmash |
| 36. St Dunstons Burial Ground | 72. St Dunstons Church |
| 73. Burmash in the City Wall | |
| 74. Westgate Court | |
| 75. Gauby Church and Sessions House | |
| 76. Archery and Indenture Barns | |

Scale of 1/2500 Feet or 1/8 of a Mile

REFERENCES
To the Precincts of the Cathedral

- At The Bounds of the Precincts of the Cathedral are marked thus
- a. The Doory
 - b. Buriall Green
 - c. Church Yard
 - d. The Cloys
 - e. Cloysers
 - f. Green Cove
 - g. Green Cove
 - h. Buriall in Double Yard
 - i. New Yard

A Plan of the City and Suburbs of CANTERBURY



The Arms of the City

From Suburbs



From Easton

From Suburbs

Mayor Field

The Adjacency of St Dunstons bounded by the dotted Line

The North House

St Dunstons

St Dunstons

St Dunstons

St Dunstons

St Dunstons

